Published in Two Sections—Section I

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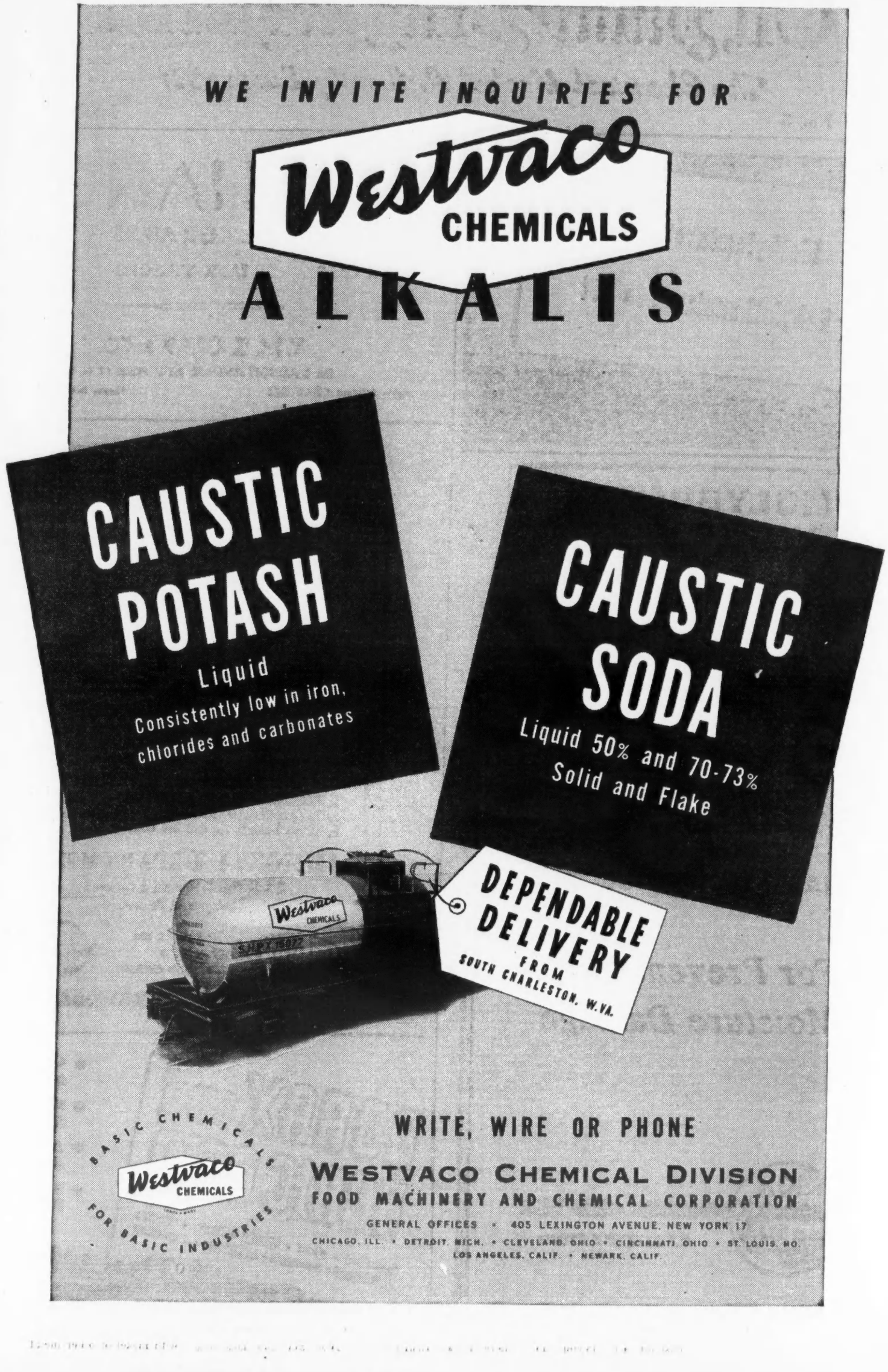
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Bristol Ampul Case Dismissed by Court

Judge Stephen W. Brennan of the United States District Court at Syracuse, N. Y., on January 25 dismissed the government's injunction suit against Bristol Laboratories to prohibit the firm from making interstate shipments of a number of its drug products packaged in ampuls. The injunction had been sought by the Food and Drug Administration on the grounds that the ampuls contained insoluble material in excess of what FDA considered lawful.

The case was dismissed on motion of counsel for Bristol Laboratories immediately upon conclusion by the government of the presentation of its evidence. The trial lasted only a little more than a week during which the highlight came in the examination of the government's principal witness, Dr. Frank Wiley, chief of the chemical branch of the FDA division of medicine.

The government's suit grew out of the rejection by FDA of a number of ampuls produced by Bristol Laboratories on the ground that they failed to meet the USP standard that they be "substantially free" of insoluble material. The government made no claims that the public health was involved but only that the ampuls failed to meet the USP standard.

While he was on the stand, Dr. Wiley was asked to examine more than 100 ampules of the Bristol products to show the court what standard is followed in determining whether the products are "substantially free" of insoluble material. Among those submitted for examination were thirty-seven that had been previously rejected by Dr. Wiley and which led to the government bringing the suit. They could not be identified as such, however, and in the course of his examination Dr. Wiley passed the greater majority of them and picked out less than half a dozen which he regarded as not being "substantially free."

Judge Brennan dismissed the case without Bristol having to put any of its witnesses on the stand.

Fluorides Uses Discussed At Navy Dept. Meeting

A two-day conference was held on January 27 and 28 by the Navy Department with experts from the chemical industry on fluorides and fluorocarbons. The conference discussed what is known about these compounds and what problems face chemists in the field of fluorine compounds.

Potential importance of fluorine compounds to naval applications was stressed by Rear Admiral Thorvald A. Solberg, chief of naval research, who opened the conference. Discussions of the preparation, chemical and physical properties, structure and applications of fluorides and fluorocarbons were led by Dr. G. H. Cady, of the University of Washington; Dr. William T. Miller, of Cornell University; Dr. P. M. Gross, of Duke University; and Dr. W. E. Hanford, of M. W. Kellogg Company.

Cosmetics Tax Exemption Bill Presented in House

A bill (H. R. 1750) exempting operators of barber and beauty shops from payment of the 20 percent retail tax on cosmetics and toilet preparations used in their trades has been introduced in the house by Representative Amie Forand, of Rhode Island, a member of the house ways and means committee, which handles tax legislation. A similar bill (S. 516) has been introduced in the senate by Senator Hugh Butler, of Nebraska.

Voluntary Allocations Bill Approved by Senate Group

The senate committee on banking and currency voted unanimously on January 26 to report the Maybank bill (S. 547) to extend public law 395 until September 30, 1949. Similar action was taken the following day by the house banking committee. This law authorizes industries to enter into voluntary agreements for allocation of scarce materials without being prosecuted for violation of the antitrust laws.

Inedible Tallow, Grease Supplemental Quota Set

The Department of Agriculture on January 26 announced a supplemental export allocation of 40,000,000 pounds of inedible tallow and grease to "contingency" for licensing by the Office of International Trade. Of the 40,000,000 pounds, 20,000,000 pounds is to be licensed only as low grade inedible tallow and grease. There is no restriction as to grade on the remaining 20,000,000 pounds.

Inedible Animal Fats Price Improvement Asked

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan was urged by the National Renderers Association on January 25 to take steps to secure immediate improvement in inedible animal fat prices and demand, in order that all available livestock casualties in the storm areas will be economically salvaged. It was suggested that the removal or at least temporary suspension, of presently existing export control restrictions on inedible fats might relieve the situation.

The association said that many of the dead and disabled livestock resulting from the recent Great Plains storms probably never will be recovered and processed unless there is an immediate improvement in the current "unsatisfactory price levels and demand" for inedible animal fats. Present price levels, it was stated, are now at or below price ceilings existing for these commodities at the time of the termination of OPA controls while at the same time costs of production have increased more than 75 percent.

Phosphate Land Leasing Opportunities Expanded

Wider opportunities for the utilization of the phosphate bearing lands of the west for the manufacture of fertilizer are provided in new regulations issued by the Department of the Interior on January 25.

Preparation of the regulations followed three years of special study by the department and public hearings on the proposed rules last August in Pocatello, Idaho. Drafting of the final rules was completed in cooperation with representatives of the phosphate industry and others directly concerned with the western phosphate fertilizer problems, and with a special committee of the National Minerals Advisory Council.

The new regulations authorize the long-time lease of public land tracts for the exploration and development of phosphate under provisions stimulating the continuity of industry's participation in the program and the payment of rentals and royalties to the Government from the re-

—*Continued on page 43*

Basing Point Case Probe Reveals Split in Views of Administration

The Senate trade policies committee studying the effects of the basing point decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Cement Institute case, last week heard testimony both for and against the Johnson bill (S. 236), which would clarify the law on freight absorption so that there will be no legal cloud over the right of industry to price its goods on a delivered basis.

Highlight of the hearing was an apparent split in administration circles over the need for the legislation, with Secretary of Commerce Charles W. Sawyer expressing endorsement of the aims of the bill, Commissioner Edwin L. Davis of the Federal Trade Commission arguing that the bill is wholly unnecessary, and Allen C. Phelps, assistant trial counsel of FTC, giving tacit admission to industry charges that FTC is attempting to force adoption of an f.o.b. mill pricing system.

The hearings, which ran for three days before the committee, were recessed January 26 by Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, chairman, without a date set for their resumption. It is understood, however, that they will start up again sometime in February. The date will be announced later.

They were opened by the committee with the filing of a report by its advisory council of fifty-four members recommending that Congress take steps to clarify the law regarding the right of producers to sell at delivered prices which yield varying mill net returns, and the right of a seller to absorb freight or equalize freight in order that his prices be competitive, so long as such action is not the result of any agreement, conspiracy or collusion.

Advisory Council Decision Split

The advisory council was unanimous in its conclusion, except for James G. Patton, of the National Farmers Union, and J. T. Sanders, of the National Grange. Both feared that adoption of the recommendations would weaken rather than strengthen the antitrust laws, and neither agreed with the majority that there is basis for confusion in industry over lawful pricing practices.

The strongest arguments for clarifying legislation came from Secretary of Commerce Sawyer, who said that the uncertainty in the minds of many business-

—*Continued on page 38*

Chemical Aspects of UK Recovery Plan

The four-year plan of the United Kingdom for economic recovery contemplates a capital expenditure of £200,000,000 in the period for production developments in the chemical industry. It is estimated that the program will assure by the end of 1952 full satisfaction of domestic needs in now largely imported alkalies, dyestuffs, fertilizers, organic chemicals, and plastics, and provide a goodly volume of supplies for exporting.

Apart from the national plan, the British chemical industry is recovering and developing rapidly, but it is generally admitted that it could not reach the nationally set 1952 goals without governmental cooperation.

With reference to chemicals, the formal statement of the four-year plan has this to say:—

The production of chemicals has a major contribution to make both towards righting the balance of payments and increasing industrial production generally. For some years large amounts of organic chemicals and plastic materials have been imported from North America, including molasses, alcohols, solvents, and a wide range of oil derivatives, together with materials for the rapidly growing plastics industry. Expenditure has been in the region of $67,000,000 to $70,000,000 a year. Increased production will also help the sterling area and participating countries to reduce purchases for dollars. Exports have increased rapidly and in the second quarter of 1948 were 56 percent

—*Continued on page 40*

Military Forms Committee On Plants and Equipment

A committee composed of leaders in eight industrial fields was organized by the National Military Establishment on January 27 to recommend which plants and equipment now held by the government in the national industrial reserve should be retained or disposed of for commercial use.

In addition to reviewing the justification for retention of property, the committee has the statutory duty of reviewing maintenance standards for this property and recommending changes. Among the committee members are Homer Ewing, vice-president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; J. B. Hanawalt, chief of the magnesium division of Dow Chemical Company, and I. W. Wilson, vice-president of the Aluminum Company of America.

Barytes, Palm Oil Trades Oppose Further Tariff Cuts

The Administration pressed ahead full speed with its reciprocal trade agreements program last week as Congress laid plans for extending the act and repealing the amendments written into the law by the Republicans last year.

Hearings were held simultaneously by the United States Tariff Commission and the Committee for Reciprocity Information to receive industry views on a selected list of items suggested for negotiation at the forthcoming trade agreements conferences with eleven nations at Geneva next April.

At the same time, the house ways and means committee opened hearings on the Doughton bill (H. R. 1211) to extend the trade agreements law for two years and repeal the 1948 amendments under a speed up program under which it hopes to complete work on the bill early next week and rush it through the house. In the interest of expediting the hearings, the Democratic members of the committee are refraining from asking any questions of the witnesses, except to bring out points favorable to the trade agreements program.

At the hearings before the Tariff Commission and the Committee for Reciproc-

—*Continued on page 78*

Zinc Import Duties Suspension Proposed

Import duties now imposed by paragraphs 393 and 394 of the tariff act of 1930 on zinc bearing ores and zinc products would be suspended for a period of two years under terms of a bill (S. 532) introduced in the senate by Senator Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania. The tariff suspension would apply to all zinc products named in the two paragraphs except zinc dust, zinc in solutions, and zinc in sheets whether or not coated or plated with nickel or other metal.

Price Trend Dips Some More

There was some display of strength among prices in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week, but not enough to counteract the weakness continuing in fats and oils. Heavy chemicals were stronger in spots; so were essential oils. The weakness in fatty oils got some assistance from botanical drugs. The overall index was depressed a further 0.2 point. A year ago, it got cut 0.6 point but was still 8.5 points higher than now.

Trends were still uncertain in most divisions. But, besides the fats and oils and derived acids and soaps, the general direction was markedly down in aromatic chemicals, spices, and organic pharmaceutical chemicals. USP zinc stearate also was lowered along with all stearates. Zinc oxides have become quiet. Quicksilver was advanced for a change; platinum was reduced. Shellac was raised; imported casein was cut again. Ironfree aluminum sulphate has been put at a higher mark. Metallic aluminum, ingot and scrap, is quite short in supply, and production of powder has been cut.

Demand apparently shrank still further in almost all big markets. Consuming industries are slowing up. There is a division of opinion on whether the lag is merely seasonal. One thing is admitted: the chemical export business has become very slim; items still in demand are not available. Producers in some lines also are easing off; some are quitting on unprofitable items. Conversations generally touch upon the current operating of some sort of readjustment. It is endeavored to find the underlying motive, but opinions differ widely on why farmers are not buying and how far the laying-off of industrial workers is going to go and how much stimulation is going to come via the national paint-promotion drive.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Jan. 28, 1949	Jan. 21, 1949	Jan. 30, 1948
141.5	141.7	150.0

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
January	142.0	150.4	150.9	135.3	107.8

Strategic Materials Stockpilers Plan Stern Procurement Action

A major change in the stockpiling policies of the Munitions Board, in the interest of speeding up procurement of strategic and critical materials for storage against the time when these materials may be needed in another national emergency, was disclosed by the board on January 25 in its report on stockpiling for the current fiscal year.

Donald F. Carpenter, chairman of the board said that in the earlier phases of the stockpiling program, the policy followed was that purchases were to be made only where they would not conflict with civilian demands. Under the new policy now being followed, this limitation is no longer effective.

While in some cases it may be necessary to cut into supplies needed to fill civilian demands, Mr. Carpenter said, this will mean only the deferment of a few requirements now so that the country will not be dangerously short of critical materials later, should there be a national emergency. He emphasized that the stockpile will be for essential civilian needs as well as for military requirements.

Mr. Carpenter reported that sufficient quantities of materials to meet 1949 fiscal year stockpiling goals for one-half of the sixty-eight items on the critical list have been contracted for, or promised by producers. Progress on the remaining half range from 50 percent to 99 percent for fourteen items, and from 8 percent to 48 percent for the remainder.

The full $525,000,000 in appropriations and contractual authority for stockpiling purchases for this fiscal year already has been obligated or earmarked. Purchases with these funds will bring the national stockpile up to 39 percent of the goal presently planned.

As an indication of how much the procurement program has been stepped up, Mr. Carpenter said that nearly one-half of the total of 1,834 purchases completed since the beginning of the postwar stockpiling program in July, 1946, were made in the six months since July 1, 1948. The average amount involved in each purchase increased during this period from a previous $378,000 to $465,000. The monthly average obligation has increased from $6,100,000 during the second half of 1946 to $67,000,000 in the six months since July of 1948.

Other Measures Effected

In addition to the change in procurement policy, Mr. Carpenter said that

—*Continued on page 78*

Pfizer Appoints Poitras General Production Head

Charles Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemist, Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Herman A. Poitras general production manager of all its plants, and has named D. C. McClain director of engineering of the plants. Mr. Poitras was formerly superintendent of the company's plant in Terre Haute, Ind.

Herman A. Poitras

John L. Smith, president of the company, also announced the appointment of H. L. Denzler as superintendent of its main plant in Brooklyn. A. J. Greene and E. H. Eppig have been promoted to assistant superintendents at Brooklyn, and W. R. Townsend was named head of the engineering department.

At the Terre Haute plant, B. J. Quinn has been appointed superintendent and E. J. Massaglia has been named assistant superintendent.

Burks Succeeds Carringer In Esso Contact Position

The Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has appointed J. R. Carringer assistant to the president, in preparation for his retirement from active service on May 1. Mr. Carringer, who has been with the company for forty-five years, was formerly contact director for the chemical products, manufacturing, supply and transportation departments.

Dr. H. G. Burks jr. has been elected a vice-president and named to succeed him in the contact post, and M. W. Boyer has been chosen to assume Dr. Burks' former post as director of manufacturing operations.

Other changes in executive assignments by the company include the election of Cecil Morgan, former associate general counsel in the law department, to a vice-presidency in charge of Louisiana manufacturing operations and crude oil purchasing; the appointment of W. F. Thiede as manager of east coast manufacturing, and the appointment of P. E. Kuhl as assistant to Mr. Thiede.

Craven Forms Own Firm

Sidney P. Craven, for fourteen years associated with the Joseph Turner & Co., Ridgefield, N. J., and vice-president of Eastern Industries, now a division of Turner, has established his own business at 2 Broadway, New York. As an associate of E. H. Frey Company, tallow and grease supplier, Mr. Craven will carry a full line of vegetable oils, fatty acids and heavy chemicals. His telephone number is WHitehall 4-2541.

Petroleum Research Sought

Representative Robert T. Secrest, of Ohio, has introduced a bill (H. R. 1429) in the house to establish an experiment station near Marietta, Ohio, for research on the production, refining, transportation, and use of petroleum and natural gas. The station would be operated by the Bureau of Mines and would work principally to bring about more efficient production and uses of petroleum and natural gas in the Appalachian region.

E. F. Drew Sales Head

George H. Kent has been appointed director of sales of E. F. Drew & Co., vegetable oil refiner and fatty acids manufacturer, New York. Before joining the Drew organization, Mr. Kent was director of sales planning and general economics of the Koppers Company, and had previously been director of marketing research of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company.

Graphite Sales to U. S. Approved by French Govt.

The sale of 19,800 tons of Madagascar graphite to the United States government by French suppliers, with approval of the French government, was announced January 27 by the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The sale arrangement was made in accordance with the provisions of article 5, relating to scarce materials, of the economic cooperation agreement of June 28, 1948, between the United States and France. It calls for the export of graphite to the United States at a maximum annual rate of 3,000 metric tons, and was authorized by the French government after taking into account French domestic needs and foreign trade requirements.

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

New procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries and announced for the period January 24 through January 27 by the Economic Cooperation Administration totaled $44,751,000, of which $29,158,000 were for expenditure in the United States. The new authorizations raised the total to date to $4,417,908,000. Among the new authorizations were the following:—

To Austria—$1,000,000 for chemicals, $250,000 leather, hides and skins, $200,000 for zinc and zinc products, $530,000 for copper and copper products, and $40,000 for alcohol, all from the United States; a decrease of $478,000 for copper and copper products from Canada; $170,000 for chemicals from Latin America; a decrease of $350,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the United States; $77,000 for nickel and nickel products and $250,000 for copper and copper products from Canada.

To Belgium-Luxembourg — $425,000 for lard, $250,000 for soybeans, $1,607,000 for peanuts, and $480,000 for soap, soap stock and other fatty acids, all from the United States.

To China — $209,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers from the United States.

To France—$214,000 for alcohol, $14,000 for miscellaneous inedible animal and vegetable products, $304,000 for edible gelatin, and $692,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers, all from the United States; a decrease of $926,000 for oilseeds from Latin America.

To French North Africa—$926,000 for oilseeds from Latin America, and $900,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the United States.

To French Zone Germany—$22,000 for miscellaneous inedible animal and vegetable products from the United States.

To Italy—$200,000 for naval stores from the United States.

To Netherlands—$3,061,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from Latin America.

To Sweden—$1,550,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the United States and $3,860,000 for the same from Latin America and the Middle East.

To United Kingdom—$320,000 for fertilizers and fertilizer materials, $372,000 for metallic ores and concentrates from the United States, $229,000 for metallic ores and concentrates from Latin America, and a decrease of $1,302,000 for naval stores from the United States.

Fats, Oils Supplemental Export Quotas Announced

The Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, has approved the following supplemental export allocations and cancellations:—

Italy has been allocated 220,000 pounds of fatty acids—commercial procurement.

Norway has been suballocated 6,600,000 pounds of soybeans (1,045,000 pounds oil equivalent) from the previously announced allocation to "unspecified"—commercial procurement.

Belgium has been suballocated 660,000 pounds of edible tallow (oleo stock) from the previously announced allocation to "unspecified"—commercial procurement.

France has been allocated 33,000,000 pounds of flaxseed (11,484,000 pounds oil equivalent)—PMA procurement.

A previous allocation of 220,000 pounds of inedible tallow to Afghanistan, for commercial procurement, has been cancelled at the request of the government of that country.

A previous allocation of 200,000 pounds of lard to Ecuador, for commercial procurement, has been cancelled and 200,000 pounds of lard has been allocated to "projects."

Aramco Elects Davies

The Arabian American Oil Company has elected Fred A. Davies executive vice-president. He has also been elected a vice-president of the Trans-Arabian Pipe Line Company.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Cetyltrimethyl ammonium acetate.
M-Diethylaminophenol.
Dihydroxyanthranol.
6-7, Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
Ethyl diethanolamine.
Laurophenone.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimethyl ammonium.
Myristyl sodium sulphonate.
Potassium tetraoxide.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
3-Sulphododecyl sodium benzoate.
Vinyl phosphate.

Rockwell Retires as Nat'l Lead Co. Board Chairman

Fletcher W. Rockwell, associated with the National Lead Company, New York, for fifty-three years, resigned on January 25 as chairman and member of the board of the company. He had been president of the firm from 1938 to 1947 and was succeeded by Joseph A. Martino, who continues as chief executive officer and as

Fletcher W. Rockwell

chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors.

Mr. Rockwell's father was one of the founders and original incorporators of the company in 1891, being a vice-president up to the time of his death in 1908.

The retiring chairman joined the company in 1896 as superintendent of the Southern White Lead Works, and at the time of consolidation of Southern and Shipman White Lead Works, in 1906, he was named general superintendent. He became production manager of National Lead in 1920 and was elected to the board six years later. Mr. Rockwell was ap-

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Publicker Names Eleven Solvents Selling Agents

Publicker Industries, Inc., alcohol producer, Philadelphia, has announced the addition to its distribution organization of eleven exclusive selling agents in thirteen cities. The new distributors will handle industrial alcohols, solvents and other chemicals.

Added to the distribution organization were:—Amsco Solvents & Chemicals Company, Cincinnati; Buffalo Solvents & Chemicals Corporation, Buffalo; Central Solvents & Chemicals Company, Chicago; Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corporation, Indianapolis and Fort Wayne; Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Company, St. Louis; Ohio Solvents & Chemicals Company, Cleveland; Southern Solvents & Chemicals Corporation, New Orleans; Texas Solvents & Chemicals Company, Houston; Wolverine Solvents & Chemicals Company, Grand Rapids; Western Solvents & Chemicals Company, Detroit and Toledo; Wisconsin Solvents & Chemicals Corporation, Milwaukee.

Miller Retires From Bodeker Drug Company

Edward M. Miller, treasurer and head of the sundries department of the Bodeker Drug Company, Richmond, Va., has retired after more than forty years with the company. He will continue to serve as chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Miller's duties as treasurer have been delegated to William T. Allen, president of the company, and H. L. Smith has been named to succeed him in the sundries department. Henry F. Miller jr. has been elected vice-president and general sales manager, and Charles H. Miller has been named secretary.

Other shifts in personnel as a result of the recent reorganization of the company include the naming of Henry L. Waldbauer to direct the buying of drugs and pharmaceuticals; the appointment of H. Kenneth Jackson as operations manager, and the election of Lewis F. Powell jr. to the board of directors.

Roche-Organon Changes Name, Moves Headquarters

Roche-Organon, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Nutley, N. J., has changed its name to Organon, Inc., and has moved its headquarters to Orange, N. J. The telephone number at the new location is Orange 6-1600.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, January 30, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents

Manufacturing business did not bound back from the slump of November and December. Purchasing agents report a slight further reduction in production and a continuing decline in back-order schedules. The declining trend of prices is more pronounced. Employment is somewhat lower than December. While, generally, the consensus of the reports is not encouraging, there is a bright spot in the satisfactory "purchased inventory" condition of industry. Greater reductions in inventory are reported and the turnover ratios are increasing, despite the lower production and employment. Sixty-two percent report this favorable situation.

As to the effect on business of the proposals in the President's fair deal message, the general opinion is that it is too early to make any realistic appraisal; the presently reported attitude is to "wait and see." However, there is a strong opinion expressed that much of the proposed, disturbing legislation may not become law. On the whole, the present situation calls for extreme caution, which seems to be evident in the current short-range buying and inventory policy of purchasing executives.

Commodity Prices

Except for the increase in freight rates, the price trend is down, for January. To a considerable extent a buyer's market is in evidence. Competition is stronger in many lines. Voluntary allotments of critical materials by producers are covering more consumer requirements. Outside markets are offering price inducements, to move inventories. Price protection is being obtained on long-term commitments.

Inventories

That purchased industrial inventories are keeping in balance with lower production activity is shown in the maintenance of the high turnover rates established in 1948. This is, perhaps, the healthiest trend showing in the January survey. Some few who report higher inventories attribute them to some stockpiling of scarce materials which are being received under voluntary allotments, and are in excess of current production requirements. With supply exceeding demand in many lines, and the easing position of even of the most critical industrial materials, any proposal for government controls should be unnecessary, unless this situation is reversed by events.

Buying Policy

Forward commitments remain well within ninety days, with the accent on sixty days and under. The policy of keeping inventories at the lowest possible working minimum requires a most careful screening of requisitions. The greater availability of many more items gives purchasing agents more time to negotiate for price values, better quality, consideration of new sources of supply. Buyers do not now have to search for competition, as increased selling effort brings it to them in most lines.

Specific Commodity Changes

The list is predominantly down, in January, except for the effects of increased freight rates. Premiums for lead, copper, and steel have about disappeared. Many more products are in easier supply.

On the down side are:—Acetate, alcohol, burlap bags, belting, building materials, corrugated cartons, caustic soda, cable, chipboard, clothing, cocoa butter, cotton buffs, coal, fats and oils, foodstuffs, steel forgings, furniture, fuel oil, gelatin, scrap iron and steel, alloying charge on lead mixtures, lubricants, lumber, manufactured parts, paper, plywood, printing, rubber, salteake, shellac, soap, stearic acid, gray market steel, tallow, small tools.

Easier to get:—Automobiles, trucks, brass, cartons, cement, electrical equipment, oils, pig iron, hose, lumber, papers, valves and fittings, wire.

Reported up:—Ammonia, asbestos products, caustic potash, dyestuffs, fluorspar, mercury, nitrate of soda, metallic pigments, starch.

In tight supply:—Aluminum, steel, lead, copper, zinc, tin, nickel, ammonia, cello-

—Continued on page 48

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The standby emergency legislation for mobilization of industry in time of war has just about been completed and will be recommended for congressional passage soon by President Truman. The bill is the outgrowth of the many conferences held by the National Security Resources Board with industry groups over the past year to draw up a mobilization program that can be put into immediate use when needed.

The legislation, as now drafted, contains twenty titles, among them such things as emergency contracting authority, creation and powers of government corporations, defense facilities, priorities and allocations, plant seizure, exemption from the antitrust laws, authority to requisition, import and export control, censorship of communications, price and wage stabilization, renegotiation of contracts, employment control, and settlement of labor disputes.

To arrange now for the quick expansion and conversion of industry that would be demanded for all-out mobilization, NSRB is developing two major programs simultaneously. One calls for action that would cut across many industries. An example is the controlled materials plan (CMP), which was used in the last war, to guide the allocation of steel, copper, and aluminum. This will be extended to include other commodities. The second program calls for the preparation of complete mobilization plans for each individual industry. These industries will be given "phantom orders" that will go into effect upon telegraphic signal from RFC.

Two of the most important committees in Congress—important from the standpoint of the amount of influence they have wielded in past years in changing the policies of government departments and agencies—have about come to an end, temporarily at least. These are the small business investigating committees of the house and senate. The house committee has already expired. It went out of existence at the close of last year. The senate committee dies at midnight January 31.

It is quite probable that the house small business committee will be continued through the present Congress. The speaker of the house, Sam Rayburn, has promised his Texas colleague, Representative Wright Patman, that he will support the resolution the latter has pending in the rules committee to reestablish the committee.

The situation in the senate on the outlook for its committee is not so clear. A four-way fight is underway. Senator Jim Murray of Montana, who chairmanned the committee in the past, except during 1947 and 1948 when the Republicans were in control of Congress, wants the committee set up again—with him as chairman. Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina says that the problems of small business should be handled by his banking and currency committee. Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado contends that they belong to his group, the interstate and foreign commerce committee.

Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois, the majority leader of the senate, doesn't care where the small business problems land just so a separate committee isn't set up to handle them. He is opposed to all special committees and hopes to block all of them.

Bigger D.ofC. Jobs

Senator Edwin Johnson of Colorado has agreed to sponsor legislation that will give the Department of Commerce a more active role in matters of national defense planning and at the same time revitalize the agency as a primary source of information to business. He has introduced a bill (S. 453) to this effect and had it referred to the senate interstate and foreign commerce committee of which he is chairman.

The bill would authorize the establishment of ten new positions in the professional and scientific services of the department, to be filled through appointments by the secretary upon certification of qualifications by the Civil Service commission. The appointees would be paid salaries of not less than $10,000 a year and may be paid as much as $15,000, depending upon their work and qualifications. The bill states that the new positions are to effectuate research and de-

—Continued on page 34

Soap and Glycerin Makers Study Fats, Oils Outlook

The outlook for fats and oils and the improvement and expansion in the field of synthetic detergents were the principal topics of discussion at the twenty-second annual meeting of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers held at the Commodore hotel, New York, on January 26 and 27.

Other addresses related to market re-

Charles Luckman

search and matters of special interest to the bulk and potash soap groups and to the producers of glycerin.

Charles Luckman, president of Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass., was elected president of the association, succeeding G. A. Wrisley, vice-president of the Allen B. Wrisley Company, Chicago. N. H. McElroy, president of the Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, was elected vice-president for the midwest.

Reelected to their posts were the following officers:—vice-president for the far west, E. M. Finehout, vice-president of the Los Angeles Soap Company; vice-president for the east, Edward H. Little, president of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., and treasurer, Nils S. Dahl, general manager, John T. Stanley Company, New York.

In his report, Mr. Wrisley foresaw a resumption of sharp competitive activities in the soap industry. He declared he based this opinion on the fact that during the latter part of 1948 there was a return of ample soap supplies generally and a definite decline in sales of non-liquid soap.

Glycerin Research Expansion

Mr. Wrisley revealed that glycerin producers planned to increase their budget for research and promotion to a total of $125,000 to expand glycerin's uses in view of the start of production of synthetic glycerin by the Shell Chemical Company.

The association's manager, Roy W. Peet, presented sales figures for the industry

—Continued on page 49

Monsanto Chemicals Ltd. Elects O'Neal Chairman

Edward A. O'Neal, jr., has been elected chairman of Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., British subsidiary of the Monsanto Chemical Company, to succeed Dr. Lloyd F. Nickell, who has resigned. Mr. O'Neal will continue to function as managing director of the company, a post which he has held since 1946.

He has been associated with the Monsanto organization since 1935, when it acquired the Swann Chemical Company, Anniston, Ala. He was appointed plant manager at Anniston in 1937 and in 1941 was named manager of the company's plant in Trenton, Mich. In 1944 he was promoted to production manager of the phosphate division.

Corwin Resigns Borden Chemical Division Post

Dr. John F. Corwin, chemical director of the chemical division of the Borden Company, has resigned from that post, effective today. He has occupied the position of chemical director since 1944, when he returned to the Borden organization from the plastics division of the American Cyanamid Company.

Dr. Corwin had been director of the research laboratories of the Casein Company of America Division of the Borden Company, later renamed the chemical division, until 1941, when he was released to become head of the resins and plastics section of the Office of Price Administration.

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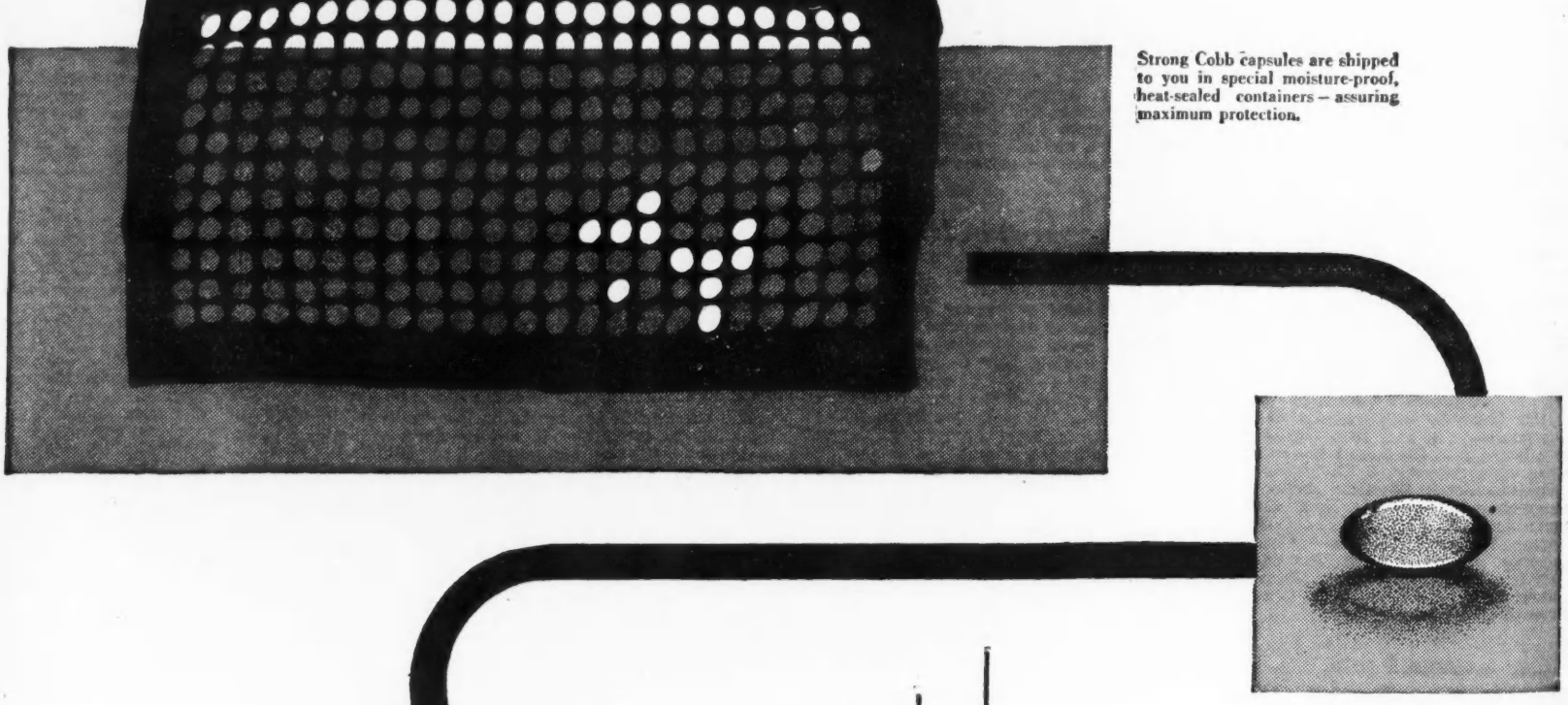

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Acid Sulphoglucosate

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.)

Corrosion-Prevention—Suggested as inhibitor in aerated water, calcium and sodium brines for freezing and ice plants, cooling systems for automobiles and stationary power plants, engine-jacket water for locomotive and marine diesels, gasoline and kerosene pipelines and tanks, high-chloride cooling water, hydraulic lifts, mercury arc rectifiers, pontoons and buoys (inside), power-plant condensers and coolers, recirculating spray systems for air-washing and conditioning, refinery condensers and coolers, sealed-in absorbents for unit refrigerators, slushing compounds, water-soluble cutting oils,

Alpha-acetylbutyrolactone

Chemical—Starting point in synthesis of vitamin B_1.

Suggested as intermediate in synthesis of pharmaceutical and other special organic compounds.

2-Amino-6-chloroacridin

Disinfectant—Bactericide for staphylococci aureus (reported as more efficaceous than proflavin).

Barium Orthophosphate

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Deceaser (Germ. 721140) of solubility of zinc yellow.

Benzyl Chloride

(Omegachlortoluene)

Chemical—Reactant in Friedel Crafts reactions.

Reactant in making esters, with aid of the sodium salt of an acid; intermediate chemicals; mixed ethers, with the aid of alcohols; organic chemicals useful as plasticizers, wetting agents, pharmaceuticals and the like.

Dye—Reactant in making dyestuffs and their intermediates.

Perfume—Reactant in making perfume bases.

Petroleum—Reactant in making gum-inhibitors.

Resin—Reactant in making resins.

Rubber—Reactant in making accelerators of vulcanization.

Benzyltrimethyl-Ammonium Hydroxide

Chemical—Claimed as especially powerful catalyst for many organic reactions, and as an organic base.

Suggested for use in synthesis of pharmaceutical, textile, and other special organic chemicals.

Butanol, Secondary

Resin — Compatible with oil-soluble phenolics, coumarone-indene resins, polyvinylbutyral, polyvinyl chloride, methyl methacrylate.

Rubber—Tackifier for buna-S.

Dibutyl-Lead Acetate

Resin—Stabilizer (U.S. 2307090) for vinyl resins against discoloration on heating.

Sodium Thiocyanate

(Sodium Rhodanate, Sodium Sulphocyanate)

Chemical — Reactant in making other thiocyanates, especially organic thiocyanates.

Textile—Process material in dyeing and printing textiles.

Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate

Chemical—Booster of emulsifying values for textile oils.

Cosmetic — Ingredient of shampoos, added for boosting emulsifying values, clarifying purposes, doubling amount of suds, eliminating soaplike after-odor and masking after-effects, inhibiting lime-curd ring formation in washbasins, sinks, and bathtubs, promoting cleansing and water-softening action, producing quick rich-lathering properties, reducing caustic effects on hands.

Soap—New ingredient of fine soaps (added for purposes listed above under "Cosmetic").

Penicillin Production Meeting Set by WHO

In an effort to relieve the shortage of penicillin, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe are cooperating in a program that will include a conference of technical experts at Geneva on February 17.

WHO has already started a survey of UNRRA penicillin plants in European countries, hoping to get them back into production. Experts from Byelorussian S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Yugoslavia, where the UNRRA plants are situated, will be brought together to discuss the technical problems involved.

Chemical Salesmen Install Loeffler as New President

Alfred T. Loeffler, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, was installed as president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry at a luncheon meeting in the Roosevelt hotel,

Alfred T. Loeffler

New York, on January 26. He succeeded James G. Park, of the Enjay Company.

Other officers installed were vice-president, Charles V. Douglas, Heyden Chemical Corporation; treasurer, Paul W. Hiller, Innis, Speiden & Co., and secretary, Edward A. Bush, Bush Aromatics, Inc.

The board of directors includes Harold C. Green, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.; Robert L. Hutchins, Commercial Solvents Corporation; Leon W. Miller, the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Company; Robert J. Milano, Millmaster Chemical Company; George W. Poland, jr., Stauffer Chemical Company; William J. Weed, Niagara Alkali Company, and Mr. Park.

On behalf of the membership, B. T. Bush, first president of the association, in 1921-22, presented a watch to Mr. Park in appreciation of his services as president in 1948.

Eagle-Picher Research Head

Dr. A. Paul Thompson has been appointed director of research of the Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, effective tomorrow, to succeed the late Earle W. McMullen. Dr. Thompson was formerly a senior fellow at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research. He had been previously associated with the International Nickel Company of Canada, the General Chemical Company, and the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

Internat'l Trade Section Of N. Y. Trade Board Elects

The International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade elected John A. Zellers, vice-president of Remington Rand, Inc., chairman at its recent annual meeting. Other officers named were:—senior vice-chairman, Fred J. Emmerich, Block Internation Corporation; treasurer, Alex Hauser, Columbia Commerce & Credit Corporation, and delegate to directorate, George F. Bauer, George F. Bauer Company.

Among the members named to the section's executive committee were:—Joseph B. Magnus, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; Norman F. Revel, Fine Chemical Company, and George H. White, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

Vanilla Bean Ass'n Names E.S. Buckley President

The Vanilla Bean Association of America elected E. S. Buckley, of Thurston & Braidich, president at its recent annual meeting. Other officers chosen by the group were:—vice-president, W. Triest, Zink & Triest Company, and treasurer, J. Manheimer. Elected as directors of the organization were Pierre Dammann, Dammann & Smeltzer; H. Solomon, F. Huber & Co., and William Schilling jr., Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company.

U.S. Chamber to Meet

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States will hold its thirty-seventh annual meeting in Washington on May 2 to 5.

SDMA Votes to Remain Unattached Organization

The board of directors of the Soap and Detergents Manufacturers' Association voted last week to continue the group as a separate and independent organization, rather than to affiliate it with another national association.

The vote was cast by the board during the association's third annual meeting held at the New Yorker hotel, New York, on December 25.

Action by the directors followed some discussion on the advisability of affiliating SDMA as a division of another trade association representing several related industries in the national chemical specialties field.

The association elected Charles B. Solly, of the Harley Soap Company, Philadelphia, as president for 1949, to succeed Herbert L. Kranich, of the Kranich Soap Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Other officers elected for 1949 were eastern vice-president, Bernard Freudenthal, Chemical Service, Baltimore; western vice-president, A. G. Peck, Peck Products, St. Louis; treasurer, H. W. Cussman, Alrose Chemical Company, Providence, R. I., and secretary, Andrew P. Federline.

The members passed a resolution favoring continuance of government controls of fats and oils, following a talk by Charles E. Lund, assistant director of the food division of the Office of International Trade. He said that controls could be relaxed by putting fats and oils on a general license basis for export while retaining a general allocation in place of individual quotas, and by a partial lifting of export controls to make licenses unnecessary for shipments to Western Hemisphere countries and the Philippines.

The general feeling among members was that a sudden ending of controls would bring sharp increases in prices.

Tallow Seen More Available

Discussing the outlook for fats and oils in 1949, Edgar Burtis, senior agricultural economist of the Department of Agriculture, pointed out that in 1948 there was

—Continued on page 72

Phila. Drug Exchange Reelects All Officers

Malcolm W. Cox, of Eli Lilly & Co., expressed optimism for the future of the drug industry in 1949 at the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, held on January 25 at the Down Town Club. Mr. Cox was reelected president of the organization for another year.

Also returned to office to serve during 1949 were: vice-president, Paul S. Pittenger, Sharp & Dohme, Inc.; secretary, J. Mervin Rosenberger, Smith, Kline & French, Inc., and treasurer, Harold C. Halberstadt, Shoemaker & Busch, Inc.

Plans were completed at the meeting for the annual dinner of the exchange, to be held at the Down Town Club on February 3.

Aluminum Ass'n Votes R.S. Reynolds President

R. S. Reynolds, jr., of Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Va., was elected president of the Aluminum Association at its annual meeting just concluded, it was announced last week. Elected vice-presidents were E. G. Grundstrom, Advance Aluminum Castings Corporation, Chicago; M. E. Rosenthal, United Smelting & Aluminum Company, New Haven, Conn., and George Wright, John Harsch Bronze & Foundry Company, Cleveland. A. V. Davis, of Aluminum Company of America, was reelected chairman.

DCAT Executive Group Discusses Tares Revision

Plans for simplification of the section's "Official Tares" were outlined to the executive committee of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade at a recent meeting. James G. Flanagan, chairman of the tare committee, said that the committee intends to simplify the tares by a process of product classification, and asked for suggestions from members of the industry.

Jacobs Shellac Ass'n Pres.

The United States Shellac Importers Association elected Adrian E. Jacobs, of Dings & Schuster, New York, president at its recent annual meeting. Other officers chosen to serve during 1949 were:—vice-president, Herbert E. Suhr, Suhr & Budelman; treasurer, George H. Dockstader, and secretary, George E. Ashby.

Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., October 13-15.
American Chemical Society, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 28-April 1.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.
American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, February 13-17.
American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 10-12.
American Pharmaceutical Association, Jacksonville, Fla., April 24-30.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 9-11.
American Plant Food Council, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 19-22.
American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-July 1.
Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, May 2-5.
Chemical Institute of Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 30-June 1.
Chemical Market Research Association, Biltmore hotel, New York, February 10.
Chicago Technical Societies Council, production show, Stevens hotel, Chicago, March 14-17.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 10; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 22-25.
Druggists Supply Corporation, Statler hotel (formerly Pennsylvania hotel), New York, March 7-11.
Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Statler hotel (formerly Pennsylvania hotel), New York, March 14-16.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 2-3.
National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Drake hotel, Chicago, June 13-14.
National Agricultural Limestone Association, New Yorker hotel, New York, February 10-11.
National Farm Chemurgic Council, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., March 30-April 1.
National Fertilizer Association, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-15.
National Fruit and Syrup Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 19.
National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15.
National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ambassador and Ritz-Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8-13.
Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1-3.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., June 7-9.
Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Commodore hotel, New York, February 21-24.
Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 17-19.

IMPORTANT

MERCK THEOPHYLLINE NEWS

1. PRICES REDUCED
on *all* Theophyllines

2. NEW PRODUCT:
Theophylline Anhydrous—reduces your manufacturing costs still further

3. AMPLE STOCKS
ensure prompt shipment

The introduction of THEOPHYLLINE ANHYDROUS MERCK means that you will save three ways when you fill your Theophylline requirements with this high quality Merck Product.

THEOPHYLLINE ANHYDROUS MERCK

- contains approximately 9 *per cent more* Theophylline.
- *saves you the expense* of removing moisture.
- is available at the same—*recently reduced*—price as Theophylline Merck U.S.P.

Theophylline Anhydrous Merck meets all U.S.P. requirements except that its maximum limit for loss on drying is 0.5 per cent.

	THEOPHYLLINE ANHYDROUS MERCK	THEOPHYLLINE MERCK U.S.P.
Description	white, odorless, crystalline powder	same as anhydrous
Solution	1 Gm. in 60 cc. of hot water is clear and colorless	same as anhydrous
Mesh	all passes #20 minimum 95% passes #80	all passes #10 minimum 90% passes #20 not over 50% passes #100
Bulk (loose)	1 oz.=50–65 cc.	1 oz.=55-65 cc.
Loss on drying	not more than 0.5 per cent	not more than 9.5 per cent

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Theophylline Merck U.S.P.
Theophylline Anhydrous Merck
Theophylline Ethylenediamine Merck U.S.P.

MERCK THEOPHYLLINES

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

MERCK

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

January 28, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms lb. .38 - .43
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - .50
smaller lots lb. .41 - .56
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .66 - —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Acetoctoparaphenetidide, d m s., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 - .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
Acetic, com'l or redist., bbls 100 lbs. 4.50 4.75
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.15
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.85
80%, bbls 100 lbs.10.85 -11.10
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 -11.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.12

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis, lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 .22
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.85
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 1.43
Boric, tech, 99½%, cryst., bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.185.00 - —
gran., bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.140.00 - —
bbls. c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 160.00 - —
powd., bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.140.00 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's bbls. lb. 1.34 - 1.45
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots. lb.12.00 -13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 6.75
synth., dms lb. 5.25 - 8.00
Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 .50½
Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 .50½
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35¾ .36¾
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 —
t.c.l., works lb. .03½ 04½
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 .27
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.00 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb .27 —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb. .27½ —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l lb. .24½ —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 - .66
Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .26¼- .27¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms. lb. .11 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms. lb. .11 - .12
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high boil 50% (210°-215°), c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.30 - —
low boil, 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.40 - —
Petroleum, 185°C. to 205°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 —
Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 —
210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 .785
tanks, same basis gal. .665 —
235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb .35 —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 1.78
Folic, bots gram 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48
Gamma, bbls. lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 .31
dms lb. .14 —
kgs. lb. .16 —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .66 —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 .36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .30 .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .15¾ .16¼
Acid, hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls. lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb .085 —
Hypophosphorus, USP, dms lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 - 2.87
L, bbls., works lb. .80 - .95
Lactic edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more, lb. .28½- —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3370- .3400
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 - —
t.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms lb. .35 - .35½
Linseed oil, reg dist., dms lb. .3180- .3230
water white, dms lb. .3480- .3530
Maleic, powd., dms lb 30 .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms. lb 47 —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works lb. 95 1.10
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. 23½ 24¼
tech., flake 96-97%, bbls lb. 19 21
Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs 1.80 - —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton 25.00 —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb 45 Nom.
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. 15 —
tanks, works lb. 12 —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 .91
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 —
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 6.10
38°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs 6.00 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 7.60
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 .13¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 .18
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms. c.l., works lb. .67 —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾- .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15¾
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ 21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb. 4.00 Nom.
technical, dms., works lb. 1.70 —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs. lb.20.00 - —
smaller lots lb.20.15 -21.00
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .87 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 .95
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¼ Nom.
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.51 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
		E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales			powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
				pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
C	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
				resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
				SD	specially denatured
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
c.l.	car lots			S. E.	southeast
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
col.	color	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
com'l	commercial	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
CP	chemically pure			s.u.	standard unit
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid		
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum		
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	W	west
		N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dextro.	dextrorotatory	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Phosphoric—Althea Root

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75% cbys., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb 10½ —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, ogs. lb. .65 .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 — —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 — —
tanks, works lb. .21 — —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 —
Ricinoleate see Acid, castor oil, split)
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l lb. .31 —
smaller lots lb. .38 — —
USP, bbls., cryst lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .56½- .60½
Soybean oil, s.d., works lb. .13½- .14
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .20½- .21½
single pressed, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
triple pressed, bgs. lb. .22¾- .23¾
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 — —

Acid, sulphuric, 60°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton. 13.75 - —
66°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton. 19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms. lb. .13¾- .14¾
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms. lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small, dms lb. .41 - .43
imported, kgs lb. .30 - .30½
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works lb. .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100 lb. pkgs. lb. 2.75 - Nom.

Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .45
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 2.64 - 2.72
powd., bbls lb. 2.69 - 2.77
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.48 - 1.60
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, cns lb. .72 .80
dms. lb. .68 .88

Alcohol, butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 .19½
l.c.l., frt. alld.E lb. .20 .20½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.80 - 3.35
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss R gal. .45 - .40½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R. gal. .49 - .58½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .35 - .40
tankcar sales requires written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .44½- .50½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .48½- .59½
tanks, same basis gal. .34½- .41
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .43 - .48
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47 - .57
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - .38½
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .43½- .47
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47½- .58
tanks, same basis gal. .33½- .37½
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Miss. R gal. .44½- .48½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .48½- .57½
tanks, same basis gal. .34½- .39
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .46 - .50½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .59½
tanks, same basis gal. .36 - .41
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .16½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .17½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - .15
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - .16½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- .14
Ethyl, 190 pf. tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. 17.52 -17.57
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.56 -17.66
tanks, same basis gal. 17.42 -17.47½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .42 - .47
l.c.l., same basis gal. .46 - .56
tanks, same basis gal. .32 - .37½
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.49 -18.54
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.54 -18.63
tanks, same basis gal. 18.39 -18.44½
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. 18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .46½- —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .33½- —
95%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .48 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .36½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.40 - —
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Guatemalan, bgs., futures lb. .21½- .22
Mexican, bgs lb. .12½- .13¾
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 - .40
Curacao, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .43
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .37 - —
Alphapicoline, ret, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 750.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .35

METAL	PETROLEUM	PHARMACEUTICALS	SOAP-DETERGENTS	CHEMICALS
RUST PREVENTION Phosphoric Acid — To form a permanent rust proof coating on iron and steel products.	**OIL ADDITIVES** Alkyl Phosphates — To improve the properties of lubricating oils and greases.	**ASTRINGENTS** Aluminum Phosphates — For preparation of anti-perspirants and deodorants.	**CLEANING COMPOUNDS** Trisodium Phosphate — Effective detergent in both commercial and household cleaners.	**PLANT FOODS** Take-Hold — Provides nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash in transplanting.
CLEANING Trisodium Phosphate — To remove oil and grease from metal parts and equipment.	**MUD CONDITIONERS** Sodium Phosphates — To control the viscosity of oil drilling fluids.	**REAGENTS** Phosphoric Acid — In the manufacture of penicillin.	**BAR SOAPS** Sodium Tripolyphosphate — Superior soap builder which improves washing effectiveness.	**INSECTICIDES** Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate — For sprays and dusts to control aphids, mites and other insects.
ALLOYS Phosphorus — Manufacture of phosphor-bronze.	**REFINING KEROSENE** Phosphoric Acid — Removal of gum forming constituents.	**POLISHING AGENTS** Calcium Phosphates — Non-scratching dentifrice polishing agent.	**SOAP POWDERS** Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate — To prevent soap curd formation and increase sudsing power.	**LEATHER TANNING** Sodium Formate — Increases tannage speed in chrome tanning.
FINISHING Phosphoric Acid — Forms a permanent bond with metal and a base for primer coat.	**PURIFYING GASOLINE** Tripotassium Phosphate — Removes sulphur compounds.	**MINERALS** Dicalcium Phosphate — Provides calcium for therapeutic purposes.	**LIQUID SOAPS** Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate — Produces a clear liquid soap with high sudsing power.	**PAINT-VARNISH** Oxalic Acid — For bleaching floors and wood.
SHEET STEEL Ferrophosphorus — Prevents steel sheets from sticking when rolled in bundles.	**MUD WEIGHTING** Ferrophosphorus — To increase the specific gravity of oil drilling fluids.	**ANTACID** Tricalcium Phosphate — Medicinal preparations to control excess acidity.	**SCOURING COMPOUNDS** Trisodium Phosphate — Supplements abrasive component in cutting grease.	**PLASTICS** Phosphoric Anhydride — In the manufacture of hard, transparent resins.
POLISHING Phosphoric Acid — Electropolishing of stainless steel.	**CATALYSTS** Phosphoric Acid — Preparation of catalysts for production of high octane gasoline.	**CHLORINATING** Phosphorus Oxychloride — In the manufacture of sulfa drugs and atabrin.	**WASHING COMPOUNDS** Sodium Phosphates — Softens water and improves washing effectiveness of soap.	**PULP-PAPER** Ammonium Phosphates — Provides the most effective method of flame proofing.

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CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Alum, Ammonia—Areca Nuts

Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .20 - .21
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 04¾- 06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½- 06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. 02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. 03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —

Aluminum hydroxide, pharmaceutical, 8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt alld. lb. .24½- 25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, 280-400 crystalline, flour, classified, 3-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .13 .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 — —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .51 .53
kgs. frt. alld lb. .50 —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 —

Aluminum oxide, optical, high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb.13.50 - —
jars, works lb.15.00 -17.00

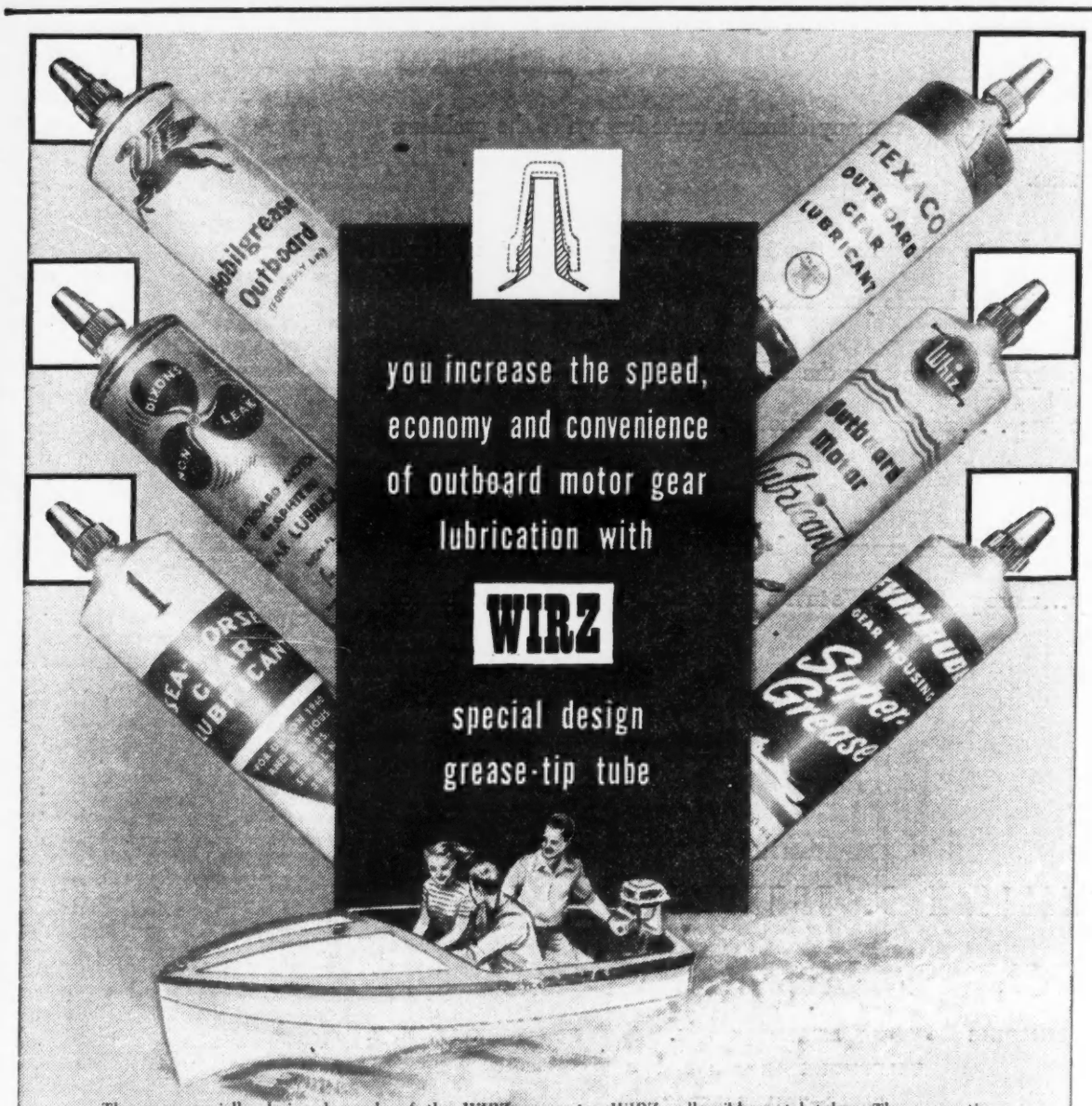
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .43½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. 44½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb. 49 —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drs., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drs., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - —
tribasic, ctns, c.l lb. .35 - —
less than 1 ton lb. .36 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).

Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Aminophylline, bots., kgs lb. 7.90 - 8.05
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.74.00 -85.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .17 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.77.50 —
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 3.00
l.c.l., works 400 lbs. 3.25 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.76.00 —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works. ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 .40
reagent, jars lb. 61 .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
cans lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .18½- .22
powdered, 1c. per lb higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20 .22
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb .80 .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.96 - 4.00
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½- —
kgs., works lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1. lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton.58.00 -59.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.42.50 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¾- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.212.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.270.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12
Stearate, 28%, dms lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms lb. .06¾- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. 18 .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 -48.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis. 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09 —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb. 2.45 - —
commercial, same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- .22
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- .23
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20½- —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns lb. .77 - 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, dms lb. .75 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
imported, bls. lb. .98 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .14½- .15
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Syrian, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Anisic aldehyde, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .38½- —
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾- .36
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾- .37
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, bbls lb. 2.35 2.45
Apomorphine, bots oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .22 - .25



The new specially designed nozzle of the WIRZ grease-tip tube prevents grease "backfiring," cuts lubricant losses. Tapered and long enough for practically every type outboard motor, the nozzle fits snugly into lower unit diameter openings from 19/64" to 13/32" . . . reduces the inconveniences of the lubricating job. WIRZ grease-tip tube has met instant approval everywhere.

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If you want to increase the speed, economy and convenience of your product-in-use, it will pay you to try WIRZ collapsible metal tubes. The grease-tip tube is one of many practical tube designs for a specific purpose produced by WIRZ in the consumer and industrial fields since WIRZ made the first tubes in America back in 1872. Write today for samples and recommendations.

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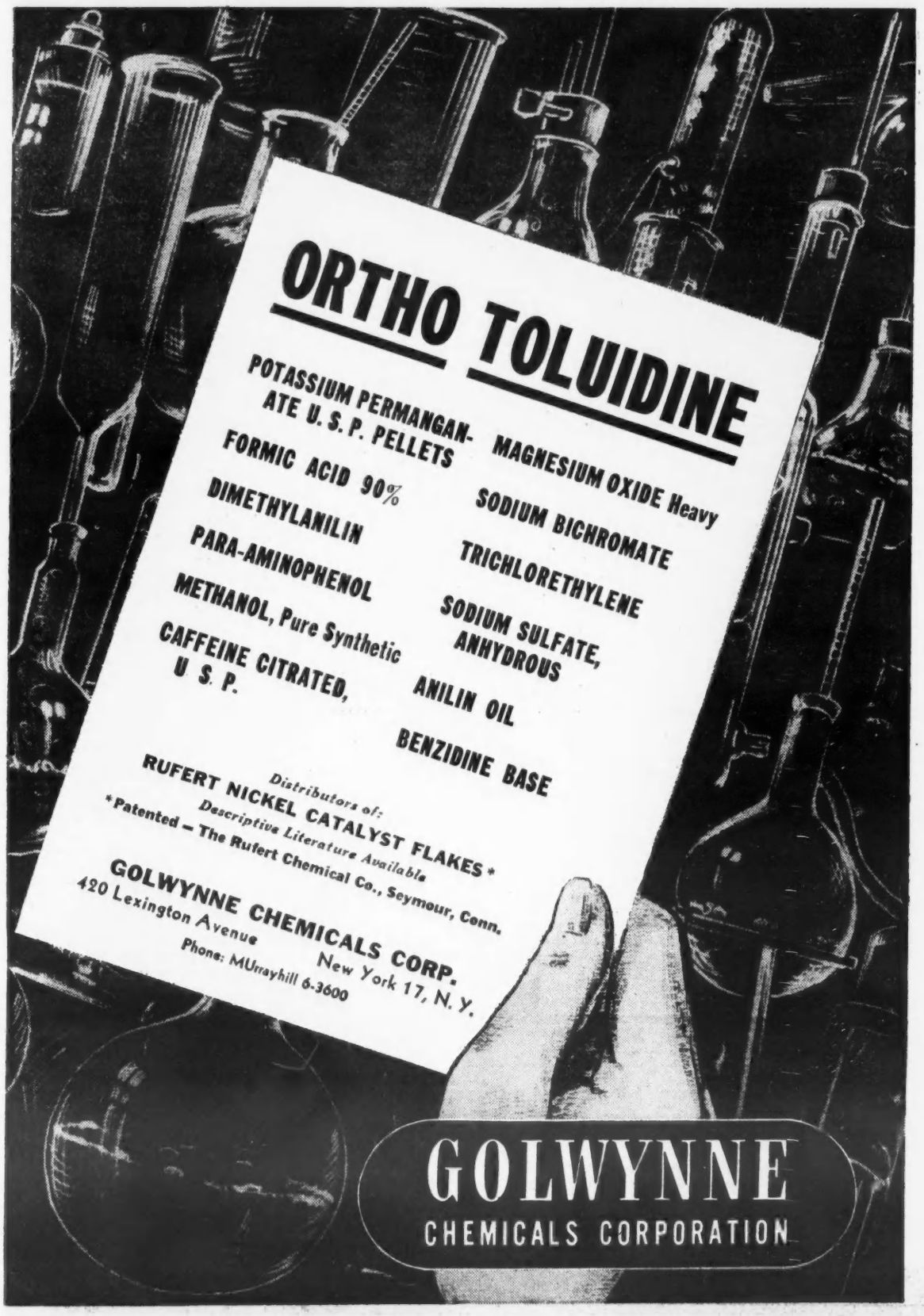
Collapsible Metal Tubes • Lacquer Linings • Wax Linings • Wadite Closures • Soft Metal Tubing • Household Can Spouts • Applicator Pipes • Compression Molding

Arecoline hydrobromide, bots. ... oz. 6.10 - 6.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo kilo.140.00 -150.00
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) ..18.00 -18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls. ..lb. .50 - .90
root, bls. ..lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs. ..lb. .13 - .16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt. ..lb. .75 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls. ..lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .07 - .08
Asafetida, cs. ..lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms. ..lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines ..ton.68.00 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ..ton.79.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..ton.59.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..ton.52.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..ton.49.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..ton.35.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..ton.31.00 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..ton.30.00 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.31.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.28.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.31.00 - —
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..gal. .09½- —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..gal. .09½- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ..ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ..ton.31.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ..ton.36.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works ..lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works ..lb. .05¾- .12
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ..ton.23.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ..ton.22.00 - —
Atropine, bots. ..oz.13.50 -15.00
Sulphate, bots. ..oz.10.35 -12.00

B

Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs. ..lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. ..lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. ..lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. ..lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ..ton.72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works ..ton.82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works ..lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms ..lb. .11 - .13
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ..ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls. ..lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. ..lb. .09 - .09¼
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. ..lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works ..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .11½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. ..lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up ..lb. .39 - .40
smaller lots ..lb. .40 - .41
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe), X-ray, bbls ..lb. .12½- .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ..ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ..ton.35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..ton.36.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ..ton.49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ..ton.20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs. ..lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. ..lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Root, bls. ..lb. .55 - .60
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton.11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. ..lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms. ..lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works ..lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .32½- —
dust, dry, 50%, 6% gamma distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .19 - —
wet, 50%, 6% gamma distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .20½- —
Benzidin base, bbls ..lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, cns. ..lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich ..gal. .21 —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio, ..gal. .20 - —
Benzophenone, dms. ..lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys ..lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works ..lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works ..lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. ..lb. .60 - 1.00
dms. ..lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms ..lb. .88 - 1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald ..lb. .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns. ..lb. 3.45 - 4.00
Formate, cns. ..lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. ..lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. ..lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. ..lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots ..lb. 8.90 - 9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns. ..lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. ..lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. ..lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. ..lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works, ..lb. .21 - .23½
l.c.l., works ..lb. .21½- .24
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works ..lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works ..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. ..lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works ..lb. .73 - .80
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots ..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works ..lb. 1.33 - —
98%, dms., c.l., works ..lb. 1.85 - —
Beth root, bls. ..lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. ..gram.12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..lb. 3.95 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars ..lb. 3.27 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..lb. 4.18 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..lb. 1.85 - —
Oxychloride, dms ..lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..lb. 4.60 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms ..lb. 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. ..lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms ..lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms. ..lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point ..lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .14¾- .22½
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works ..lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. ..lb. .11¼- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .0632- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..lb. .13¾- —
Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..lb. .1125- .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works ..lb. .0160- 0673
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. ..lb .12 - .13
bark of root, bls. ..lb. .32 - .33
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls. ..lb. .78 - .82
Tree bark, bls ..lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls ..lb. .48 - .52
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.77.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.85.00 - —
Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ..ton.108.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ..ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66¾%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..ton.73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.23 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs unit-ton.10.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 9.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l., ..lb. .18 - .23
Bloodroot, bls ..lb. .56 - .67
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ..lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis ..lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis ..lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis ..lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis ..lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis ..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis ..lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis ..lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ..lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis ..lb. .60 - .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis ..lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic ..lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis ..lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis ..lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis ..lb. .45 - —



Blue, Soda—Calcium Phenolsulphonate

Blue, soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. lb. .08 - .09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. work, ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
Bone meal, steamed, fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls lb. .43 - .50
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bulk, c.l., works ton.71.50 - —
bags, c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.122.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.127.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.98.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.142.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.147.75 - —
crystals, 99½% bulk, c.l., works, ton.57.25 - —
bags, c.l., works ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
Borax, tech., granular, 99½% bulk, c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
bags, c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —
powdered, bulk, c.l., works ton.36.25 - —
bags, c.l., works ton.40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¾
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05¼ - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ - .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09¾ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls lb. .34 - .36
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .23 - .24
cut and sifted, bls lb. .26 - .28
Berries, bgs lb. .85 - 1.00
Burdock, root, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Butadiene, cyls., refy lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.

Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Iodide, jars lb. 5.10 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs. lb. .28 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 - .88
peeled, bls lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram. 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ton.114.00 -147.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton.37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 -59.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls lb. .65 - .72
cns. lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls. lb. .58 - .65
cns. lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms lb. .37 - .44
Laurate, bbls lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld. lb. .23¾ - .24¼
Pantothenate, dextro, jars gram. .07½ - —
Phenolsulphonate, dms. lb. .59 - .60

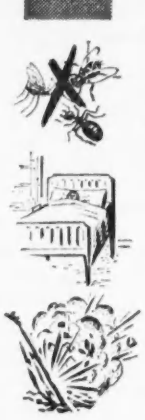
HEYDEN
CHLORINATED BENZENES

MONOCHLOROBENZENE
ORTHODICHLORO-BENZENE
PARADICHLORO-BENZENE
TRICHLOROBENZENE

Heyden chlorinated benzenes (benzols) are widely used in organic syntheses and have extensive applications in the manufacture of solvents, insecticides, textile chemicals, medicinals, weed killers, polishes, explosives, soil and sewage disinfectants, protective coatings, and many other industrial and commercial uses.

AVAILABILITY

Heyden Chlorinated Benzenes are shipped in seller's cars from our plant at Memphis, Tennessee: Tank cars, approx. 74,000 lb.; drums, approx. 475 lb.



ORTHO-DICHLORO-BENZENE

This extremely versatile Heyden chlorinated benzene is in constant demand for the manufacture of petroleum products, metal polishes, soil disinfectants, automotive and industrial solvents . . . for sewage treatment, fumigants, dry cleaners, paints and surface coatings . . . and for wool scouring, gas purification, termite control and leather dyeing.

PROPERTIES

Appearance . . . . . Clear, colorless, heavy liquid
Odor . . . . . Characteristic, pleasant, aromatic
Boiling Point . . . . . 180°C.
Freezing Point . . . . −17° to −22°C.
Specific Gravity . . . . 1.303 25°/25°C.
Flash Point (closed cup) . . . . . 160°F.
Solubility . . . . . 0.01 g./100 g. water at 25°C.; Slightly soluble in alcohol; Miscible with most other organic solvents
Containers . . . . . Tank cars, approx. 86,000 lbs.; 55 gal. drums—550 lbs. net

Serving Industry Through Finer Chemicals
HEYDEN Chemical Corporation
393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 20 North Wacker Drive
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1700 Walnut Street

Benzaldehyde · Benzoates · Benzoic Acid · Benzyl Chloride · Bromides · Chlorinated Aromatics · Medicinal Creosotes · Formates · Formaldehyde · Formic Acid · Glycerophosphates · Medicinal Guaiacols · Hexamethylenetetramine · M D A · Methylene Disalicylic Acid · Paraformaldehyde · Parahydroxybenzoates · Penicillin · Pentaerythritols · Salicylates

Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.75 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.10 -	7.45
feed grade, bgs., works	ton.	105.00 -	125.00
bbls., 10 or over, works	lb.	.07 -	.07¾
less than 10, works	lb.	.08	.10
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.05¾-	—
less, same basis	lb.	.06¼-	—
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.95	7.30
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.22	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works	lb.	24	—
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb	06	—
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.36 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37 -	.38
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.00	—
70%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	—
luminous tins, works	lb	1.25	—
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	1.06	1.50
fine particle size, works	lb.	1.50 -	1.75
Calendula flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	1.82	1.83
fine powd., dms	lb.	1.97	1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs.	lb	3.10	3.20
Camphor, natural	lb	No stocks.	
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.42	—
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.45	.55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.58 -	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.60 -	—
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.78 -	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.79 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.80 -	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.25	1.50
powd., bxs	lb.	1.40	1.50
Cantharides, Russian, bgs	lb.	5.00 -	5.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.75	6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns	lb.	6.50	6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal.	1.05	—
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs., afloat.	lb.	.19¾-	.20¼
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.20½-	.21
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.75 -	—
fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.70 -	—
Carbinol butyl, normal (see Alcohol, amyl, refined)			
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	70 -	—
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¼-	—
5-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06 -	.08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.09 -	.11⅛
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09 -	—
USP, cnys	lb	17	.19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC.			
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	2.95 -	3.00
medium, cs	lb.	2.30 -	2.35
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs	lb.	1.92 -	1.95
Indian, cs, futures	lb.	2.00	Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures	lb.	1.76 -	1.80
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.65 -	6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg		5.00 -	—
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg.		2.00 -	—
bulk grain quantities	gm.	5.00 -	—
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram	gm.	67½-	—
tins, works	gm.	62 -	—
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb.	70 -	—
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn	cn.	85 -	—
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram	lb.	37.24 -	—
50,000 A units per gram	lb.	7.37 -	—
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.32 -	—
dms., works	milli. units.	.30 -	—
3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.85 -	—
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.50	—
Carvol, bots	lb.	10.00	-16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.35 -	.40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.09¾-	—
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more ship't point	lb.	.30	—
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs or more, same basis	lb.	.34	Nom.
Imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs. or more	lb.	.25¼-	.25½
rennet-precip., unground, 100 or more	lb.	.30	Nom.
Cashew nut liq., treated, c.l., dms., f.o.b. Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21 -	—
ton lots, dms., same basis.	lb.	.22¼-	—
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick bls.,	lb.	.35 -	.38
broken, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
China, buds	lb.	.35½-	.36
rolls, select, cs.	lb.	.10 -	.10½
broken, bls	lb.	.09 -	.09½
Honan, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.25 -	.26
medium, bls	lb.	.35 -	.35½
thin, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.41
Buds, China, bgs	lb.	.32 -	.33
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30 -	.35
Castor beans, bgs., Nov. ship't, Brazilian ports	long ton.	125.00	Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.50	—
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00	45.00
synthetic, cns	lb.	22.00 -	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works,	lb.	2.00 -	—
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	4.00 -	—
Catnip, bls.	lb.	.55 -	.60
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.24½-	.25
Indian, bgs	lb.	.20½-	.21
Indian, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.20½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36 -	—
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.42 -	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49 -	.51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	.39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	.59
Cellulose butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.52 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.53	—
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.49	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.50	—
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54 -	—
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.51 -	.57
less than 500 lbs., works	lb	.52	.58
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs and over, works	lb	.57	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.58	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.56	.61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	.51
variegations, dms, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	.66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	—
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb	.70	.72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25	—
kgs., 100 lb. lots, works	lb	1.75	—
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾-	.05⅛
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.04	—
paint, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
papermakers, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	32.50	-40.00
rubber makers, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs	lb.	.46	.50
Roman, bls.	lb.	1.10	1.30
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.80 -	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	51.80 -	—
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works.	ton.	46.80 -	—
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	38.80 -	—
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	41.80 -	—
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	50.00	-60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	35.00	—
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06	.07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0465-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0495-	—
tanks	lb.	.0390-	—
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1105	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1170	.1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	-13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50	14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	-12.00
l.c.l. works	ton.	11.00	-16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	13.00	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00	—
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net	ton.	16.00	-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	45.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	50.00	-55.00
Chloral, dms., works	lb.	45	.50
Hydrate, jars	lb.	.90	.95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points	lb.	1.05 -	2.00
refined, dms., stock points	lb.	1.20 -	2.15
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.43 -	—
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	.12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09 -	.10
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.40 -	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.70 -	—
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		3.30 -	—
1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		3.90 -	—
Chloroform, tech, dms	lb.	.20	.23
USP, dms	lb.	.30	.33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.38 -	—
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.35 -	—
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.85 -	—
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.87 -	—
25-lbs., same basis	lb.	1.12 -	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.50 -	—
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00 -	—
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50 -	—
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.20 -	—
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works,	lb.	3.00	3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.09¼-	—
8½% bbls., cs.	lb	No stocks	
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00 -	—
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24 -	.27
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.54 -	—
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			

INSECTICIDE FORMULATORS . . .

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(Monsanto *para*-Dichlorobenzene)

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SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Chrysarobin—Dichloroanilin

Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	7.65	- 9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs.	lb.	1.26	Nom.
broken, bgs	lb.	.45	- .50
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.95	- —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.69	- —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.65	- —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.42	- —
Cinchophen N.F., heavy, dms., works,	lb.	4.20	4.30
standard, dms., works	lb	4.00	4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms	lb	.75	- 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.26	- .27
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	3.75	- 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	3.20	- 4.75
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb.	.14	- .15
futures, bls	lb.	.15	- .15½
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.19	- .19½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.60	- .70
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
CMC, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.66	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.70	- —
low and medium vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.62	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.66	- —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.24½	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.26	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.14½	- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.25½	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.15½	- —

Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.90	- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.58	- —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs	lb.	1.58	- —
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½	-
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs	lb.	1.25	- —
Hydrate, bbls.	lb.	2.04	- —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs	lb.	2.04	- —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms	lb.	.56	- —
solid, 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.65	- —
8% Co, dms	lb.	.61¼	- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.37¼	- .37¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls	lb.	.75⅜	—
Oxide, black, kgs	lb.	1.27½	- 1.80
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs	lb.	1.26½	- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms	lb.	.38½	- —
Sulphate, dms	lb.	.65	- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs	lb.	1.00	- —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve., or N. Y.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs	lb.	.75	- —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	- —
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.67	- .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs	lb.	.69	- .70
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.20	- .22
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.48	- .49
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	13.25	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	11.85	- —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.25	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.75	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls.	lb.	.24	- .26
Blue, root, bls	lb.	.18	- .19
Colchicine, bots., cns	oz.	145.00	- 160.00
Colchicum seed, bgs	lb.	2.75	- 3.00

Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.24	- .29
Flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.25½	- .30⅛
Colocynth, pulp, bls.	lb.	.45	- .47
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.18	- .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.40	- .45
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.65	- .69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.28	- —
smaller containers, works	lb.	.29	- .30
Carbonate, 53%, bbls.	lb.	.218	- .2525
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.29	- —
crystals, bbls	lb.	.20	- .20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.48	- —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss	lb.	.27½	.28
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.23½	- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾	- .23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.25	- .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.33	- —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls	lb.	.45¾	- —
12.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.44½	- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	- .32½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.30	- .32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	- .27¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25	- —
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.39½	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.10	- —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.		9.10	- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.		13.50	- —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l.	lb.	.22¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	- .24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.		17.00	- —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.55	- 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.		20.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.		14.00	- —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports ton.		195.00	- —
Atlantic or Gulf ports ton.		200.00	- —

Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures	lb.	.05½	- .06
Italian, bgs.	lb.	.05½	- .06
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.06	- .06¼
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	5.73	- —
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.78	- —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.10	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.20	- —
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.68	- —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.53	- —
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.33	- .35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton.		1.75	- —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E	ton.	59.00	-60.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
smaller lots	lb.	3.05	- 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.80	- .85
Cranesbill root, bls	lb.	.30	- .31
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship	lb.	.32½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.33	- .34
Imported, kgs.	lb.	.30½	- .30¾
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.16	- .19½
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.33½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.39	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.25	- —
solution, 30% tanks, works	gal.	.29	- —
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	.85	- —
Pinewood, dms	gal.	.31	- .32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys	lb.	2.35	2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	- .19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	- .19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	- .18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- .20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		12.75	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		13.75	-14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.31	- .33
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works	gal.	1.50	- —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs.	lb.	.50	- .55
powd., cs.	lb.	.60	- .65
Culvers root, bbls	lb.	.60	- .70
Cumene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	- —
tanks	gal.	.53	- .56
Cumin, seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Persian, bgs	lb.	.18¾	- .19¼
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.09½	- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk	unit-ton.	2.85	- —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis	unit-ton.	2.75	- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½	- .12¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	- .13
tanks, works	lb.	.08	- .11¼
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.20	- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26½	- .30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	- .31
tanks, works	lb.	.25	- .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.34	- —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd	gal.	.27	- —

D

2, 4-D, fib., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.75	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.83	- .90
Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.44	- .50
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51½	- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.49	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.49½	- —
DDT, fiber ums., c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.33	- .34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.35	- —
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.35	- .45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works	ton.	41.65	-52.50
Rock, paper bgs., works	ton.	34.25	- —
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.11	- .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.16	- .18
over 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.15	- .17
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd	lb.	.40	- —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper, c.l., 100 lbs.		7.22	- —
Chicago 100 lbs.		6.60	- —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.		7.37	- —
Canary, ogs., c.l. 100 lbs.		6.96	- —
Chicago 100 lbs.		6.34	- —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.		7.11	- —
dark, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		7.06	- —
Chicago 100 lbs.		6.44	- —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.		7.21	- —
white, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		6.81	- —
Chicago 100 lbs.		6.19	- —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.		6.96	- —
Potato, dom., bgs	lb.	.10½	- .11¼
Prices for dextrin in cotton bgs., 17c. higher.			
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	5.05	- 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams.		4.50	- —
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00	- —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).			
Phthalate, dms., tanks	lb.	No prices.	
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.30	- —
Dianisidin, dms	lb.	1.65	- —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	50.00	-52.00
California	ton.	38.00	-40.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	80.00	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast.	ton.	62.00	- —
California	ton.	50.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	90.00	- —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices.	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03	- —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.06	- —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.70¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.68¾	- —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.58¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.56¾	- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38½	- .39¼
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½	- .39
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	- .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.36½	- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.92	- 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.58½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.57	- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.75	- —

MONTROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE
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DDT Government Specifications

2, 4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)

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TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).			
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).			
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.26	—
Dicoumarol bots, works	lb.	18.00	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.38	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E	lb.	.26½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.62½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.61½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.36½	—
tanks	lb.	.34	—
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.75	—
Diethylanilin, dms	lb.	.48	.57
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17	.17½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	.18½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	.16
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24½	—
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
tanks	lb.	.20½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Diethylstilbestrol, bots	kilo.	255.00	-330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	15.00	-18.00
powd., bots	oz.	25.00	-30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.85	1.25
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.33	—
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.33	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l	lb.	.40	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.45½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.44½	—
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials	gram.	1.28	—
wholesalers, vials	gram.	1.05	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms	lb.	.95	1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
tanks	lb	.12½	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05½	—
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs	lb.	.10	Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.10½	.11
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.72½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.73	—
tanks, works	lb.	.71	—
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38½	48⅛
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., works, same basis	lb.	.38	—
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.35	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l	lb.	.21	.25¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	.26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls	lb.	.16	.23
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.14	.18
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.28	.32
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.07	.09
refd., dms	lb.	.17	.21
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks	lb.	.12	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.43	—
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.35	.53
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.36	.55
N. Y. whse	gal.	.50	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC.	gal.	.59	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	.62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.53	.55
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	—
Dipropylene - glycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	64.00	-66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	.65
Dodecyltoluene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	.22
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls	lb.	.12	.14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	.47
mass, cs	lb.	1.50	1.55
reeds, cs	lb.	2.50	2.75
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 3, cns.	lb.	35.25	-35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	- 3.75
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.65	- 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	7.55	- 7.85
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
No. 3, cns.	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 4, cns.	lb.	7.20	- 7.50
No. 32, cns.	lb.	5.30	- 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.50	-11.05
No. 3, cns.	lb.	3.30	- 3.40
No. 4, cns.	lb.	3.30	- 3.40
No. 5, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
No. 6, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns.	lb.	14.30	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 9, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	2.25	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 21, cns.	lb.	4.70	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	17.45	—

Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots—			
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—			
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	23.55	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).			
20 Chrysodine G.	lb.	.59	—
27 Orange G.	lb.	.71	—
31 Amido naphthol red G.	lb.	.59	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.32	—
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.97	—
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.97	—
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.68	—
151 Orange II	lb.	.44	—
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	—
176 Red lake A	lb.	.30	—
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.95	—
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.84	—
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.85	—
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.62	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.72	—
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.83	—
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.77	—
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.82	—
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.78	—
278 Benzo fast red SBL	lb	2.96	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).			
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	1.00	—
299 Diamond black F	lb.	1.38	—
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.83	—
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.57	—
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.78	—
365 Chrysophenine	lb.	2.14	—
392 Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.56	—
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.58	—
406 Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.96	—
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	1.05	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.82	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	1.08	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.48	—
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.78	—
581 Direct deep black EW extra.	lb.	.81	—
593 Diamine green B	lb.	.60	—
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—
620 Sun yellow	lb.	.84	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.77	—
640 Tartrazine	lb.	1.34	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.69	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.93	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.35	—
667 Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	—
671 Glaucine	lb.	1.54	—
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	—
681 Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.51	—
720 Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.60	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.68	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	2.14	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814 Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	—
841 Safranine	lb.	2.58	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	—
922 Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
959 Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	—
973 Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.28½	—

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FOR SHIPPERS WHO WANT TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY
KAYO X WINS HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP
Kayo X is a heavyweight, but couldn't take it when the going got tough.
He would give at the seams, buckle, and spread himself all over the floor.
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He needed to develop a better defense . . . got it in a Bemis Waterproof Laminated Textile Bag.
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Pre-tests stop protests, so Bemis Laminated Textile Bags are tested *before* they're put to work. They're tested to give best possible protection against contamination, breakage, absorption of moisture, loss of flavor, insect infestation, sifting, and many other shipping hazards. They're light in weight, yet the strongest shipping bags made. They protect products at a minimum cost.

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City
Zone State

Dyes Coaltar, General Use—Gypsum

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).			
1027 Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	—
1034 Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	—
1054 Alizarin saphiro B	lb.	2.59	—
1078 Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	—
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.96	—
double paste	lb.	3.92	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.72	—
1101 Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single double paste	lb.	2.52	—
double paste	lb.	2.13	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG	lb.	2.48	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.94	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.55	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	1.07	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.37	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.			
Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.72	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.79	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.80	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.22	—
Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.08	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,			
Auramine, O	lb.	1.66	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.08	—
Jet	lb.	1.08	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.78	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.54	—
Y, extra	lb.	.58	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.84	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.80	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.66	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.08	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.			
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.76	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.43	—
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc.			
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.97	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.33	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.32	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.99	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.48	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	.94	1.00
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06½	.07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Elecampane root, bls		.27	.28
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.35	.36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.46	.47
select, bndls.	lb.	.60	.65
Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	42.50	48.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.20	.21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram		.60	.70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergot, USP, cns	lb.	1.35	1.40
Eserine, bots	oz.	55.00	56.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	60.00	61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	—
tanks, works	lb.	.085	—
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks	lb.	.29	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works,	lb.	16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.30	—
Anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns	lb.	.70	1.05
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Synthetic, dms. incl., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04½	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	.93	1.10
	lb.	.93	1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
NF, dms.	lb.	.23	.25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	—
tanks, works	lb.	.46	—

Ethyl acetoacetate prices on dms., c.l., dlvd. ¼c. higher, l.c.l., ¾c. higher.

Ethyl benzoate, bots	lb.	.60½	.66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works	lb.	.70	—
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.36	.40
Butyrate, bgs	g.l.	4.75	—
cns., works	lb.	.65	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., tanks	lb.	.13½	—
USP, bbls., cyl	lb.	.20	.22
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.30	3.60
Formate, dms	lb.	.65	.70
Iodide, bots	lb.	4.08	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	.67
P-2, cns., works	lb.	.65	—
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.40	2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)			
40% available SiO_2, dms., works.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Ethylanilin, dms	lb.	.60	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	.62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.11½	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.12	—
smaller containers	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies	lb.	.08	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.08½	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	.25
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	.26
tanks, works	lb.	.15	.16¾
Trichloride (see Trichioroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15½	.16
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	.17
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	.14½
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	6.80	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.85	2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.12	.13
Eugenol, prime, USP	lb.	2.05	2.35
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls	lb.	.15	.17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	12.50
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	20.00
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works.	ton.	20.00	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.12½	.13
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs	lb.	.10½	.11
futures, bgs.	lb.	.10¼	.10½
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).			
Film serap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.13	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	31.00	32.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.25	2.30
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.24	.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., No. Carolina area	ton.	150.00	—
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area.	ton.	155.00	—
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, No. Carolina area	ton.	142.50	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	47.50	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	49.50	—
bulk, contract, c.l., mines	ton.	42.00	—
noncontract, c.l., mines	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	47.00	—
Ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net	ton.	39.00	41.00
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	35.00	37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	34.00	36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	33.00	35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	32.00	34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works	lb.	.0570	—
l.c.l., E. works	lb.	.0620	—
tanks, E. works	lb.	.0370	—
methanol free (uninhibited) tanks, works	lb.	.0350	—

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.45	.47
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	30.00	—
Tex., mines	ton.	27.00	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	2.00	4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00	40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09½	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½	—
tanks	lb.	.24	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½	—
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22	—
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28	—

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.59	.60
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.14	.15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.21	.23
Extract, bbls		No stocks.	
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks,	gal.	.105	—
Bayonne, 76 octane, tanks	gal.	.126	—
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks,	gal.	.105	.11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks	gal.	.1025	.10625
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks	gal.	.12	—
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks	gal.	.085	—
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd	lb.	1.25	—
export, cs	lb.	1.35	—

Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.15	.16
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.18	.19
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.19	.20
Geraniol, extra, ens., dms	lb.	2.60	—
prime	lb.	2.20	—
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	2.65	3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots	lb.	4.25	4.75
Root, African, bls	lb.	.15	.15½
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.20	.20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25	.25½
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.24	.24½
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.22	.22¼
Rhattoon, bgs	lb.	.22	Nom.
Ginseng root, cs	lb.	14.00	18.50
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate),			
cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l, bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.25	2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.14½	—
40-65, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
65-90, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.

ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
pulverized, 50-60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	.28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	.29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	.30
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	.31
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	.32
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	.33
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	.34
298-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	.35
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	.36
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	.37
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	.38
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	.39
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	.40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	.41

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.28	.30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27	—
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39½	.40¼
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	.40¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.39¼	.40
high gravity, dms., c.l	lb.	.39¼	.40¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.40¾
tanks	lb.	.39¼	.40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l	lb.	.39¾	.41½
tanks	lb.	.39½	.41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l	lb.	.39½	.41¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.41¾
tanks	lb.	.39¼	.40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l	lb.	.39¾	.40½
l.c.l.	lb.	.39½	.40¾
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).			
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22	—
Stearate, dms	lb.	.26	—
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	22.00	22.25
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	20.00	20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	.40	.41
Golden seal, root, bls.	lb.	4.25	4.95
powd., bxs	lb.	5.50	5.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots	oz.	13.50	14.00
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50	15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	.04	.06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	.14	.16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16	.19
97%, powd., bgs., ex wnse	lb.	.22	.25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse	lb.	.21	.22
No 2 whse	lb.	.23	—
Grease, house, loose	lb.	.07¼	—
White, choice, loose	lb.	.08½	—
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).			
Yellow, loose	lb.	.07¾	—
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybydic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.38	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40½	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41½	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¾	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41½	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44½	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.46	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.47¾	—
50% and over, bbls., same basis	lb.	.48¾	—
Green, chrome, reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14¼	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20¼	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.23	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25¼	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26¾	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.28	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.29¼	—

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works	lb.	.75	1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.33	.40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works	lb.	3.00	—
Tungstic, bbls., works	lb.	3.40	—
Paris (see P).			
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works,	lb.	4.40	5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.00	4.00
Emerald, kgs	lb.	2.60	—
Verdigris (see V).			
Grindella robusta herb, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Guaiac resin, cs	lb.	.48	.49
Wood, bls	lb.	.35	.36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins	lb.	No prices	
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.90	1.95
Carbonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.95	3.00
Guarana, powd., cs	lb.	2.00	2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).			
Aloe (see A.)			
Ammoniac, tears, cs	lb.	.90	.95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.12½	.14
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	.20½	.21
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphalthum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.38	.40
Camphor (see C).			
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.23	.25
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.19	.21
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.14	.16
Manila, loba, B, bgs.	lb.	.26	.28
C, bgs.	lb.	.24	.26
CBB, bgs.	lb.	.19	.21
CNE, bgs.	lb.	.13½	.15
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
DK, bgs.	lb.	.13½	.15
dust, bgs.	lb.	.07½	.09
soft, MA, bgs.	lb.	.13½	.15
WS, bgs.	lb.	.20	.21
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.18½	.20½
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.15	.16
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.17½	.19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.35	.38
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
A/E, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
dust, bgs.	lb.	.08½	.09½
E, bgs.	lb.	.14	.15
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.09¾	.11
nubs & chips, bgs.	lb.	.07½	.09
black, bold, bgs.	lb.	.12½	.13½
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.09½	.10½
nubs & chips, bgs.	lb.	.09½	.10½
pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.13	.15
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.26	.28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.22	.23
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.10	.12
dust, bgs.	lb.	.09	.10
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.13	.14
Elemi, cns	lb.	.21	.22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.17	.17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc	lb.	.17	.17¾
Euphorbium, cs	lb.	.50	.55
Galbanum, cs	lb.	.98	1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	1.20	1.25
powd., bbls	lb.	1.35	1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.35	.37
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.31	.33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, powd., No. 1	lb.	.49	.50
No. 2	lb.	.41	.45
No. 3	lb.	.35	.36
No. 4	lb.	.32	.33
No. 5	lb.	.30	.31
No. 6	lb.	.28	.31
Kauri, bgs	lb.	.31½	.32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.35	.37
Mastic, cs	lb.	2.25	2.30
Myrrh, cs	lb.	.35	.38
Olibanum, siftings, cs	lb.	.12	.13
tears, cs	lb.	.22	.38
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum, yacca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, cks	lb.	.90	.95
Scammony, cs	lb.	1.50	1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).			
Talha, bgs	lb.	.10	.11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs	lb.	3.00	3.25
No. 2, cs	lb.	2.40	2.65
No. 3, cs	lb.	2.00	2.25
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	1.35	1.45
Yacca, bgs	lb.	.06	—
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	22.65	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	28.25	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton.	17.00	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	30.65	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald	ton.	17.00	—
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	21.45	—

Do these doodles mean debits for you?

These doodles represent light, air, insects, and moisture—four natural phenomena that too often cause unnatural losses for a packer.

But you'll never find these doodles on the debit page of packers who put their products in *light-proof, air-proof, insect-proof, moisture-proof* metal containers.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

New York • Chicago • San Francisco

This trademark CANCO *is your assurance of quality containers. Look for it!*

Other advantages of the can

1. Cans are break-proof.
2. Cans protect contents against light, air, insects, and moisture.
3. Cans are *light*—mean lower shipping costs. *Compact*—mean more storage and display space.
4. Cans mean eye-appeal for impulse buying.
5. Cans are tamper-proof.
6. Cans are easy to open and dispose of.

Gypsum, Plaster of Paris—Kyanite

Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 12.50 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 10.50 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 12.00 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton. 12.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 18.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 12.50 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald. ton. 12.50 • —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Gypsum, Ohio frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
National City, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Portsmouth, N.H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ton. 22.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton. 21.00 • —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .55 • .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 2.85 • 3.05
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls lb. .40 • .45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 • 1.80
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 • —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .45 • .75
Henna leaves, bls lb. .21 • .23
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .25 • .27
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 • —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks. gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 • —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
tanks, works lb. .29 • —
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld lb. 19.00 • —
works lb. 19.00 ·27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 20.00 ·21.50
works lb. 20.00 ·33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos kilo. 120.00 • —
1-5 kilos kilo. 130.00 • —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots. oz. 15.00 ·25.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz. 20.00 ·22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 • —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .40 • .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .12 • .15
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .14 • .17
Hydrastine, bots oz. 53.50 ·53.80
Sulphate, bots oz. 53.50 ·53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 • —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 • .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19¼
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms lb. .90 • .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 • 6.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots oz. 34.00 ·38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 18.00 ·20.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 18.00 ·19.50
Sulphate, bots oz. 14.00 ·19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .41 • —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .45 • .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .55 • .60

I

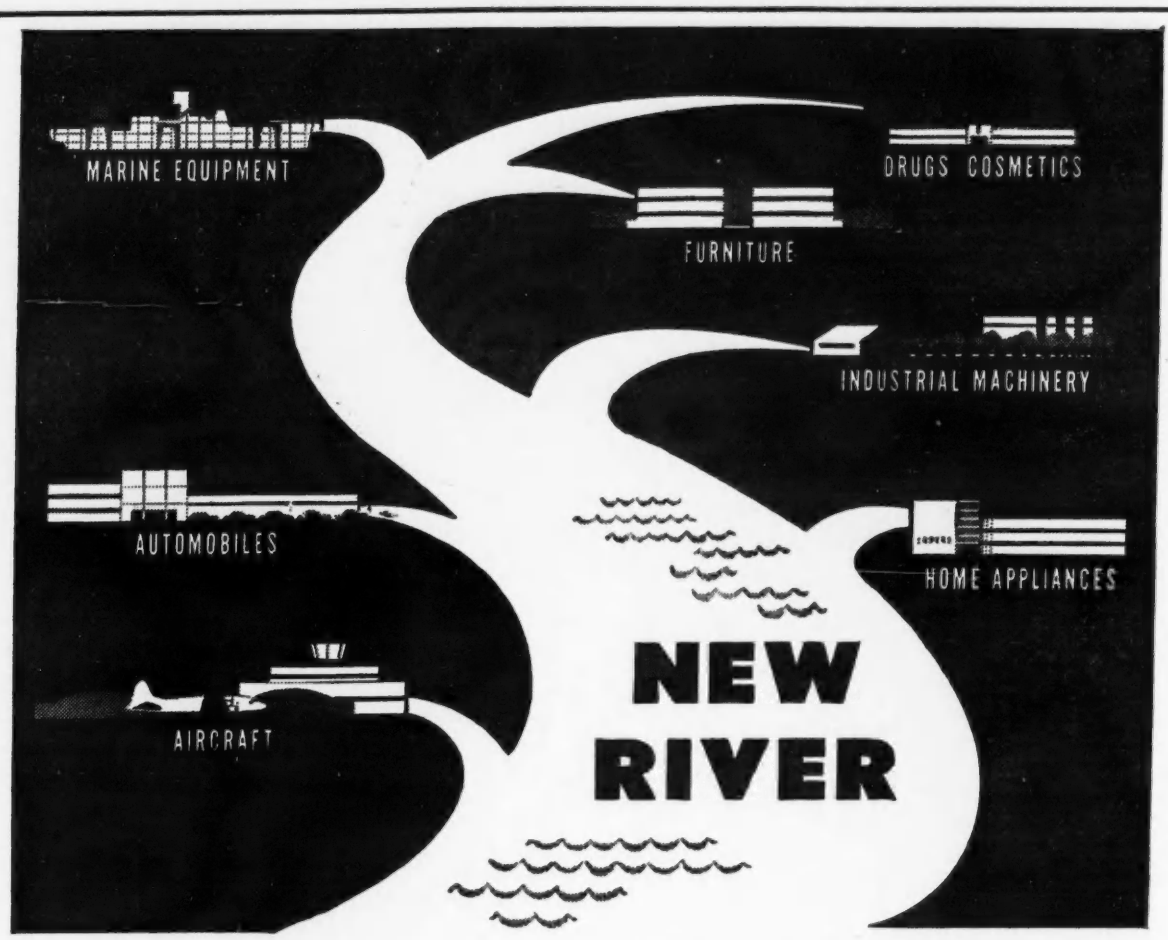
Iceland moss, bgs lb. .40 • .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots lb. 2.45 • —
powd., bbls lb. .74½- .85
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 • 2.30
synth., paste, bots lb 16½- .19
Indol, CP, bots lb. 17.00 ·18.50
Inositol, tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 • —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse. Staten Island lb. 1.729 • —
resubl., bots., jars lb. 2.55 • 2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs lb. 4.30 • 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 5.15 • 6.00
beta, cns lb. 7.05 • 8.60
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs lb. 2.68 • 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 • 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.40 • 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 • 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 3.85 • 4.60
powd., bgs. lb. 4.25 • 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 • .19
Iron acetate, tiquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 • —
djns. lb. .17 • —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 • 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 • 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 • 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .06 • .06¾
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 • .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.25 • 4.35
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 2.50 • —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.48 • 3.63
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
Nitrate, red, tech., dms lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 • .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 • .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 • .73
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 • —
Stearate, dms., c.l lb. .38 • —
ton lots lb. .39 • —
less ton lots lb. .40 • —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 52.50 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 57.50 • —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.50 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 29.50 • —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 • .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms lb. .55 • .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 • 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .82 • 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 • —
cns., works lb. .63 • .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 • —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 • —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 • 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 • —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .33 • .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns lb. 3.25 • 4.00
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with alloisoleucine, dms., works lb. 28.00 ·35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 • .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 • —
tanks, works lb. .22 • —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 • —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works, c.l. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 • —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 • .20
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .45 • .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .56 • .60
Resin, powd., bxs lb. 7.15 • 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .09 • .18
Tar, USP, dms lb. .40 • .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .45 • .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. lb. .28 • .31
Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .09375- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .103 • —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .121 • .150
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .095
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .125
47, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .12 • .125
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .10 • .12
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton. 85.00 ·95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton. 95.00 ·105.00



Flowing into industrial plants today is an ever-widening river of new materials—*plastics*. And thousands of products made from these materials are flooding shops, homes, highways, and airways. Products ranging from bottle caps to doll strollers; radio dials to automatic dishwashers; safety helmets to car fenders; boat hulls to airplane fuselages. Products that enhance beauty . . . augment the utility of heavy-duty industrial machinery . . . form a sheath of protection for sensitive instruments.

METASAP STEARATES KEEP PLASTICS FLOWING. Other *modern* materials — METASAP STEARATES — help keep plastics flowing at lower pressure . . . prevent them from sticking to the molds . . . make their production *more economical* through speeding the molding cycle and lengthening die life . . . *heighten their quality* through the clear-cut finish imparted to the plastic compound.

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Stearates

of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

L

Ladyslipper root, bls. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .20 - .22
hydrous ..... lb. .18 - .20
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago ..... lb. .15 - .15¼
Larkspur seed bgs ..... lb. .35 - .40
Laurel berries, bls ..... lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .07¼- .08
Greek, bls ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Turkish, bls ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. .. lb. .65 - .66
ordinary, bls ..... lb. .20 - .21
select, bls. ..... lb. .70 - .75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .27 - —
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .27¾- —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .27¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, paste powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .32½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .39½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms ..... lb. .49 —
Iodide, NF V, jars ..... lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. ..... lb. .21½- —
E. St. Louis ..... lb. .2130- .2135
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16¾- .17¼
24% Pb, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .23½- .24
30% Pb, dms., frt. alld. ... lb. .28½- .29
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .23½- —
Oleate, bbls ..... lb. .33 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .2270- .2330
Stearate, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .40 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .41 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .42 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate ,liquid, 16% Pb, dms ... lb. .14¾- .15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms ..... lb. .23½- .24
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2210- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .2310- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1925- .2335
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1975- .2035
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls ..... lb. .25 - .36
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns ..... lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls ..... lb. .03 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs ..... lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls ..... lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ..... ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa. ... ton. 9.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ..... ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ..... ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ..... ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ..... ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala ..... ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. . ton. 10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ... ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ..... ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ..... ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ..... ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ..... ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa. ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ... ton. 11.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ..... ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ..... ton. 11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio .... ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ..... ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ..... ton. 13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ..... ton. 12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ..... ton. 10.50 - —
Longview, Ala ..... ton. 13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich. .... ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. .... ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ... ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ... ton. 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ..... ton. 13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio .... ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ..... ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ..... ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ..... ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio .... ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio .... ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ..... ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works .... ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose ..... lb. 4.50 6.85
ex lignaloe wood ..... lb. 6.50 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de ruse, bots. lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots. ..... lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots ..... lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. ... lb. .25 - .27
without leaves, bls. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 77.50 - —
Litharge com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. ..... lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. ..... lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .06¾- .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .08½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
leaves N.F. ..... lb. .95 - —
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works .. oz. 25.50 -30.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .44½- .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls ..... lb. 1.20 Nom.
Lupulin, tins ..... lb. 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs ..... lb. 1.90 2.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, kilo. 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls ..... lb. .85 - .90
Banda No. 1, bls. ..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Siauw, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .95 - .96
West Indian, bls ..... lb. .90 - .92
broken, bls ..... lb. .75 - .80
Madder, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .29 - —
USP, light ctns ..... lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls ..... lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .... lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .13½- —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

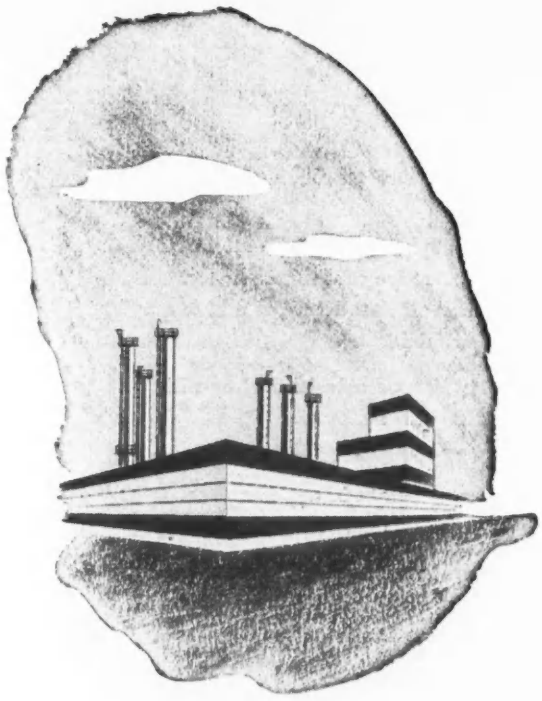
Ladyslipper Root—Manganese Chloride

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .12¼- —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls ..... lb. .20 .25
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 4.85 - —
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs ..... lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works ... lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. . lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works . lb. .09 - .09¼
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots ..... lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif. ton. 60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton. 27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Blue, bls. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls ..... lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .48 - .52
Manganese acetate, bbls. ..... lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls ..... lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls ..... lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - —

one of many DOW chemicals serving American Industry

Tetraethylene Glycol

A viscous polyethylene glycol with a molecular weight of 194.



Also available are:

Magnesium Chloride

Epsom Salt

Hydrochloric Acid

o-Dichlorobenzene

Sodium Sulfide

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington
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San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle
Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Canada

DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Manganese Dioxide—Monomethylamine

Manganese dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 77.00 - 82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton 74.75 - 79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 77.00 - 82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Iodide, jars lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- .23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .20 - —
precip., dms. lb. .22½- —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 72.00 Nom.
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
small, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .18 - .18¼
French, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb. 9.00 - 9.15
synthetic, tech., cns. lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns lb. 8.90 - 9.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - .80
l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .74 - .80
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .77 - .85
tanks, frt. alld gal. .66 - .70
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss 3c. higher.

Methanol, synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .28 - —
eastern production, zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .49½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production. Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 - —
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 7.40 - —
50 to 999-lb. lots, works lb. 7.55 - 8.55
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —

Methyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .67

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .61½- —
frt. alld. W gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .55½- —

Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .50 - .52
cyls. lb. .46 - .59
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, dms. lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 36.00 - 58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys lb. 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns, works lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, bots., cntrs. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .16 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .10½- .14¼
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .11½- .15¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .36½- .42
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .34 - .43½
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots, lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .07½- .12½
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .09
smaller containers, works lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —

DRISOY

ONCE AGAIN the harvest of a record-breaking soybean crop calls attention to the increasing importance of soybean oil to the protective coatings industry. Spencer Kellogg and Sons DRISOY, "The soybean oil that dries", is a high quality, yet very economical, paint and varnish vehicle.

At the present time, replacing 25% to 50% of linseed oil with Drisoy will result in savings of several thousand dollars per tank car.

Outside house paints in which 50% of the linseed oil is replaced by Drisoy compare favorably with pure linseed outside house paints both in appearance and durability, and the resulting paints show excellent can stability.

Drisoy is a light-colored, fully-refined oil which can be used as a grinding oil in outside house paints, and also as a varnish oil. For samples and Technical Data, write to the Technical Service Department.

KELLOGG'S THE TEST TELLS 1894

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC.
BUFFALO 5, N. Y.
The first name in vegetable oils

Monomethylanilin, dms., works	lb.	.70	- —
Monononylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.15	- —
tanks	lb.	.13	- —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).			
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.49	- —
Morphine, cns.	oz.	12.35	-12.40
Acetate, cns.	oz.	9.85	9.90
Hydrobromide, cns.	oz.	9.80	- —
Hydrochloride, cns.	oz.	9.90	- —
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	9.90	- —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.59½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.58	- —
smaller containers, works	lb.	.75	- —
Mountain ash berries, bgs	lb.	.75	- .76
Mullein flowers, cs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.12	- .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.	oz.	25.00	-30.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb	lb.	5.65	- 5.75
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.60	- 4.95
25 lbs.	lb.	4.70	- 5.05
5 lbs.	lb.	4.60	- 5.45
Xylol, cns.	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
25 lbs.	lb.	1.70	- 1.90
5 lbs.	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Musk root, bls.	lb.	No prices.	
Mustard seed, Calif., brown	lb.	.22	- .23
Dutch, yellow, bgs	lb.	.15	- .15½
English, yellow, bgs	lb.	.14	- .14½
Montana, brown, bgs., source	lb.	.06½	- .07
Oriental, bgs., source	lb.	.05¾	- .06
yellow, bgs., source	lb.	.11½	- .12
Washington, yellow, bgs	lb.	.17	Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock	ton.	60.00	- —
J2, ex dock	ton.	50.00	- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., wks., frt. equald	lb.	No prices.	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06¼	- .07¼
78°, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¼	- —
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.071	- .08
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0735	- .085
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.065	- .075
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12	- —
bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11	- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	- —
bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13¾	- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works	lb.	7.00	7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	14.25	- —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	18.25	- —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.			
Nerolin, cns	lb.	1.70	- 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.50	- —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.48	- .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.23	- —
Cyanide, bots., dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.43½	- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs	lb.	.40	- —
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.24½	- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.42	- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works	kilo.	11.00	-11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works	kilo.	10.50	-10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs.	dm.	53.65	- —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6	tin.	11.80	- —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys	lb.	5.50	- 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	No stocks.	
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l	lb.	.09	- .09¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.10	- .11
tanks	lb.	.08	- .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	- .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	- .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	- .36
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.			
Nitroethane, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N	ton.	120.00	-137.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo	unit-ton.	3.50	- 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit	ton.	4.15	+ .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
2, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.50	- —
Chinese, bgs.	lb.	.40	- —
Istrian, bgs	lb.	.29	- —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs	lb.	.46	- .47
West Indian, bgs	lb.	.37	- .38
futures	lb.	.36	- .37
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.08	- .09
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.11	- .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks	
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l.	gal.	.19	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.21	- .60
tanks	gal.	.15½	- —
10° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.16	- —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).			
Oil, abies siberica, cns	lb.	2.65	- 3.10
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).			
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.	lb.	4.45	- 5.00
NF, bots	lb.	4.90	- —
Sweet, dms., cns.	lb.	.80	- 1.30
Angelica root, bots	lb.	120.00	-250.00
Seed, bots	lb.	80.00	-200.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms	lb.	.80	- 1.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	3.25	- 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns., dms	lb.	.50	- .56
Avocado, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Babassu, tanks	lb.	.18	- —
Oil, bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.20	- 2.25
55-60%, cns	lb.	1.20	- 2.35
60-65%, cns	lb.	2.50	- —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.20	- 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb.	2.50	- 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.	lb.	3.75	- 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	.95	- 1.76
rectified, cns.	lb.	4.25	- —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns	lb.	2.90	- 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65	- .70
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
redistelled, USP, cns	lb.	2.20	- 4.50
Calamus, cns	lb.	20.00	-28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns	lb.	.33	- .43
synthetic, dms	lb.	.15	- .35
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	2.15	- 3.00
rectified, cns	lb.	3.85	- 4.10
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	5.00	- 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	35.00	-36.00
Cassia, USP, cns	lb.	1.90	- 2.20
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
tanks	lb.	.20	- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.24½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.25¼	- —
tanks	lb.	.23½	- —
unbodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.23½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24¼	- —
tanks	lb.	.22½	- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	- —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.20½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼	- —
tanks	lb.	.19½	- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms	lb.	.13	- .13½
75% (60-62% fat), dms	lb.	.18	- .18½
Oil, cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.95	- 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.	lb.	.45	- .95
dms.	lb.	.40	- .85
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	14.00	-16.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.56	- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots	lb	33.00	-73.00
Leaf, Ceylon	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Seychelle	lb.	1.20	- —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns	lb.	.65	- .96
Java, cns	lb.	1.25	- 1.45
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms	lb.	1.15	- 1.40
from Zanzibar buds, cns.	lb.	1.45	- 1.60
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.16	- —
Pac. coast	lb.	.14½	- .15
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., c.l	lb.	.23½	- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.26	- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.20	- .22
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	2.40	- 2.45
Coriander, bots	lb.	31.00	-40.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.15	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd.	E lb.	.07½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
refined, tanks, mills	lb.	.18	- .18¼
dms.	lb.	.22	- —
Costus, bots.	oz.	45.00	- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.14¼	- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd.	E lb.	.07½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
refined, dms.	lb.	.21	- —
tankcars	lb.	.18½	- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)			
Croton, NF, cns	lb.	4.75	5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Oil, cubeb, cns	lb.	7.00	-10.00
Cumin, bots.	lb.	6.25	-11.50
Cypress, bots	lb.	11.00	-15.00
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots	lb	9.00	9.50
Dillweed, bots	lb.	8.50	- 9.25
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns	lb.	.80	- 1.45
70-80%, cns.	lb.	.69	- 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	3.05	- 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	1.90	2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.26½	- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.29	.34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.35	- .41
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units		.45	- .48
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.40	- .42
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.45	- .48
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.53	- —
1,000,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.55	- —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	9.25	- 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	9.50	-11.50
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	8.25	-15.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			

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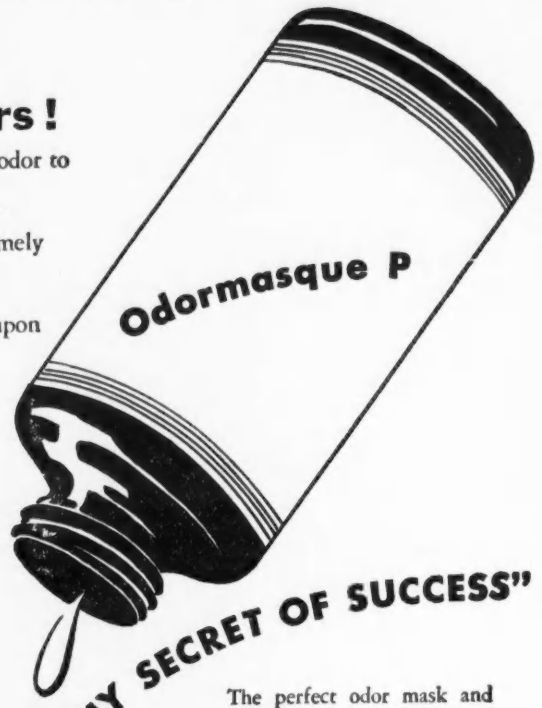

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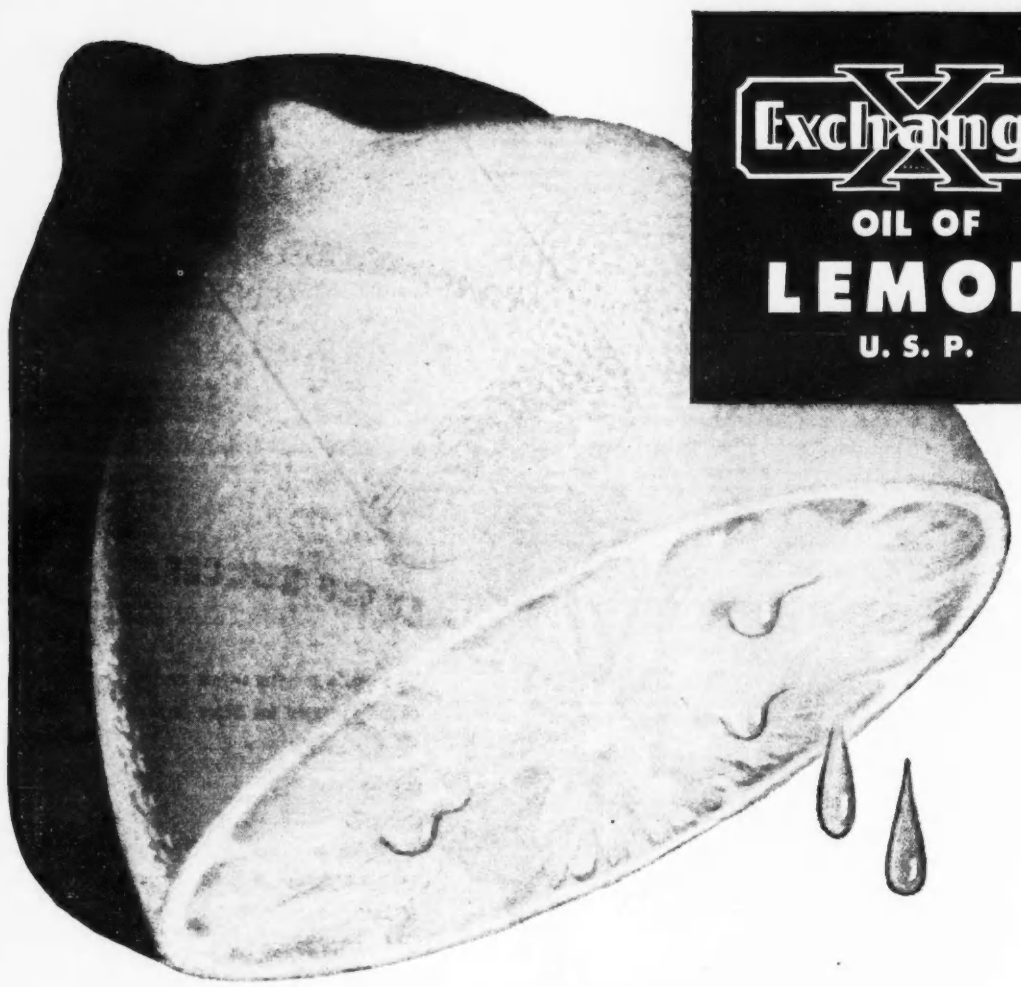
Oil, Ginger—Oil, White Mineral

Oil, ginger, dist., bots lb. 7.50 -13.00
Grapefruit lb. 1.10 - 2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .15 - .15½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .16½- .17
prime, burning, dms lb. .18 - .18½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 3.75 - 4.00
twice rectified lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots lb. 9.75 -12.25
Lavandin, cns. lb. 1.40 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 4.35
30-32% ester, cns lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns lb. 1.00 - 2.25
tech., cns. lb. 1.00 - 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Messina lb. 3.25 - 3.75
terpeneless, bots lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
West Indian, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.75 -11.25
terpeneless, bot lb.35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .2880- —
l.c.l. lb. .2940- .2980
tankcars lb. .2760- —
tankwagon lb. .2790- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks. gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .285 - —
Penna., W, cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .36
600-650 steam refd., tanks. gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70° F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 4.65 - 6.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns lb. 8.75 - 8.80
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .12 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1820- .1860
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1970- .2010
light-pressed, dms lb. .1720- .1760
tanks lb. .16 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Seed, expressed, dms. lb. 26½- .27
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .41 - —
20°, dms lb. .40 - —
30°, dms lb. .38 - —

Oil, neroli, French, bots lb.75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots lb.175.00 -200.00
Niaouli, cns lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., cns lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .48 - .55
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l. lb. .16¾ Nom.
l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Oleo, extra, trcs lb. .15 - .16
Olibanum, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms. gal. 3.25 - 3.35
edible, Calif., dms. gal. 4.00 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 4.45 - 4.75
Moroccan, dms., same basis, gal. 4.10 - 4.25
foots, dms lb. .23 - .23½
tankcars lb. .22 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns., lb. .75 - 1.00
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.95
Calif., cns lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .72 - 1.00
Messina, coppers lb. 3.50 - 5.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .22 - .22¼
tankcars lb. .21 - —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, cif, NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, works gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.00 -18.00

Oil, peanut, crude, tanks, works. lb. .17¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
drums lb. .23 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 6.90 - 7.95
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.15 - 8.30
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 2.75 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns. lb. 1.50 - 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - .60
l.c.l., works, South gal. .61 - .70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C lb. .09½- —
tanks, works, South gal. .60 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .062 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East lb. .095 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon gal. .13½- —
light, dms gal. .16½- —
tankwagon gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .24 Nom.
Red, single dist., dms lb. .16¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .15½- —
saponified, dms lb. .16½- .17
double dist., dms lb. .19¼- .20¼
tanks lb. .18 - —
Rose, natural, coppers oz.16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. lb.14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.70 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb.13.00 -16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .11 - —
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1820- .1860
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1970- .2010
light-pressed, dms lb. .1720- .1760
tanks lb. .16 - —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .45 - .55
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Savory, cns lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, tanks lb. No prices.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.18.75 -19.75
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .13¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. dlvd. East lb. .07¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l lb. .1866- —
l.c.l. lb. .1880- .1920
tanks lb. .1686- —
clarified, dms., c.l lb. .1686- —
l.c.l. lb. .1706- —
tanks lb. .1566- —
winterized, refined, tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .17 - —
drums lb. .19¼- —
Spearmint, dms lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Sperm, bleached winter 45° tankcars lb. .2120- —
drums lb. .2220- .2270
natural winter 45°, tankcars lb. .20 - —
drums lb. .21 - .21½
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns lb. 5.25 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .14½- .15
Tansy, cns. lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52¼- .54½
tanks, works, South gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms lb. .24½- .25
Thyme, NF, red, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.35
white, cns. lb. 2.40 - 3.80
technical, white, cns lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .22¾- —
tanks lb. .20¾- .21
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .30 - .53
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.11.75 -45.00
Haitian lb.10.50 -20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .48 - .52
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .51 - .55
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .55 - .59
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .67 - .71
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - .73
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .72 - .76
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .76 - .80
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .84 - .88
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .85 - .88



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Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant:
EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., CORONA, CALIF.

Oil, wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	8.75	-14.25
Southern, cns	lb.	3.65	- 5.60
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, NF, cns	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Wormwood, cns	lb.	6.65	-13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	8.00	-25.00
first, bots	lb.	8.00	-15.00
second, bots	lb.	5.00	-10.00
third, bots	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).			
low titre, dms	lb.	.19¾-	.20¾
tankcars	lb.	.18½-	—
white, dms	lb.	.19¼-	.20¼
tankcars	lb.	.18 -	—
Oleostearin, bbls	lb.	.13½-	.14
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.00	9.50
	ton.	10.00	—
paper, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.00	—
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.10	- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.34	- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.15	- —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.2760-	—
Molybdate	lb.	.45	- —
Persian, bols	lb.	.30	- .45
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.40	- .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.13	- .15
Sweet, bls	lb.	.14	- .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs	lb.	.15	- .15¼
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.20	- .20½
Sicilian, bgs	lb.	.16	- .16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.26	- .27
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.30	- .31
Verona, bls	lb.	.18	- .19
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	- .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	- —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., i.c.l., works	lb.	.42	- —
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.80	- —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.60	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.62	- .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.65½-	.81
Orthochlorophenol, dms	lb.	.28	- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- .33
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26½-	.33½
tech., 20°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
29°-30°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	- .33
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25½-	.33½
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, cns., 50-lb.	lb.	.12½-	—
100-lb.	lb.	.11½-	—
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	- —

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.50	- .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.17	- .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.18	- —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrophenol, dms	lb.	.66	- .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.12	- —
Orthophenetidin, dms	lb.	.90	- —
Orthotoluidin, dms	lb.	.18	- .20
Ortholidin, distilled, kgs	lb.	1.10	- —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.33½-	—
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
Ouabaine, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works	lb.	5.00	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	5.10	- 5.25

P

Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo.	90.00	- —
Papain, powd., cs	lb.	3.60	- 4.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	- —
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	- 5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs	lb.	.23	- .24
Portuguese, bgs.	lb.	.32	- .34
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.42	- .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.80	- —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	- .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.70	- —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works	lb.	.50	- .65
92%-94%, dms., works	lb.	.47	- —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	- —
smaller quantities	gal.	3.00	- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45	- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	.14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	No prices.	
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0690-	—
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07	- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0710-	—
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0730-	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0735-	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0760-	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.08	- —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.24	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	- —
USP, cbys	lb.	.51	- .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.44½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.18	- —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.39	- —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works	lb.	.27	- .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works	lb.	1.30	- —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works.	lb.	.19	- .20
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	2.50	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	2.55	- —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	.70	- —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.55	- .63
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .31
ground, bxs	lb.	.40	- .41
powder, bxs	lb.	.42	- .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.31	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	- .33
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.26	- .28
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.50	Nom.
Peanut meal, 41%, packed, mills.	ton.	67.00	- —
Pectin, citrous, bbls	lb.	1.25	- —
Penicillin, bulk, calcium, Romansky, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units	100,000 units.	.06½-	.08¾
Potassium, crystalline, same quantity	100,000 units.	.08	- .09¼
Procaine G, same quantity	100,000 units.	.09	- .09¾
Sodium, crystalline, same quantity	100,000 units.	.09	- .09¾
Penicillin, distributors' unlabeled, potassium crystalline, bots., 100,000 units	bot.	.16	- —
200,000 units	bot.	.24½-	—
500,000 units	bot.	.50	- —
1,000,000 units	bot.	.92½-	—
Sodium, amorphous, 100,000 unit bot.	bot.	.16	- —
200,000 units	bot.	.25	- —
500,000 units	bot.	.52	- —
1,000,000 units	bot.	.97	- —
crystalline 100,000 units bot.		.16½-	—
200,000 units	bot.	.25½-	—
500,000 units	bot.	.52½-	—
1,000,000 units	bot.	.97½-	—
Procaine G in oil, 10 cc vials, 300,000 units per cc	vial.	3.60	- —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.28	- .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20	- .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	- .36
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3.	gal.	.10½-	.11½
Pepper, black, bgs	lb.	.61	- .62
futures, bgs, nearby	lb.	.59	- .60
Mar. ship't., new crop	lb.	.49	- .51
Red, Carolina, bgs	lb.	.50	Nom.
Hontaka, bgs., futures	lb.	.53	- .54
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.18	Nom.
Mombassa chillies, bgs	lb.	.36	- .37
Niger, capsicum, bgs	lb.	.33	- .34
birdseye, bgs	lb.	.50	Nom.
White, bgs	lb.	.74	- .75
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.60	- .65
imported, bls	lb.	.75	- .85

Oil Wintergreen—Petrolatum

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12	- —
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.11¾-	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.12¼-	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12¼-	—
tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10½-	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11	- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.85	1.05
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3	lb.	.021	- —
t.o b. Indiana refy	lb.	.04½-	—
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	- —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	- —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l	lb.	.04¾-	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
California refy	lb.	.08¼-	—
cream, c.l., dms	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08½-	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l	lb.	.05	- —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—

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In many a plant today an Amsco solvent is being used to solve problems, that, at first, seemed almost impossible.

One reason for this is that our petroleum-base solvents are so extremely flexible and versatile. Add to this flexibility Amsco's quarter century of seasoned experience, and you can see why we welcome the chance to tackle knotty problems.

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- *Choice of solvency*
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- *High degree of purity with good odor*
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Amsco offers the most complete line of petroleum-base solvents available. And deliveries can be made promptly *anywhere* in the U.S.A.

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State.....

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Petrolatum—Phosphorus Pentoxide

Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .08½- —
snow, dms., c.l lb. .07¾- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
California refy lb. .12 - —
soft, dms., c.l lb. .06½- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. lb. .07½- —
California refy lb. .10½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l lb. .04½- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .06 - —
California refy lb. .08½- —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.94 - 2.88
Illinois bbl. 2.45 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.43 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.14 - 2.75
Montana bbl. 1.97 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 4.29 - 4.50
Upper field bbl. 3.65 - 4.50
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.97 - 2.65

Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —

Petroleum ether, laboratory, 40°-75°C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
cms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —

Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery, bbl. 2.25 - 2.40
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.55 - 2.73
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y. bbl. 3.00 - —
Baltimore, Md bbl. 2.35 - —
Boston, Mass bbl. 2.375 - 2.605
Charleston, S. C bbl. 2.28 - 2.51
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.29 - 2.54
New York, N. Y. bbl. 2.35 - 2.65
Norfolk, Va bbl. 2.32 - 2.55
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.35 - 2.60
Portland, Me bbl. 2.375 - 2.605
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.35 - 2.58
Savannah, Ga bbl. 2.31 - 2.54
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .095 - .118
Pennsylvania gal. .11 - .12
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08625- —
No. 3 gal. .08375- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08875- —
No. 1, straw gal. .08875- .09125
No. 2, straw gal. .085 - .09
range gal. .09 - .0925
Pennsylvania, No. 1 gal. .1125- .125
No. 2 gal. .11 - .125
No. 3 gal. .11 - .12

Petroleum lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles, gal. .147 - —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1025- .115
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .16 - —
Buffalo gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa gal. .16 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .175 - —

Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10625- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. .1890- —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt. gal. .22 - —
25-26° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p. gal. .24½- .28
270°-370° b.r., 49° C, m.a.p gal. .29 - —
26° C, m.a.p gal. .21 - .26
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
36° C, m.a.p gal. .21 - .28½
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .26½- —
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .205 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Stoddard, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Milwaukee gal. .197 - —
Minneapolis gal. .195 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13¾- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10¾- —
Phenobarbital, dms, 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.01 - 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.65
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms, works lb. 30.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
tech., fib., dms. lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- —
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 4.61 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., c.l. same basis long ton. 5.01 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.31 - 5.61
75%-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.31 - 6.51
77%-76% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.31 - —
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.78 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.98 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 6.93 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.00 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.75 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14

A LESSON ON THE VALUE OF SKELLY'S

Dependability of Supply!

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: Maybe the possibility of a delivery failure in your solvent supply . . . due to some unforeseen shortage . . . seems remote to you. Perhaps such a solvent shortage has never caused a temporary shutdown in any department of your plant. But the mere fact that the possibility does exist, and that shutdowns of this nature do occur, makes *extra precaution* only sensible. That is why so many solvent users have come to place a high value upon Skellysolve's *dependability of supply.*

Other things are important, too, of course. Purity, uniformity, close boiling ranges, freedom from foreign tastes and odors . . . all these we guard with unceasing vigilance.

Skellysolve's *dependability of supply*, however, is something else. We are proud of our record in supplying various types of special fractions, unfailingly, without regard to weather, season, or rush of previous orders. We have our own facilities for producing, purifying, fractionating, handling, storing, and transporting extra quality naphthas that are unsurpassed in the field. Solvents are our *business.* We have pioneered many of the developments in the field of special naphthas. And we are in the business to stay!

So, if some failure of your solvent supply would be a serious matter in your plant, we suggest that you give Skellysolve a trial. We're sure that, whether you judge your solvent on quality of product, promptness of service, or dependability of supply, you'll be *satisfied* with Skellysolve!

SKELLYSOLVE
In the Ink, Paint, and Drug Field

Skellysolve meets every special naphtha quality needed in this field . . . purity, uniformity, close boiling ranges, low evaporation, etc. That is why you can rely on every Skellysolve. There is one with special qualities for production of paint, varnish, oilcloth, ink, linoleum, and other related products . . . as well as for laboratory use. For instance, there is a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, plus other special hydrocarbons. And, for help on your particular problems, remember to use the services of Skellysolve Technical Fieldmen.

SKELLY

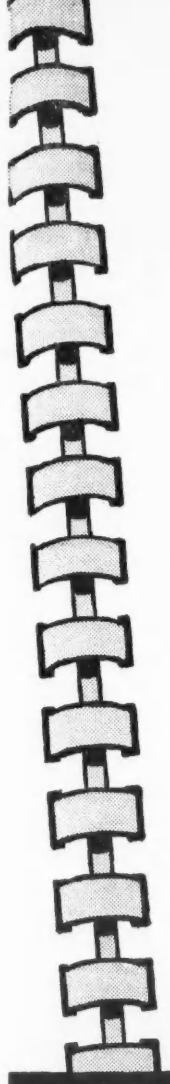
Skellysolve

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Phosphorus sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.28	.29
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.28	.29
dms., export	lb.	.33½	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	.15
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.16
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35	.40
kgs., works	lb.	.45	.50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22½	—
Pacific Coast, dlvd	lb.	.22	.24¼
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	23½	—
Pacific Coast, dlvd	lb.	.24	.26¼
Pichl leaves, bgs	lb.	.07	.08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Picrotoxin, bots	oz.	8.00	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials	oz.	6.50	7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials	oz.	6.25	7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.23½	.24
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.43½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.45½	—
whse., N.Y.C.	gal.	.54½	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.34½	—
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	1.95	2.00
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	1.65	—
98%, dms., same basis	lb.	1.75	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots	lb.	8.50	9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	36.00	37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.04	—
Linseed, dms	lb.	No prices.	
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms., ex whse. East	100 lbs.	6.90	—
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.10¼	.10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	88.00	91.00
Pleurisy roots, bls	lb.	.25	.26
Podophyllin, dms	lb.	14.25	—
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.16	.17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.35	.42
water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.29	.35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb.	.75	Nom.
Poppy flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.20	.20½
Polish, bgs	lb.	.18½	.19
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.13¼	.13¾
futures, bgs	lb.	.13½	.14
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.55	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
liquid, dms., c.l., 45% works.	100 lbs.	4.525	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.025	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.20	—
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.90	—
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0815	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.089	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03725	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0450	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0340	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0755	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0830	—
Potassium abietate	lb.	.08	—
Acetate, USP, dms	lb.	.31	—
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.20	.22
powd., dms	lb.	.22	.24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.12⅞	.13
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	192.00	—
ton lots, works	ton.	245.50	—
less ton lots, works	ton.	250.50	—
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.48	—
25-200 lbs	lb.	.60	—
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.33	.34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0780	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0830	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.16½	.18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.23
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.25	.29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse	lb.	.12	—
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.26	.27
gran., bbls	lb.	.20	.22
powd., bbls	lb.	.29	.32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.37½	.42½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.55	—
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.24	—
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys.	lb.	2.05	2.20
Sulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	1.80	1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
USP, pellets, jars	lb.	.33	—
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots	lb.	.90	.93
Iodide, dms.	lb.	2.10	2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton.		.20	—
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton.		.21	—
Metabisulphate, gran., bbls	lb.	.19	.21
powd., bbls	lb.	.25	—
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton.		.37½	—
Trona, Cal unit-ton.		.45½	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls.	lb.	.30	—
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
Permanganate, tech., kgs., works.	lb.	.21¾	.22¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.23¼	.29
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works	lb.	.13	.13½
Prussiate, red, kgs	lb.	.60	.63
yellow, bbls	lb.	.21	—
kegs	lb.	.26	—
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb.	.18	—
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	200.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.00	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
62° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
Potassium silicate, solution, 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	6.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.07	.08
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls	lb.	.31	.33
gran., dms	lb.	.14	.15
agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works	ton.	32.50	—
indust, bulk, works	ton.	36.00	—
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms	lb.	.70	.78
tech., works	lb.	.45	50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12½	.13
Xanthate, dms., c.l	lb.	.12	—
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works	ton.	14.50	—
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.45	.48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).			
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.45	.55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms	lb.	.55	.60
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.28	.33
Berries, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.54	.60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots	lb.	4.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.00	5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3	gal.	.06	—
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
tankwagons, works	lb.	.15½	—
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).			
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½	—
smaller containers	lb.	.12½	—
tanks	lb.	.07	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, frt equald. E	lb.	.18½	—
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Propylthiouracil, bots., works	kilo.	50.00	—
Pyslium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.30	.35
blonde, bgs	lb.	.23	.26
husks, bgs	lb.	.65	.70
Pulsatilla herb, bls	lb.	.55	.60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾	.04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	.04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03¾	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	.04
Pumice, Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
coarse, bgs., ton	lb.	.05½	—
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03	—
coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04½	—
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.25	.28
Purple take (see Red).			
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works	lb.	8.50	—
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works	gal.	6.75	—
regular base, dms., works,	gal.	6.65	—
liquid (30 to 1) base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	8.75	—
regular base, dms., works,	gal.	8.63	—
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.29	—
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.35½	—
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.49	2.73
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.79½	.80
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.69	.80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots	gram.	.53	—
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl ports, long-ton		8.00	—
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).			

A page from the Stauffer Catalog

NUMBER TWO IN A SERIES



BORAX

Other Names . . . Sodium Tetraborate, Sodium Borate Decahydrate, Biborate of Sodium.

Formula . . . . $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$.

Properties . . . . White solid, crystals or powder. Specific gravity 1.73 @ 20°/4°C. When heated there is a gradual loss of water of crystallization with melting between 75° C. and 200° C. Fuses to a glassy mass at red heat. Solubility in water and glycerine is limited; a saturated solution at 20° C. (68° F.) contains 2.6% $Na_2B_4O_7$. Water solutions are slightly alkaline; pH = 9 with 1% $Na_2B_4O_7$ in water. Solutions are mildly antiseptic and non-toxic to handle. The salt is slightly efflorescent in warm, dry air. The bulk density is approx. forty-five pounds per cu. ft.

Grades . . . . . Technical, 99½% - 100% pure — Fine Granulated and Powdered.
U.S.P. — Fine Granulated and Powdered.

Analysis (Typical) . .

	Technical	*U.S.P.*
Sodium Borate ($Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$)	100.3 to 103.0%	100.3 to 104.0%
Boron as B_2O_3	36.5 to 37.6%	36.5 to 37.9%
Chlorides as NaCl	0.04 to 0.06%	0.015 to 0.03%
Iron as Fe	3 to 8 Ppm	2 to 4 Ppm
Arsenic as As_2O_3	4 to 8 Ppm	2 to 6 Ppm
Carbonates and sulphates	nil	nil

Principal Uses . . . Borax is a useful fluxing agent in glass, enamel frits, and in pottery glazes. Likewise in the refining of gold. It is a mild food preservative, and a mild alkaline antiseptic useful in dentifrices. Borax is a desirable alkali for use in textile and tanning baths; it is a useful peptizing agent in dissolving casein. It is the natural starting material for the manufacture of a host of inorganic and organic chemicals. It is an effective herbicide and one of the important minor fertilizer elements.

	Net	*Tare*	*Gross*
Packing . . . . . 6 ply Paper Bags	100 lbs.	1 lb.	101 lbs.

Also bulk carloads.

Shipping Regulations . None.

Stocks . . . . . Westend and San Francisco, Calif; North Portland, Ore.; Chicago, Ill.; Apopka, Fla.

STAUFFER PRODUCTS

DDT—(Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichlorgethane)
BHC—(Benzene Hexachloride)
2, 4-D (Acid, Isopropyl Ester, Amine Salts)
Toxaphene—(Chlorinated Camphene)
Borax
Boric Acid
Tartaric Acid
Citric Acid
Titanium Trichloride
Carbon Bisulphide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Chlorine
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sulphur
Sulphur Chloride
Textile Stripper
Sulphuric Acid
Sodium Hydrosulphide

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. · 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois
555 South Flower Street, Los Angeles 13, Cal. · 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O. · Apopka, Fla. · N. Portland, Ore. · Houston 2, Tex. · Weslaco, Tex.

Pyrophyllite—Seidlitz Mixture

Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	11.00	-11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.00	- —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	- —
No. 3 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton	9.50	- —
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	9.00	-10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	- —

Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
black, cs., works	lb.	.14	- —
gray, cs., works	lb.	.14	- —
mixed, mottled, cs., works	lb.	.12	- —
white, china, ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.17	- —
dense, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
translucent, pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.17	- —
transparent, colorless, cs., works	lb.	.19	- —
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.15	- —
mixed, colors, cs., works	lb.	.14	- —
white, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —

Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb.	.07	- .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb.	.17½	- —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.09½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	- —
Quebracho extract, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb.	.12¾	- .13¼
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis.	lb.	.11¾	- .12¾

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs	lb.	.12	- .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.33½	- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	- —
solid, bxs	lb.	.28	- —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net.	flask.	90.00	-93.50
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	.95	- 1.75
Quinindine, NF, v, cryst., cns	oz.	1.30	- —
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.22	Nom
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	.95	- 1.35
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 zs	oz.	1.00	- —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.30	- —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.73	- —
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs	oz.	1.00	Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP	oz.	1.00	- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07	- —
Formate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.20	Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns	oz.	.91	- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.91	- —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.40	- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.10	- —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.95	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80½	- —
Tannate, USP, X, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.60	Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25	- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	.97	- —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54½	- .55
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	- .55½

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms.	lb	.70	- .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls.	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.45	- 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	1.35	- —
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.20	- —
maroon, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.45	- 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.30	- —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.25	- —
orange-red, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.15	- —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).

Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).

Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Red, eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	.135	- —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y	lb.	.11½	- 11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs	lb.	.11½	- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J	lb.	.05¼	- .09¼
special, high color, all shades	lb.	1.00	- —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.05	- —
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.80	- —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	- —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works	lb.	.40	- .43
toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	- —
regular, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	- —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.04	- —
MNPT toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.25	- —

Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.00	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	2.02	- —
Metallic, bbls., works	lb.	.02½	- 02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).			
Persian gulf, bgs., works	lb.	.06¾	- .07
Para toner, bbls	lb.	.85	- .88
chlorinated, kgs	lb.	.95	- 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	.80	- —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works	lb.	4.45	- —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.20	- .25
Purple lake, kgs	lb.	1.35	- —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.25	- .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½	- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾	- .06
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½	- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½	- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½	- .05¾
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06¼	- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	1.35	- —
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½	- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.24½	- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350	- —
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0360	- —
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0410	- —
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.0440	- —
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0465	- —
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0490	- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls	lb.	.34	- —
Quicksilver, ctns	lb.	2.27	- —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	2.17	- 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls	lb.	.35	- —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works	lb.	.75	- —
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	1.80	- —
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.00	- —
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.09	- .10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs	lb.	.80	- .95
powd., bbls	lb.	.85	- 1.05
Riboflavin, USP, bots	kilo.	125.00	- —
Readily soluble, bots	kilo.	175.00	- —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif	lb.	.79	- —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls, 5,000 lbs	lb.	.31½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.32	- —
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb.	.23	- .24
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb.	1.55	- 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.07½	- .08
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.08½	- .09

Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).

Wood, B, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.45	- —
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.45	- —
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.45	- —
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.45	- —
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.70	- —
WW, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.77	- —
X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.87	- —
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works	lb.	20.00	- —
tech., works	lb.	16.50	- —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	36.00	- —
l.c.l., mines	ton.	43.00	- —
Rue herb, bls	lb.	.40	- .45
Rutin, 10 kilos	gram.	.16½	- —
5 kilos	gram.	.17	- —
smaller lots	gram.	.17½	- .21¼

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.40	- .45
activated ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.28	- .30
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.55	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	- 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	22.50	-23.00
Safrol, dms	lb.	.68	- .75
Sage, cyprus, bgs	lb.	.08	- .09
Dalmatian, bls	lb.	.23	- .23½
Greek, fancy, bls	lb.	.13½	- .14
Spanish, bls	lb.	.13½	- .14
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.21	Nom.
Sago flour, bgs	lb.	.08	- .08¼
Salicin, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Saligenin, ctns., works	lb.	14.00	-25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.00	- —
6b. dms	lb.	1.02	- 1.03

powdered salol, 10c. higher.

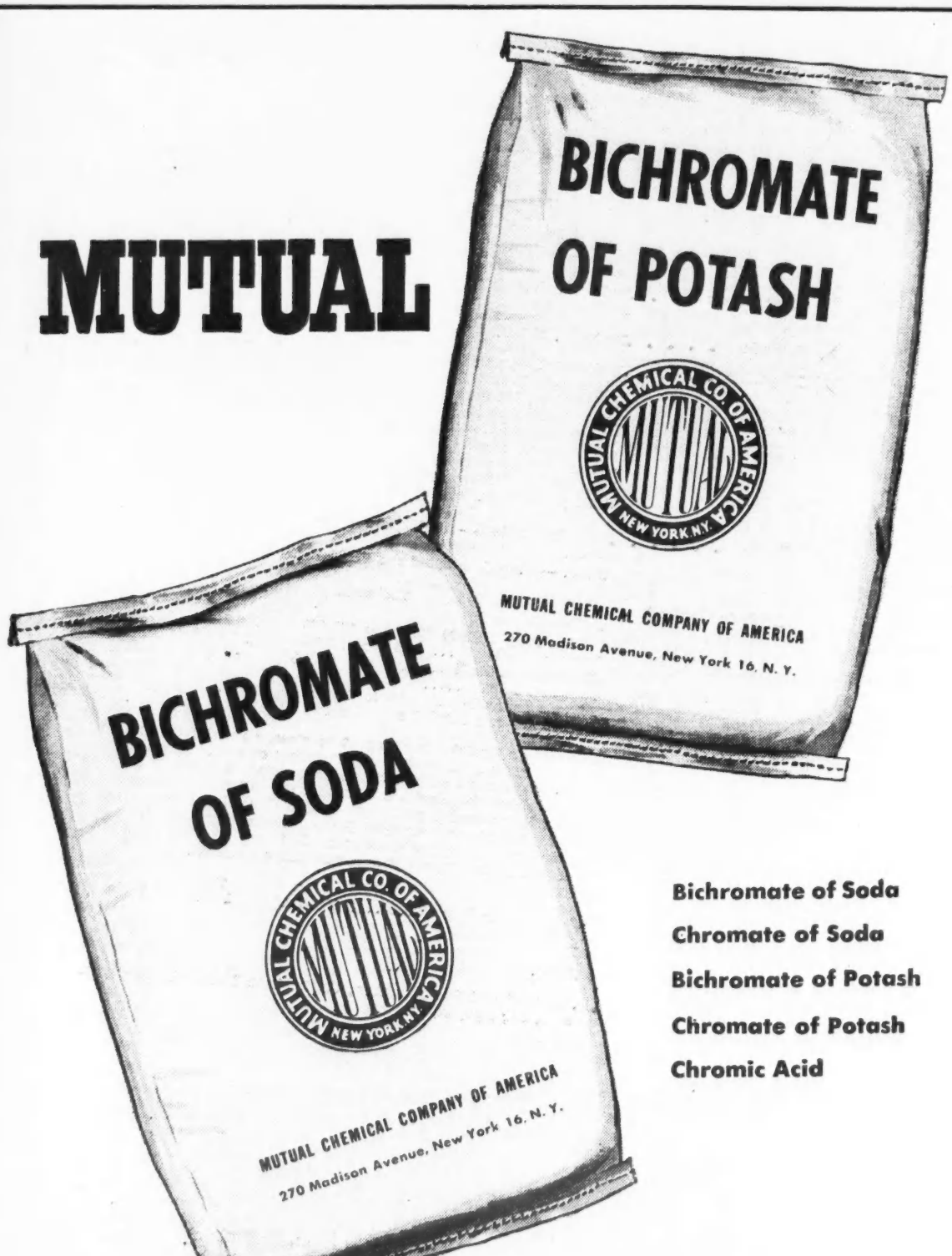
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.88	- —
burlap bgs	100 lbs.	.98	- —
l.c.l., paper bgs	100 lbs.	1.09	- 1.12
burlap bgs	100 lbs.	1.19	- 1.22
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l.	100 lbs.	.98	- 1.08
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd.	100 lbs.	1.20	- 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd	ton.	27.00	- —

Chrome (see Chrome cake).

Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	13.90	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.15	-14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	9.25	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	10.25	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.50	-12.00

Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sanguinarine nitrate, bots	oz.	4.75	- 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns	kilo.	190.00	-200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns	lb.	2.45	- —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls	lb.	.40	- .45
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.40	- .45
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.28	- .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls	lb.	.30	- .31
select, bls	lb.	.60	- .65
Savory, French, bls	lb.	.20	- .20½
Spanish, bls	lb.	.14	- .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns	lb.	2.10	- 2.25
powd., cns	lb.	2.20	- 2.30
Root, bgs	lb.	.13	- .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb	.60	- .67
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.27¾	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.28¼	- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs	lb.	.28¼	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.28¾	- —


MUTUAL
BICHROMATE OF POTASH
MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA
NEW YORK, N.Y.
MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.
BICHROMATE OF SODA
MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA
NEW YORK, N.Y.
MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Bichromate of Soda
Chromate of Soda
Bichromate of Potash
Chromate of Potash
Chromic Acid

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Selenium, powd., ens., 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .26 .27
sifting, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .18 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .16 - .19
No. 3, bls. lb. .12 - .14
Pods, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat lb. .16½- .17
Central Amer., natural, bgs. lb. .17½- .18
Chinese, hulled lb. .23 - .23½
choice, bgs. lb. .23 - .23½
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .30 - .31
Salvadorean lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, yellow, recleaned lb. .17½- .18
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .70 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .77½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .78 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .80 - —

bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .72 - .73
No. 2, bgs lb. .70 - .71
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .67 - .68
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .65 - .66

Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more

Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works ton 20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
99½% 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .70 - —
Cyanide, 60, dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .66 - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .66¼- —
500-oz. lots oz. .66½- —
100-oz. lots oz. .66¾- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .44⅞- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .46⅞- —
500-oz. lots oz. .46⅞- —
250-oz. lots oz. .47⅛- —

USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots. oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls. lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .85 - .90
Western, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, cans lb. .11 - —
Blue, cans lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Soapbark, bls lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., obls. lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls. lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
4 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
4 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.15 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones, Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
zone 2 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
zone 3 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
zone 4 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.60 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated minimum quantity 500 lbs., for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks., lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00

Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. — - —
Arsenite, 75%, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼- .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .10¼
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
powd., kgs., works. lb. .09 - —

Sodium chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11⅝- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- .11⅞
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls lb. .21½- —
dms. lb. .22½- .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls lb. .28 - —
dms. lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 - .17½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11¼- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.00 - 1.15
50%, cbys. lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½- .25½
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .23 - —

Selenium—Sodium Naphthionate

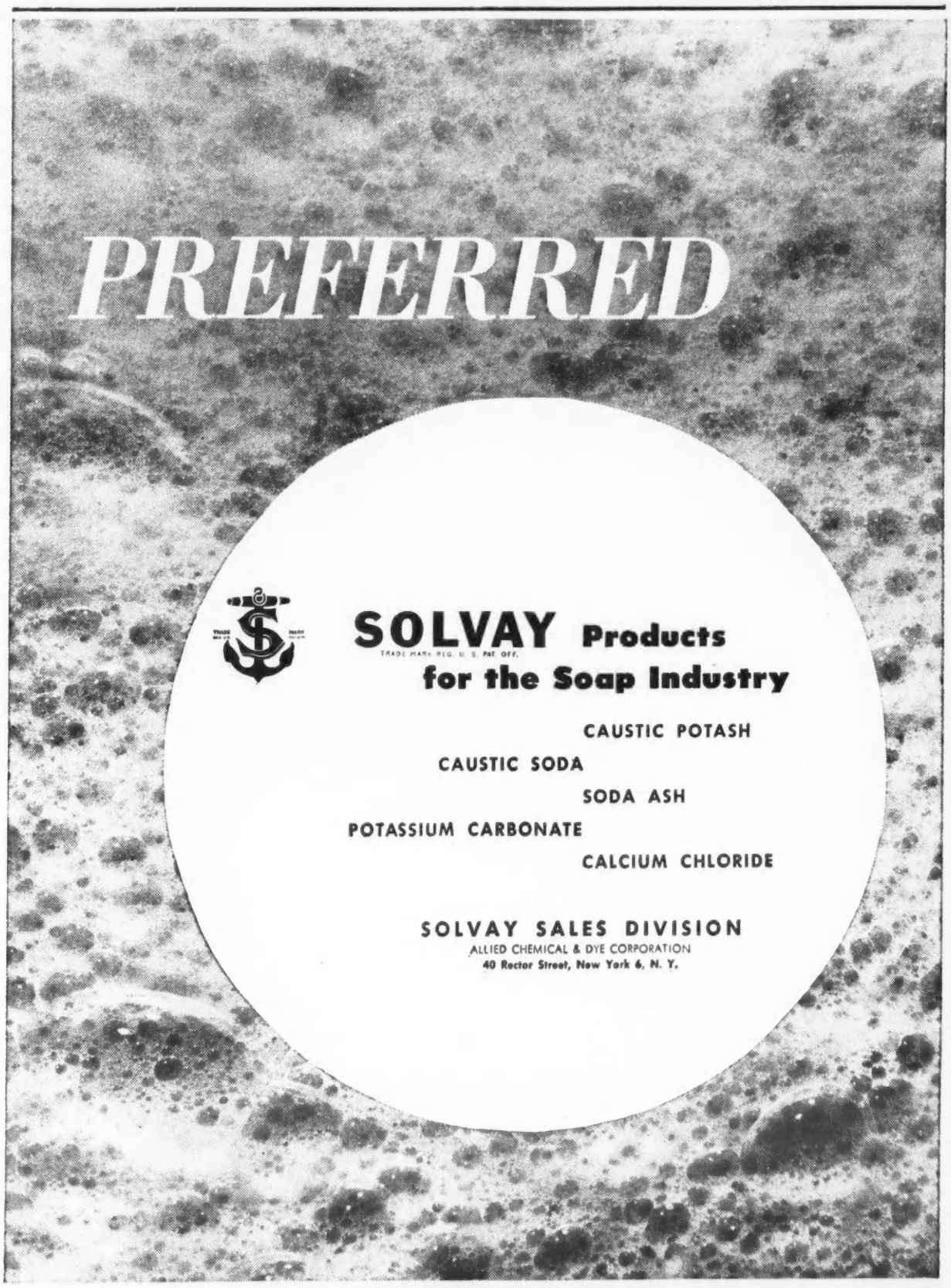
Sodium hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, recn., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro. area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —

Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.

USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.72 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .18½- —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .15¾
Mandelate, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton 184.50 - —

Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.

Metal, dms., works lb. .18½- —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .51½- .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .60 - .65



Sodium Nitrate—Sulphur

Sodium nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....lb.45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., All Gulf, Pac.whse..ton.54.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.51.00 - —
Nitrite 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works....lb. .09½- .21½
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .21½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .19 - —
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms..lb. .33 - .34
powd., dms. .....lb. .36 - .37
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
cryst., ogs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works, lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.12.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.12.85 - —

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.15 - —

Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.

USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).

Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, dms .....lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 3.60 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

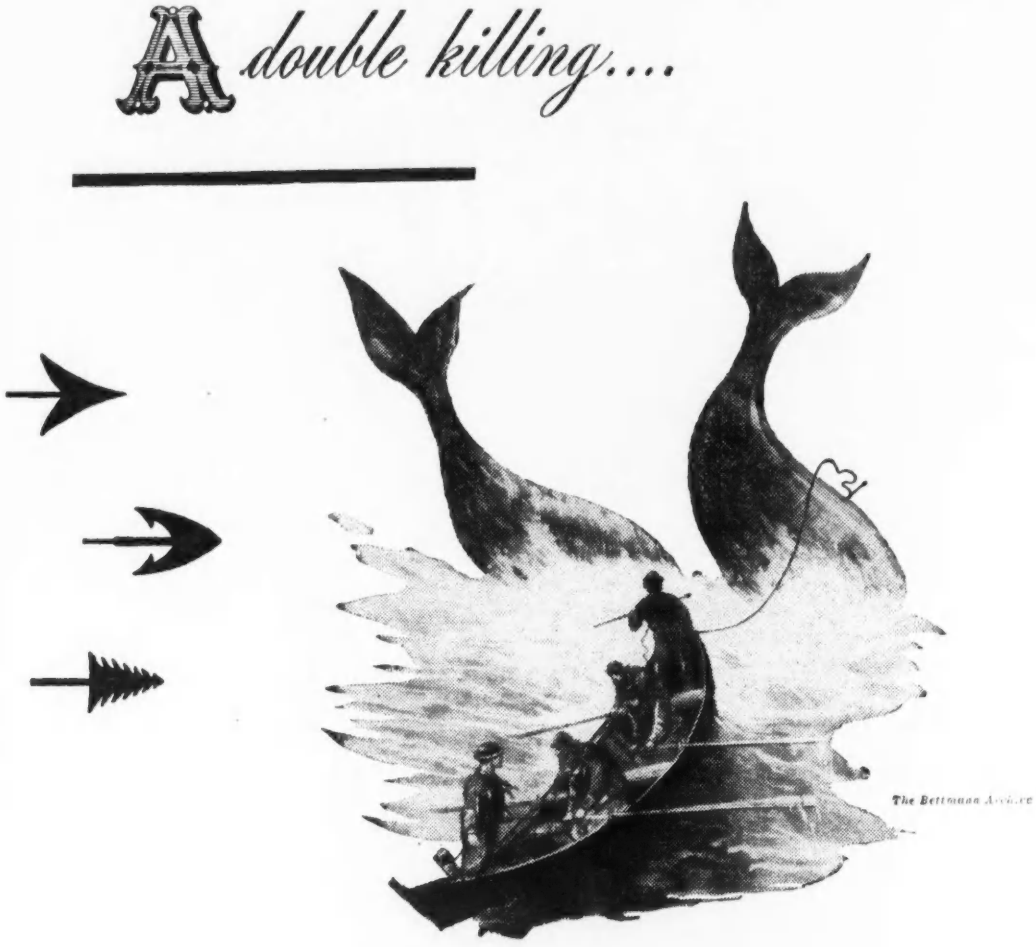
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd .....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65

Sodium silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works.....ton.16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works.....ton.32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, fused, bbls., works...lb. .50¾- —
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .14½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.40 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.50
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 3.25 - 2.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works ton.95.00 - —

Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms...lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen, lots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms..lb. .25½- .26½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works...lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works..gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, tanks, works..gal. .27 - .30
petroleum, 100°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .27 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same oasis..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works .....lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works .....lb. .196 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton.64.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
20,000 lbs., works .....lb. .22¼- —
smaller lots, works ....lb. .22½- .26
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works .....lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .065 - —
Spikenard root, bls. .....lb. .40 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works..lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls .....lb. .40 - .45
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls .....lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.54 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.92 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.69 - —
powd., paper bags, c.l...100 lbs. 5.65 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.80 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.

Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- .07½
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .063- .073
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. .....lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials .gram. 1.28 - —
wholesalers, vials .....gram. 1.03 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls .....lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls .....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
Lactate, dms .....lb. No stocks.
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms .....lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 2.85
Strophanthin, bots .....oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works..lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works..lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphanilamide, Acetyl, dms., works, lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton.22.00 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.95



In its early beginnings, nearly a half-century ago, Niagara Alkali set itself two big tasks to lick . . . to pioneer in developing several important new electro-chemical products . . . and to perfect new methods and techniques for keeping Niagara products and service at the highest peak of quality and efficiency.

Rely on Niagara for high standards of quality and experienced technical assistance in the use of Niagara Caustic Soda, Caustic Potash, Carbonate of Potash, EBG Liquid Chlorine, Paradichlorobenzene and Niagathal (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride).

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

LIQUID CHLORINE • CAUSTIC POTASH • CARBONATE OF POTASH • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CAUSTIC SODA • NIAGATHAL (TETRACHLORO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)

Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¼ - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .10 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .0465- —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks. lb. .16 - —
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. .76 .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .83 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls. lb. 1.50 1.70

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., c.l., New York, works ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.26.50 -28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works ton.27.00 -32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. ton.35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose lb. .08½- —
fancy, loose lb. .08¼- —
special, loose lb. .08¼- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .06½- .07
50%, dms. lb. .10½- .11
Tamarinds, bbls. lb. .12 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .10½- .11¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .09 - .09¾
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
tanks, works gal. .46 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
tanks, works gal. .54 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. lb. .95 - 1.00
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .49 - —
dms. lb. .50 - .54
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .54 - .57
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .90 - .95
powd., bbls., dms lb. .95 - 1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .39 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb.15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs lb. 5.25 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.25
with sodium acetate, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.45
Sodio-Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Theophylline, bots., kgs lb. 7.60 - 7.75
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .17½- .18
futures, bgs lb. .14¾- .15
Spanish, bls lb. .09½- .10
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 6.30 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .97 - .93
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½- —
Metal, Bolivian lb. 1.03 - —
Straits lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08¼

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse ¼c. higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00

Tolu balsam, cns lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethelehem, Pa. gal. .24½- —
Birmingham, Ala. gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .23 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .26 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .23 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .24½- —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D.C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1⅞-10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¼c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E. 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. 3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. 71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
tanks lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½- —
Zone 2 lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 lb. .11½- —
zone 4 lb. .11½- —

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .36½- .37
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .29½- .39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38½- .39
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - .39
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cans., works kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs, works lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls lb. .36 Nom.
East Indian lb. .17½- .18¼
Madras, bgs lb. .21 - .21¼

SHELL CHEMICAL NOW OFFERS...

CH_3-$(CH_2)_n$-CH_3

NORMAL PARAFFINS

OF HIGH PURITY

TYPICAL ANALYSES				
	C_{12}-C_{20}plus	C_{12}-C_{14}	C_{15}-C_{17}	C_{18}-C_{20}plus
Specific Grav. 20/4°C	0.774	0.760	0.773	0.778 @ 35/4°C
Color, Saybolt	Water-white	Water-white	Water-white	Water-white
Melting Range, °F	40-55	15-25	45-55	80-90
Bromine No.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Dist.: IBP	450	428	496	576
FBP	657	491	553	692
n-Paraffins, vol. %	95 plus	95 plus	95 plus	95 plus

● Normal paraffins ranging from C_9 to C_{23} are now offered by Shell Chemical for your evaluation. These products vary in physical state from water-white liquids to low-melting point solids, and are essentially free of unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Sample quantities are now available in the ranges of C_{12} to C_{29}, C_{12} to C_{14}, C_{15} to C_{17}, and C_{18} to C_{20}.

These normal paraffins are suggested as intermediates for the manufacture of detergents, plasticizers, halogenated hydrocarbons, and other products. *A letterhead request will bring samples and further technical information.*

● Among the many products marketed by Shell Chemical are Acrolein, Methyl Ethyl Ketone and Secondary Butyl Alcohol.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Div.: 500 Fifth Ave., New York 18 • Western Div.: 100 Bush St., San Francisco 6

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

Turpentine—Xylol

Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East ..... gal. .50 - —
Wood dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South .. gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse ..... gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works .. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC ..... gal. .64 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .34 - —
Tyrothracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units .. vial. .40 - —
10,000 units ..... vial. .78 - —
50,000 units ..... vial. 2.86 - —

U

Urethane, USP, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs ..... lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¾- —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east .. ton.89.00 - —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west .. ton.98.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east .. ton.93.00 - —
Urea, dom., fert. compound, 46% N, paper bgs., c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west .. ton.102.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va .. ton.100.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis. ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .11 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls .. lb. .37 - .40
Indian, bls. ..... lb. .32 - .34
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works .. lb. 22.50 - 27.50
Vatonia beards, bgs., ex dock .. ton.90.00 Nom.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ..... ton.68.00 Nom.
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .14½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works .. lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
whole, tins ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Tahiti, tins ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs .. lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17⅛
5-gal. cns., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works .. lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units .. mill. units. .04 - —
1 billion USP units .. mill. units. .05 - —
100 million USP units mill. units. .07 - —
Vitamins, A concentrate, dms., wks. mill. units. .36 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtna).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock .. ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock .. ton.80.0% - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works .. lb. .08½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra .. lb. .09¼- .09⅝
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra .. lb. .09¼- .09⅝
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs ..... lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs .. lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs. ..... lb. .68 - .69
crude, African, bgs ..... lb. .54 - .55
western hemisphere, bgs lb. .54 - .55
refined, yellow, bricks, cs .... lb. .59 - .61
slabs, bgs ..... lb. .58 - .60
Candelilla, crude ..... lb. .60 - .62
refined, bgs ..... lb. .62 - .64
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .68
North Country, No. 2, ton lots . lb. .78 - .80
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots .. lb. .73 - .75
refined, bgs., ton lots .. lb. .78 - .80
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots .. lb. 1.08 - 1.10
No. 2 ..... lb. 1.06 - 1.08
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
136°-140° m.p., bgs ..... lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs ..... lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs ..... lb. .66 - .67
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 - .16
black, cns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½- .14½
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, white, cns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - .27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .21¼- —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, cns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20 - .21
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½- .35½
Montan, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .33 - .34
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .82 - .84
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs ... lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .28¾- .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .46 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .26½- .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .23¾- .25
Spermaceti, blocks, cs ..... lb. .39 - .40
cake, cs. ..... lb. .40 - .41
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls .... lb. .17 - .20
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, ngs., 40 tons St. Louis, works .. ton.11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse .... ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton.13.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l .. ton.14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l .. ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l .. ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l .. ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l ..... ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l .. ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works .. ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ..... ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ..... ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
rossed, bls ..... lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
rossed, bls ..... lb. .24 - .25
Wild indigo root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .15 - .16
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East .. ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood bls ..... lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. 1.56 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.59 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.50 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms ..... lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala ..... gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district ..... gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex ..... gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y ..... gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md ..... gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo ..... gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala ..... gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .23½- .25

Prices on 3 to 10° xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 3/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. (3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

MANEELY NOW OFFERS

Zinc Chloride

(50% & 70% Solutions. In drums or tank cars.)

Zinc Sulphate

(Powder in 100 lb. bags.)

Made by a new process, in the newest and one of the most efficient, modernly equipped chemical plants in the country.

The very latest equipment, including glass lined pipes and vats, plus a closer control than has heretofore been thought possible, combine to give you uniform purity and quality.

Write for samples and prices.

Manco

Maneely CHEMICAL COMPANY

Dept. O 1300 Bankers Securities Bldg. Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Plant, Wheatland, Pa.

Y

Yara yara, cns	lb.	2.00	- 2.45
Yeast brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.46	—
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.51	- —
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.53	- —
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.59	- —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis St. Paul	lb.	.32	—
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.60	1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.55	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.95	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb higher			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.34	- —
Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Jansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.60	1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.90	2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.01½	02¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.01½	03¾
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0185	0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	09¼	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.93	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.93	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	01¼	02¾
Zinc, bots. same basis as chrome	lb.	.24½	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.25	27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.35	36
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls	oz.	3.25	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30	- —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms	lb.	47	—
NF, dms	lb.	42	—
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	No stocks.	
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld., E	lb.	.13½	.17
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.16½	.19
l.c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14	- .17½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.18½	.20¾
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bbls., works	lb.	.10½	—
precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26	- —
Purified precip., dms	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.00	- —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.40	- —
gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.75	- —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.15	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.55	- —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.15	- —
tanks, works, 100 lbs.		3.90	- —
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	- —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.41	- —
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks.	lb.	1.00	- —
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.20½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21½	- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	- —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.20¼	- —
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.85	- —
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	- .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls	lb.	.51¾	—
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.17½	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	- .22
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26¼	- .26¾
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.42¼	- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	- —
American process, com'l. lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17⅛	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17⅞	- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17⅛	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.16¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.26	.29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31	.32
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- —
precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	.10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.39	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.40	- —
Zinc sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.90	- —
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.15	- —
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l. dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	8.50	- 8.75
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.50	- —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	13¾	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	08	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	08¼	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	08	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	08¼	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	08	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	08¼	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ctns., frt. alld	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.24½	.25½
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43	- 45
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.25½	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, ctns., works	lb.	7.00	- —
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75	- —
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.44	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.03½	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	- —
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½	.39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the January 3 issue of OPD.

Rinehart Named to New Military Research Post

Dr. Robert F. Rinehart has been appointed executive secretary of the research and development board of the National Military Establishment. Dr. Rinehart, who has been associated with the board as director of its planning division since July, 1948, will assume his new duties on February 1. He will replace Dr. Lawrence R. Hafstad, who has resigned to accept the post of director of the reactor development division of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Tillotson Gets Bleininger Ceramic Society Award

Dr. Edwin Ward Tillotson, assistant director of Mellon Institute, has been selected as the recipient of the 1949 Bleininger Memorial Award of the Pittsburgh section of the American Ceramic Society. Formal presentation of the award, symbolized by a medal and scroll, will be made at the Schenley hotel, Pittsburg, on March 11, in the presence of a large gathering of nationally prominent ceramists and ceramic engineers.

WHY are ZINC SULFIDE Pigments FIRST ... in Water-Mixed Paints?

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Alternate freezing and thawing is one means of testing in the laboratory the package stability of water-mixed paints. Such tests on above samples show that product at left has good stability, whereas the other does not.

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Bother About Basing Points

Endeavors statutorily to get out of the mist and mire in which business thinking has been floundering as a consequence of the outlawing of the common basing-point method of pricing commodities are not making much actual headway. The United States Senate has been counseled by its advisers in the matter to spell out the rights of producers to sell on a delivered basis. But, the advisory group cautions that the purpose of the antitrust laws be not forgotten in that spelling and that the effectiveness of those laws be not lessened. The majority of the advisers urged clarification of the freight-absorption question. There is a measure before the senate (S. 236) which purports to be a bill "to clarify and formulate a consistent and coordinated national policy with respect to transportation costs in interstate commerce" and at the same time "to strengthen the antitrust laws of the United States."

Strengthening of the antitrust laws is being furthered in many circles by legislative advocates for free enterprise. In S. 236 and in the legislators' orating there is no plain definition of the respect or the manner in which the strengthening should be done and nothing definite is adduced to show how stronger laws would or could effect greater freedom for enterprise. Adjectives have a peculiar economic significance. When it is said, for example, that a business situation has become better, the meaning is quite different if the commenter is a seller or a buyer. So it is, also, with respect to strong trade restraints and freedom of trade opportunities. It all depends on the point of view.

It is significant that a minority of one of the senate's advisers on pricing could not see why anyone "should be confused by the present law, by the supreme court decision, or by orders of the Federal Trade Commission." Insofar as the basing-point order is concerned, that statement is correct. But, there is an opportunity for the commission to make trouble by furtherance of the view of some of its members that the only fair pricing method is that which requires the buyer to pay the freight from the factory. That loophole should be closed. Its closing is by no means the simple job which many who favor it assume. Collusion is very difficult to define or to detect; the reverse is equally true: again depending on the point of view—and it was only collusion that brought the basing-point method under the law. The same could be done with it under S. 236.

The more one looks into the more or less imaginary puzzle presented by the basing-point decision, the more he is inclined to agree with the FTC member who told the senate committee that the act should be allowed to stand as it is, because the possibility of its clarification was, at best, doubtful.

More Economic Planning

Planned economy steadily is becoming more and more inevitable in the United States. The question before business is how to get its fully deserved, highly desirable, and very necessary part in the planning. As the governmental advocates of planning are steadily elaborating and expanding their concept of the area of national security, it is quite easy and apparently logical for them to subordinate all manner of activities to that high purpose and to require that all be brought into accordance with the plan.

The latest evidence of the planned economy which will have such a large part in the government's anti-inflation program—inflation, of course, is a threat to national security—was given by the Secretary of Commerce when he told a senate committee that the program contemplated long-term extension of governmentally directed "voluntary" allocation of scarce materials for industry. Apparently it will not be required that the materials to be allocated be critical or strategic in the generally accepted sense of those terms. Allocation would hinge on their merely being scarce.

That, of course, is a very good reason—if there is such a thing—for allocation. The project presupposes that profiteering is economically undesirable and obnoxious. It puts the needs of production above the desire for profit. It is, therefore, not in keeping with the practical workings of the profit system. But, it is better for fair competition—whatever may be its effects on so-called "freedom" therein.

The Secretary of Commerce does not consider voluntary allocation "the complete solution to our stabilization problems," but he feels that it is better than no control over the influences of shortages. All who look beyond today's opportunities must agree that it can do much good. What it does naturally depends on how it is applied—it can be too voluntary in that respect; it has brought benefits in some instances. It is better by far than any practical application of governmental control. Certainly it is much to be preferred to governmental stabilization of the sort aimed at in S.572 which would make it "unlawful for any person directly or indirectly to be engaged in commerce in the marketing of refined petroleum products while such person or affiliate of such person is also engaged in one or more of the other three branches of the petroleum industry, namely, production, refining, and transportation." How the petroleum products would get from the refinery or the tank-train or the pipeline to the distributor without the refiner or transporter being engaged in commerce the bill does not say. Perhaps it is assumed that the marketer will get the stuff for nothing.

Integration has been one of the biggest helps toward the economical supplying of the petroleum needs of the nation. Integration can do as much in many other lines. Integration of the functionings of business and government could contribute still more toward lower costs for consumers if applied as allocating or otherwise in many areas of production and, especially, of distribution.

Partners in Production

The president of the National Association of Manufacturers in a talk last week said that he saw employers and employees becoming more friendly. It can be said that the possibilities are there.

To realize those possibilities better knowledge and more understanding of the other fellow are needed on both sides. That makes the forthcoming report of the labor committee of the Twentieth Century Fund "must" reading for the leaders on both sides. That report, to be titled "Partners in Production: A Basic for Labor-Management Understanding," will set out these fundamental goals—they should be perused and pondered here and now:—

Of labor:—

1. A sense of security, both on the job and in the community.
2. An opportunity for advancement, a fair chance for promotion and general betterment.
3. More human treatment, including being consulted about matters vitally affecting labor's welfare.
4. A sense of dignity on the job and the feeling of doing useful work.

Of management:—

1. Good business for the company and its general economic health.
2. Good relations with its employees, to gain their loyalty and to keep them satisfied with working conditions.
3. Freedom to manage without interference from employees or unions.
4. More responsibility on the part of employees and unions so that the company may have assurance that contracts will be carried out.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

velopment functions relating to the national defense, which, under present-day definitions of the terms, covers almost everything.

Congress would keep a check on the work of these specialists by a provision in the bill requiring the Secretary of Commerce to report annually on the work being performed by each appointee. Where the publication of such information might be detrimental to national security, such information would be given to the congressional committees in executive session.

Insecticide Hazards Studied

Government experts are finding it necessary to revise some of their earlier estimates of the amount of new insecticides that can be used successfully and safely without producing after-affects that might prove harmful. Among the newer insecticides, the margin of safety has not proved as great as many assume.

Tests have shown that overuse of some of the new insecticides is especially dangerous to young animals. Also, further proof has been found that animals may store the insecticide in pure form in meat and milk.

Much is yet to be learned, according to the experts; but work so far shows need for caution in using some of the materials. The studies of the peculiarities of the new products are being made by the bureaus of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Dairy Industry, Animal Industry, and Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering.

Weed Control Progressing

Federal weed control experts are reporting progress in their efforts to develop chemical measures for killing weeds in cotton areas. If successful, chemical control of weeds is likely to be far-reaching for the industry because weeds in the row are the principal condition that checks the advance of mechanization in cotton production.

The most promising results have come from the use of "dinitro" chemicals applied as a "pre-emergence" spray. On some soils and under favorable conditions the sprays have not injured the cotton stands and have been effective in keeping down most of the weeds. These chemicals have their limitations, however, because the weather affects results.

But they believe they are on the right track. They report that it is possible that a certain type of seedbed preparation, coupled with accurate placement of the herbicide, may make the procedure reasonably dependable for the control of annual weeds for four to six weeks.

Crop Insurance Pays

The Federal government's program of insuring farmers against crop losses resulting from such causes as weather, insects, and plant diseases is working out so successfully that officials are now envisioning its extension to all important agricultural areas as an essential part of the overall farm program.

When the program first was undertaken nine years ago, an ambitious attempt was made to insure first wheat and then cotton on a nationwide basis. There was no background of experience on which to base a sound program, however, and it proved very costly to the government. Last year it was operated on an experimental basis in just a few areas on cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, flax and beans, and on a comprehensive plan of insuring the investment in several crops under one policy, more attention being paid to insuring only sound risks—and the results have been good.

Insurance has been available on flax for the past four years, and last year, as it had on two other occasions, the program has operated with a premium surplus. The losses amounted to only about 55 percent of the premiums, which compared with losses of 59 percent in the case of wheat, 65 percent in the case of cotton, and 85 percent in the case of tobacco.

Grasshopper Plague Expected

Everything points to a heavy demand this Spring and Summer from the agricultural areas of the Midwest for insecticides and poisons to meet an expected invasion of grasshoppers. Surveys made by the Department of Agriculture indicate that the grasshopper plague may be the worst in history, unless Nature comes to the rescue.

Increases in grasshopper abundance have been noticed by the entomologists since 1947. The last big hopper year was 1940. In the past, plagues of these pests have usually been the worst about every ten years and the cycle is now nearing completion. The outbreaks are looked for in many localities from Michigan to California and Texas to Canada.

Infestations are expected to be especially severe in eastern Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado, in western Nebraska and Kansas, and in Texas. These States are in the area usually considered to be the major grasshopper belt. Outbreaks of less intensity may occur, however, in nearly every State west of the Mississippi, except in the far Northwest. Spots of considerable infestation have developed in irrigated sections of Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and California.

Suppliers of pestkillers should obtain from the department a map which has just been prepared on the surveys of the entomologists which shows where the infestations are expected to be the heaviest. It will help them considerably in marketing planning so as to judge where demands for the killers may be the greatest.

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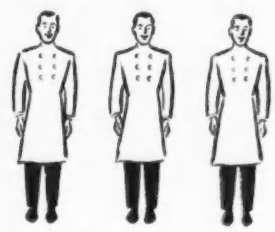

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index advanced to 236.3 last week, against 236.0 in the preceding period, 234.6 a month ago and 204.1 for the corresponding week in 1948. Iron free aluminum sulphate was priced higher and quicksilver sellers expressed stronger views for both large and small lots. Platinum prices declined under a relaxation of consuming demand. Copper metal was definitely firm under a heavy industrial demand, cutback production and government stockpiling. No new developments materialized in zinc sulphate where the market held a competitive position with buying interest slowed down.

No improvement could be noted in general buying interest. Contract shipments continued satisfactory but additional sales were not extensive and the disposition to keep inventories at a low level was fully apparent. The withdrawal of a major producer of potassium chlorate from the market attracted attention, although no shortage of material is expected to develop at this time. There was plenty of sodium chlorate to meet immediate and nearby requirements. Chlorine continued to lean toward the tight side, but soda ash and caustic soda remained available for prompt shipment. Potassium carbonate stocks would probably tighten if glassmakers could secure enough lead to expand their production. Potassium permanganate was obtainable for both home and export requirements.

A small purchase of copper sulphate was made by the army for shipment to Korea. A large inquiry from France has not been covered to date. A fairly large export inquiry for nickel sulphate was also in the market. Production of carbon tetrachloride has made progress in meeting requirements but stocks for immediate shipment are still short. Cadmium metal is exceedingly scarce and buying conditions appear to be getting tighter with each successive week. Occasional resales have been reported at substantial advances over producers' prices.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 96.4 percent for the week ending January 22, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 94.8 in the preceding week and 101.1 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Sulphate—Iron free is moving at advanced prices. Carlots are held at $2.75 per 100 pounds in bags and smaller quantities at $3.15. There was no change in the price of commercial which is held at $1.50 per 100 pounds in bags in carlots and at $1.90 in less. All prices are f.o.b., the works.

Bleaching Powder — Supply situation has shown improvement during the past month and stocks have met both domestic and export requirements. Foreign demand has tapered off appreciably of late. Prices for drums have remained steady at former selling levels.

Calcium Carbide—It was stated that demand for this chemical for acetylene during 1949 probably will utilize full production facilities to meet requirements of metal cutting and welding operations and of the chemical industry. Availability of power will regulate output. Production of commercial in November was 55,347 tons, compared with 57,805 in the preceding month and 48,462 in November, 1947.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Some producers had improved their supply condition at the close of January but stocks were still short of demand and buying conditions continued relatively tight for prompt shipment.

Chlorine—Demand has been well sustained for tankcar shipments and while there appeared to be some improvement in supplies at the close of the month, the market leaned toward the tight side.

Copper Sulphate—According to trade advices, the big order for France has not been placed to date. The army purchased 664 tons for shipment to Korea and demand for industrial use has continued steady at a satisfactory level. Market price structure firm.

Glauber's Salt—Production in November amounted to 15,427 tons, compared with 16,137 tons in the preceding month and 16,573 tons in November, 1947.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Aluminum sulphate, iron free, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Quicksilver, $4 per flask.

Prices Reduced

Platinum metal, $1 per ounce.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
236.3	236.0	234.6	204.1

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
122.8	122.8	123.3	119.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Nickel Sulphate — Progress has been made against reducing backlog orders during the past month but the market's supply position is still tight with demand active. In some producing quarters, it was stated that the market should be restored to a balanced condition by Spring unless export demand increases. An order for 60 tons for foreign shipment was in the market last week.

Potash, Caustic—Buyers have not experienced much difficulty in securing this material during the month of January. It was stated that while producers' inventories have shown no significant increase, output has continued at a level to meet requirements promptly.

Potassium Carbonate — Demand and supply have remained about evenly divided in this market. Shortage of lead has placed a limit on the demand from the glass industry. In producing quarters it was stated that if lead stocks were normal, demand for glass would have kept the supply of potash definitely tight.

Potassium Chlorate — Buying interest has slowed down to some extent during the past month and the supply situation has improved. It is stated that on February 1 one of the producers will withdraw from the market. This suggests an adjustment period although it is not expected that a shortage of stocks will develop as output has been increased in other directions in an effort to hold the market in balance.

Potassium Perchlorate — Domestic production for February is under contract but March shipment was available. It looked as though production was leveling off demand and that buying conditions might improve with the coming of Spring.

Potassium Permanganate—Supply situation has shown improvement and stocks are available for both home and export requirements. Inquiries of satisfactory dimensions are reaching the market and prices have continued firm but unchanged from former selling levels.

Salt Cake—Production of crude commercial in November amounted to 58,294 tons, compared with 60,674 tons in October and 54,672 tons in November, 1947.

Soda Ash—Producers are meeting demand for both light and dense soda ash. The movement has been confined mostly to contract consumers and shipments have been made in accordance with schedules. The supply situation has remained fairly easy since the turn of the year with stocks available for additional wants.

Soda, Caustic—Market conditions have not changed greatly since the first of the year. Backlog orders have been worked off and contract shipments have been made on time. Stocks of both liquid and dry forms have shown improvement and the market has maintained a satisfactory degree of balance in most supply quarters.

Sodium Chlorate—Buying interest has tapered off for this chemical during the past month and the market has adjusted itself to a sort of between seasons affair. Supplies have increased and producers are now in a position to take on additional orders for immediate shipment at former price levels.

Sodium Phosphate—November production of tribasic totaled 7,595 tons, compared with 7,383 in the preceding month and 8,251 in November 1947. Output of meta was 3,557 tons in November, against 3,128 in October and 2,784 in November, 1947. Production of tetra was 5,935 tons in November, compared with 7,112 in October and 5,025 tons in November, 1947.

Sodium Silicate—Production in November was placed at 46,868 tons including soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid and anhydrous. Total output in October was 38,617 tons and 45,233 tons in November, 1947.

Sodium Sulphate—Output of anhydrous

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

refined in November amounted to 14,638 tons, compared with a revised total of 16,253 tons in the preceding month and 10,892 tons in November, 1947.

Zinc Sulphate—Trading quiet at the close of the month with prices unchanged and the market more or less competitive with stocks relatively free.

Acids

Acetic—Stocks of glacial were relatively free during the past week. Current demand from producers of esters is off materially and a seasonal drop is noted in the inquiry from textile mills and for textile finishes. It is expected that demand will improve as the year progresses, meanwhile inventories are increasing. No price changes could be noted.

Crotonic—Some of this acid has been used in drying oils and plastics. It is stated that considerable research work is in progress in an effort to establish new channels of consumption. The price is 35c. per pound, works.

Hydroxyacetic—Stocks of technical are meeting requirements promptly. Demand moderate and mostly from the leather and textile industries where it is used in dyeing operations. Non-returnable barrels are priced at .084c. per pound, Philadelphia, and tankcars at .085c., f.o.b. works.

Oxalic—Supply conditions have shown no appreciable improvement during the past month. Demand has exceeded production and there was no indication of improvement in the near future. Shipments have been confined to contract consumers.

Phosphoric — Total production in November amounted to 104,137 tons and included 49,125 tons made from phosphorus and 55,012 tons made from phosphate rock. The October total production was revised to 113,726 tons and in November, 1947, output registered 89,353 tons.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum — Production of primary aluminum in October totaled 54,526 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. The 2 percent increase over the 53,255 tons produced in September was anticipated because of the longer month. Although output was larger in October, inventories decreased 2 percent to continue the downward trend from June, a reflection of the acute aluminum shortage and the inability of producers to meet orders in full. The price of aluminum pig and ingot rose one cent per pound in October, the second increase in 1948 and the second price change since October, 1941. New prices were set at 16 cents for pig, 99 percent average guaranteed minimum, and 17 cents for 99-percent-plus virgin ingot. Prices of secondary aluminum ingot advanced 1.5 to 3.0 cents a pound during the month, and those of most scrap items rose 1.5 to 2.0 cents a pound.

Copper—Stocks have remained definitely tight throughout the past month. While demand has relaxed from the wire and brass mills, this influence has been more than offset by the reduced production at strikebound western plant and by government stockpiling. Demand for February far exceeds the supply available but there is more reluctance on the part of buyers to pay premiums to secure stocks.

Lead—Consumers' stocks of lead which totaled 94,899 tons on October 31 were virtually unchanged from September, according to the Bureau of Mines. Soft lead stocks gained 2 percent over September and percentage metals 1 percent. Decreases of 2, 3 and 5 percent, respectively, were reported in inventories of lead scrap, copper-base scrap and the drosses.

Platinum—Lower prices have been established for this metal at $88 to $91 per ounce. While former prices ranged from $93 to $96, it was stated that sizable quantities were occasionally available at $4 to $6 below the figures named by refiners. According to trade authorities, slow demand for higher priced jewelry was one of the primary factors responsible for the reduction in quotations.

Quicksilver — Liquidation of stocks which carried the price down to $86 per flask is said to have been completed and the lowest price heard for round lots last week was $90. There was still considerable buyer resistance with no important activity. At the close, the market was quoted more or less nominal at prices ranging from $90 per flask for 100 flask lots upward to $93.50 for 10-flask lots.

San Francisco.—The quicksilver market was steady. Demand has been good, but little metal was offered. Prices were steady. Metal was quoted between $92 and $94 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Stocks have continued sufficient to meet demand without difficulty. There were no new developments of special interest. The official closing price for silver buillion in the New York market was 70c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High ..	Oct. 6, 1948—77⅝c.	Oct. 4, 1948—47d.
Low ..	Nov. 29, 1948—70c.	Nov. 30, 1948—44⅛d.

Tin—London advices stated that exports of tin from the Federated Malaya States in 1948 were valued at $97,000,000, the highest since 1898 and approximately $50,000,000 higher than 1947. It was said that tin exports for 1948 totaled 45,018 tons, against 26,380 for 1947. In the last quarter of 1948, exports rose to 12,503 tons. At the close of the year there were 566 mines and sixty-seven dredges in op-

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eration, against 478 mines and fifty-six dredges a year ago.

Zinc—The average daily rate of zinc production from domestic mines dropped 2 percent in October, according to the Bureau of Mines. October zinc output, in terms of recoverable metal, was 52,860 short tons, an average of 1,705 tons per day, compared with 52,231 tons in September produced at an average of 1,741 tons per day. Although October zinc output surpassed by 5 percent the average monthly production for the first nine months of 1948, the total domestic output in October continued slightly below the 1947 monthly average.

The production of zinc in states east of the Mississippi River dropped 3 percent in October. In Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma the combined output rose 15 percent to the highest level since May, 1948. Production October was 18 percent greater than the average monthly output for the first nine months of the year.

In the combined western states zinc production remained virtually unchanged at 30,476 tons. A drop in Idaho output resulting from the closing of a slag-fuming plant at Bradley to permit annual repairs was offset by increased outputs in most of the other western states.

Basing Point Case Probe

—Continued from page 3

men as to what pricing practices are illegal, and the reason for that uncertainty, have been abundantly documented. He said that the need for some clarification of the law is obvious.

Possibility of Monopolies

While disclaiming expert knowldge of the merits or demerits of basing point systems and other practices involving freight absorption, Mr. Sawyer said that he could see that in some situations the elimination of such practices would tend towards local monopolies by protecting producers against competition from other areas and may, in some instances, require relocation of plants.

On the other hand, he added, the practice of quoting uniform delivered prices for commodities where shipping costs are substantial sometimes results in cross hauling which is wasteful of transportation.

"Perhaps, after careful study, specific rules could be worked out which would prohibit those forms of freight absorption which promote undesirable cross hauling and undesirable uniformity of pricing formulas and would, at the same time, permit freight absorption to the extent necessary to encourage competition and avoid unnecessary differentials between customers," he said.

"However, under American concepts of free enterprise, the decision as to what form of pricing practice to follow, subject to restrictions with respect to conspiracy, coercion, discrimination and other unfair practices, should be left to the judgment of individual business enterprises, made in the light of market conditions."

Davis Scores Aims of Bill

In his appearance before the committee, FTC commissioner Davis emphasized that he was presenting only his personal views and not those of the entire commission. He argued that the clarifying provisions proposed to be written into the law by the Johnson bill are wholly unnecessary and are not desirable. He denied that FTC was attempting to force universal adoption by industry of f.o.b. mill pricing, but his arguments were largely nullified by the later appearance of Mr. Phelps, who testified that it was fair to say the drive to force industry adoption of f.o.b. pricing "is progressing smoothly towards fruition so far as the commission and the courts are concerned."

Mr. Phelps gave general endorsement to the Johnson bill, as did H. Thomas Austern, representing the National Canners Association, and Joseph T. King, of the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association. Edward R. Johnson, of the American Bar Association, said that the bill was desirable but recommended a number of amendments, including elimination of a section giving FTC increased powers to impose penalties where conspiracy is proven.

V.E. Williams Heads Charity Drive

The chairmanship of the drug and chemical division of the Beekman-Downtown Hospital 1949 Maintenance Fund campaign is headed by Victor E. Williams, sales director of the organic chemicals division of the Monsanto Chemical Company. The drive is seeking $225,000 to meet the hospital's estimated operating deficit this year.

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Simha Gets Morrison N.Y. Science Award

Dr. Robert Simha, consultant on organic and fibrous materials at the National Bureau of Standards, has received the A. Cressy Morrison Prize of the New York Academy of Sciences for a paper entitled "The Effect of Concentration on the Viscosity of Dilute Solutions." He has just returned from Europe, where he spent several months visiting laboratories where high polymer research is in progress. During this time he was guest lecturer for a number of universities, including the University of Stockholm and the Institute of Physical Chemistry in Basel.

The paper for which Dr. Simha was awarded the Morrison prize in natural science for 1948 examines, by a new hydrodynamic method, the viscosity of a dilute solution of dumbbell-shaped molecules and considers the extension of the new method to a pearl-string model currently used by various authors to represent polymer molecules in solution.

Westinghouse Names Three To Atomic Power Div. Posts

The Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, has appointed Dr. William E. Shoupp director of research and Robert A. Bowman manager of engineering in its atomic power division. Dr. John W. Coltman has been named to succeed Dr. Shoupp as manager of the electronics and nuclear physics department at the company's research laboratories.

Monsanto Transfers Wobus

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed R. S. Wobus assistant manager of its plant in Monsanto, Ill. Mr. Wobus, who joined the company in 1933, has been serving as assistant to the manager of the company's John F. Queeny plant in St. Louis.

Pennsalt Issues Six Leaflets

A new series of six leaflets on products of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company for the dairy and allied industries, has been prepared by the company's B-K division. Products discussed in the two-color folders are "General Manual Kleanser," a soapless washing powder; the new B-K liquid chlorine bactericide, B-K chlorine-bearing powder, B-K can cleaning alkali, B-K "bottle Kompound," and "Perchloron."

The leaflets describe the products and, through words and illustrations, outline the various applications. Instructions for the recommended use of these products also are included. Copies of the folders may be obtained by writing Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, B-K division, 1000 Widener building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Noyes to Succeed Lamb As ACS Journal Editor

Dr. Arthur B. Lamb of Harvard University, for the past thirty years editor of the "Journal of the American Chemical Society," will retire from that post at the end of 1949. His successor will be Dr. W. Albert Noyes, jr., of the University of Rochester, son of the editor whom Dr. Lamb himself succeeded in 1918. Both Dr. Lamb and Dr. Noyes are former presidents of the society, Dr. Lamb having held that office in 1933 and Dr. Noyes in 1947. Dr. Lamb will continue to serve the monthly publication as consulting editor.

Ansul Chemical Making New Refrigeration Oil

The Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., has introduced a new refrigeration oil which it claims is equally suitable for household refrigerators, deep freezers, meat counters, cold storage lockers and all other refrigeration and air conditioning applications. George B. Vermilye, sales manager of the company, said that the new oil does not separate wax down to minus 70 degrees F. in oil-refrigerant mixtures, and that it has a low pour point and will not decompose.

Holiday Mementoes

Transportation delays have but deferred the pleasure of OPD in receiving holiday greetings from those friends:—

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UK Chemical Program

—Continued from page 3

above the 1938 level. By 1952 it is hoped that they will be 90 percent above 1938.

Increasing Production

The main object is to increase production in nearly all branches of the industry; organic chemicals and plastic materials, dyestuffs and basic chemicals (particularly alkalies). The current dollar expenditure of over $60,000,000 a year for the import of organic chemicals will be almost eliminated. A surplus for export will become available. The increases in production will also put the organic chemicals industry into a more balanced state. At present it is largely self-supporting in coaltar products, and to a lesser extent in derivatives of ethyl alcohol obtained from the fermentation of molasses, but production is deficient in the large number of chemicals obtained from cracking oil.

Progress is also being made in making up the leeway lost during the war in keeping pace with developments in the manufacture of plastics. Production of the main plastic materials in use at present is being expanded and within three years United Kingdom production will be sufficient to make most imports unnecessary and provide for expanded exports. By 1952 United Kingdom output of plastics should be three times as great as in 1938.

About 95 percent of the dyestuffs required by industry are already made in the United Kingdom; the remaining 5 percent must be imported, maiply from Europe. Increased capacity, at a cost of about $40,000,000 to $50,000,000, is being installed to meet increasing demands, and by 1952 British production will be about 50 percent greater than in 1947. It should then cover the majority of the newer and faster dyestuffs required by industry of which the supply from United Kingdom sources is not yet adequate.

Soda Ash Output Up

Soda ash is now unrationed for the home trade and all the demands of the export market on this country are likely now to be met in full. An increase of 40 percent over the 1947 production capacity is in hand, which should meet growing demands over the next few years. The shortage of caustic soda is serious. Although most essential needs at home are being met, exports are substantially less than the demand. Increases of 80 percent over the 1947 production capacity are in hand but it will be some years before the new plant can be in full operation. These extensions will enable the sterling area from now onwards to increase its exports of soda ash and caustic soda to South America and the Far East.

Prospective United Kingdom production of nitrogenous fertilizers will be sufficient for some expansion in home consumption and for the maintenance of the long-established export trade to Commonwealth countries and the Far East. Existing plans to increase capacity in Europe, North America, India and Australia will contribute largely to overcoming the present world shortage, but the need for additional United Kingdom output is also being considered. As regards the other fertilizers, some increase in the output of superphosphates is planned.

By 1952, as a result of these developments costing in all some $200,000,000, the United Kingdom chemical industry will meet all major needs of domestic industry and maintain an extended export trade in many parts of the world. The contribution to European recovery will come not so much through exports to Europe, which already has a large chemical industry with a wide range of products, but rather in reducing the sterling area's demands for dollars to buy essential chemicals from North America.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Further lowerings in Pennsylvania crude oil, the third such action within six weeks, failed to unsettle prevailing firmness at other centers last week.

The most recent move, a decline of 44 cents to 54 cents per barrel at all but Corning and Zanesville fields, is expected to cut into Pennsylvania crude output by more than 2,300 barrels per day. Current postings are about $1 below November levels, and refiners are hopeful that this fact combined with the new lower production rate will make manufactured products, mainly lubricants, more readily marketable.

That crude petroleum was also easy elsewhere was supported by the Texas Railroad Commission's order, which cut February allowables about 3 percent under January output. The trade expected a more drastic cutback because of mounting stocks above ground, but a commission spokesman said that there was "no cause for alarm."

Derivatives were in better supply than they have been in months. Aliphatics were uniformly free, available to spot and contract buyers alike. One maker of petroleum aromatics reported considerable easement, indicating that offerings in reasonably large volume were available on spot. Other sellers maintained that there was no surplus, that supplies were narrow, but still sufficient to cover the needs of all regular buyers. Butane and propane were scarce in the West, due to cold weather, but in the East and South, spot offerings were still afloat on the market.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—From one quarter last week came word that the situation in petroleum aromatics was showing increasing signs of easement. Because of a substantial falling off in demand, particularly from the protective coatings industry, that company was said to be making fairly large-volume offerings to domestic spot buyers. Other sellers, however, reported that stocks were unchanged. Despite general narrowness, supplies of toluol and xylol were sufficient to cover the needs of all regular industrial accounts. Nevertheless, they maintained that there was no surplus. Pricewise, the recent increase in freight rates was said to have had no effect on prevailing market quotations, with sellers apparently deciding to absorb the boost in shipping costs, at least, for the present.

Although one maker of aliphatic-aromatic blends was known to be soliciting new business, other producers of higher boilers and blends indicated that current production was still being routed through regular contract channels. These customers were apparently well supplied, but most sellers emphasized that there was no material to spare for either spot or export buyers. Listings were maintained in all areas during the past week.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Inventories remained plentiful during the week. Most producers were reported to be looking for new business, either contract or spot. In one case, it was known that even export buyers were being accommodated. Meanwhile, domestic demand continued on the slow side. Prices were steady.

Lacquer Diluent—Buying interest, particularly from the paint trade, was off by a substantial margin. Supplies were free, and offerings for prompt shipment continued to be made to all comers. The price structure was regarded as stable, as listings in all areas held firm.

Mineral Spirits—Despite some added interest in the market last week, demand was still regarded as only fair. The supply situation was abundant, and both contract and spot business was solicited. There was no change in prices anywhere in the market, as quotations remained on a par with previous levels.

Rubber Solvents—Listings were steady, and no changes were anticipated within the immediate future. Inventories were heavy, but buyers had only a moderate interest in offerings, which were available for contract, spot and export.

Stoddard Solvent—There was some rise in consuming inquiry last week, but this had no appreciable effect on the overall slump in demand. The supply position of this aliphatic material remained at high levels. Bids from all sources were accommodated. Quotations were without variance.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Buying interest continued slack. Inventories were heavily-stocked, and offerings were available to all buyers for prompt shipment. The price structure was constant, as all listings remained at previous levels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

Warm weather in the East and South kept stocks in those areas reasonably free last week. At least one seller continued to offer considerable quantities of propane on spot. Butane was somewhat tighter, but there were still a few spot cars afloat on the market. Stocks in midwestern and Pacific Coast areas, however, were extremely scarce, due almost wholly to blizzards and freezing temperatures. In California, there was a run on the market and refiners reported considerable difficulty in meeting regular contract commitments. Meanwhile, the price structure of LPG's remained firm in all sections.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Postings steadied following recent reductions of 44c. to 54c. per barrel at all Pennsylvania fields but the Corning and Zanesville areas. As a result of the slash, the third such price action on Pennsylvania crude within six weeks, listings today are down about $1 per barrel below levels prevailing at the end of November.

The action, which was attributed to oversupply, was expected to lower daily average crude-oil production in Pennsylvania from its present total of 58,300 barrels to about 56,000 barrels per day. At the latter rate, it was believed that marketing of refined products, chiefly lubricants, would be more readily achieved.

Meanwhile, the general crude-oil picture exhibited increasing signs of easement. The Texas Railroad Commission, which had previously cut January allowables by 10 percent under December output, further curtailed allowed oil production in that state during February by about 3 percent. Production at all but East Texas fields during the coming month will be limited to a 23-day period, while East Texas will continue on a 20-day operating schedule. Although the trade expected a far more drastic cutback because of mounting stocks known to be accumulating at terminal points, a commission spokesman stated that he saw "no cause for alarm in the softening of the oil market if the factors causing the softening are not exaggerated." No amplification was given on the "factors" involved. Arrivals during the week totaled 30,753 tons and 1,943,519 barrels of crude petroleum from Bandar, Fahaheel, Pamatacual, Las Piedras, Puerto La Cruz, Aruba and Ras Tanura.

Fuel Oil—Prices held firm last week in the wake of recent East Coast reductions of 10c. to 25c. per barrel. It was hoped that the new lower quotations would move some of the steadily-mounting product glutting the market, but, as of press time, it was still too early to tell whether any appreciable spur to buying interest had been created. Present listings on heavy fuels are about 45 percent under levels of November. Imported during the week were 850,561 barrels of fuel oil from Curacao, Las Piedras, Willemstad and Aruba.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 15 totaled 252,537,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 251,002,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,535,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 981,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 554,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Call for solvents and diluents has been good. Diluents are in good supply, but solvents are short. Prices remain unchanged. Cleaners' naphtha was quoted at 15.9c. per gallon, tank-wagon, ex-tax.

Demand for propane and butane has been excellent due to the cold weather on the West coast. However, prices are steady. Propane and butane were listed at 9.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

An advance of $3.50 per ton will become effective for the ammonium-nitrate-dolomite compound on February 1. This was the only price change recorded last week. There was still plenty of normal superphosphate to meet requirements in the eastern area although it was stated that quite a pickup in demand was noted during the month. Free stocks of normal superphosphate have slowed down the movement of phosphate rock and improved the market supply. There was no sign of easement in stocks of ammonium nitrate or sulphate. Cyanamide shipments have improved by increased production occasioned by more hydro-electric power resulting from heavy rains. Potash shipments have continued steady. The feed trade supported dried blood, fish meal and tankage prices at previous levels. It was pointed out that stocks of rotenone in processors' hands are small and an increased demand might easily develop a critical shortage.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium-Nitrate-Dolomite — Prices will be advanced, February 1 to $42 per ton in bulk and to $46 in 100 pound paper bags f.o.b. the works. This material tests 20.5 percent nitrogen. The upward revision is the result of mounting costs of production.

Ammonium Nitrate—Bureau of the Census placed total production of original solution at 79,222 tons in November, 1948. This included 63,643 tons of fertilizer grade and 15,579 of all other grades. Total output in October was 84,128 tons and in November, 1947, production totaled 86,214 tons. Demand has been sustained at a level in excess of current output and the markets supply position has remained definitely tight. Completion of shipments against an export order to Africa for 15,000 tons of Canadian nitrate will now permit the restoration of shipments to the United States.

Ammonium Sulphate—Synthetic technical registered a production of 46,147,000 pounds in November, according to the Bureau of the Census. October output was 38,900,000 pounds and in November, 1947, production amounted to 28,748,000 pounds. November production last year was the largest on record. Demand for coke-oven material has continued exceedingly active and considerably in excess of available supplies.

In the past season, 709,500 long tons of ammonium sulphate were used in agriculture in the United Kingdom, to which the gas industry contributed 66,200 tons, according to the Board of Trade. Before the war, 208,000 tons were used annually, of which the gas industry supplied about 83,000 tons.

Bone Meal—About all the production for prompt shipment of both steamed and raw material is now under contract. No stocks for immediate or prompt shipments were available at the close of the week.

Calcium Cyanamide—Heavy rains during the past few weeks have increased hydro-electric power and permitted a steadier production of cyanamide. Shipments are still behind schedule but the general movement is better than earlier expectations.

Castor Pomace—Prompt shipments were obtainable at the former price of $27.50 per ton in bags at the works. It was stated that the supply was limited.

Dried Blood—Price sustained at $9.50 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago. Stocks not free but meeting a moderate demand from the feed trade.

Fish Meal—Production is finished at North Carolina points. Prices were unchanged for both menhaden meal and scrap. It was stated that demand from the feed trade was still active.

Hoof Meal—Market situation quiet. Last sales were at $7 per unit of ammonia at Chicago.

Sodium Nitrate—Market position continued firm with demand exceeding supplies sufficiently to maintain a tight condition. Chilean shipments are keeping flush with schedules.

Tankage—Additional sales at $9 per unit of ammonia were reported in the local market. Chicago was 50c. above this figure.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Supply situation relatively easy with reports of acidulators asking for a slowdown of shipment in some areas. Cancellations have been the exception but there still appears to be plenty of superphosphate to move into mixing plants prior to the planting season.

Superphosphate — Shipments for the month have shown improvement but there is no shortage of stocks of normal in the eastern area. It is stated that farmers have been slower than usual in taking their requirements of mixed fertilizer. No change in prices could be noted.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	74.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

Demand has been sustained at a high level and contract shipments have been taken in full by mixers although these interests are still having difficulty in securing nitrogen. Demand has been fed from production as the pressure for shipments has taken output readily.

Production of potassic fertilizers in the bizonal area of Germany rose from 46,500 metric tons (K_2O) in August, 1948, to 50,500 tons in September. If the current annual rate of 600,000 tons can be maintained, some is expected to be available for export.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Price of ammonium sulphate was up here this week. Other quotations were steady. Nitrogen was short, other chemicals in fair supply. Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate, $73.50 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $89.30 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $52 in bags. Canadian material $54 in bags for January, $56 in bags for February, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Blood meal, $7.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $65 per ton for steamed 1x30 meal. Fish meal, $141 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 60 percent California sardine meal. Sodium nitrate, $36 per ton in 100-pound bags f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 45½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potassum sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 f.o.b. this city in bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Grasshoppers by the billions are expected in wide areas of the United States in 1949. Surveys recently completed by entomologists of the Department of Agriculture, and cooperating agencies, show that outbreaks of the pests may occur in many localities from Michigan to California and Texas to Canada. At the present time, everything points to the worst, but weather unfavorable to the 'hoppers during their hatching period next spring, or parasites, disease, and predators, may come to the rescue of farmers. If these natural control factors fail, every available weapon that can be used against them will be brought into the fight to save crops and grasslands, Department entomologists declare. Increases in grasshopper abundance have been noticed by the entomologists since 1947. The last big hopper year was 1940. In the past plagues of these pests have usually been the worst about every 10 years.

The European corn borer reduced the 1948 crop of field corn by 85,500,000 bushels, the Department of Agriculture announced in Washington, D. C. Surveys recently completed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, with cooperating agencies, indicate this loss in corn production is more than double that of 1947. The borer infests the entire corn belt now. It can be found in nearly every corn field from New England to the Dakotas and Virginia to Canada.

Metaldehyde—This material was an item which moved in limited quantities into various channels. The principal end use from a volume standpoint was as an attractant in snail traps. Prices in lots of 100 pounds were quoted at 78 cents per pound f.o.b. plant, freight prepaid on the West Coast only.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Continued to find a steady outlet for home and export at former price levels. Favorable supply situation combined with sufficient transportation facilities have permitted prompt shipments from mines.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Chipman Chemical Publishes Products List, Weed Booklet

The Chipman Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has published a products booklet describing its line of insecticides, fungicides and weedkillers, and has issued a new edition of its booklet entitled "You Can't Argue with Weeds."

The products booklet lists all the latest additions to the company's line of agricultural chemicals, as well as products of long standing. The second publication contains revised and up to date information on weed killers and on all phases of chemical weed control.

Emulsol Corp. Issues Two Technical Bulletins

The Emulsol Corporation, Chicago, has published two technical bulletins describing emulsifiers for insecticides, herbicides and other agents dissolved in aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons to be emulsified in water. The products, designated "Emcol H-30" and "Emcol H-47" are described in technical bulletins 22 and 23, which may be obtained upon request to the company at 59 East Madison street, Chicago.

Spencer Chemical Names Millington to Sales Post

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has appointed Howard Millington sales representative in the Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Detroit, Cincinnati and Cleveland area. Mr. Millington will make his headquarters in Chicago and will handle sales of the company's ammonia, methanol and formaldehyde.

Phosphate Land Leasing

—Continued from page 3

sultant production. Two types of leases are contemplated under the new rules, a "non-competitive lease" to promote the exploration and discovery of commercial phosphate deposits in unexplored areas of the public land, and a "competitive lease" for the development and production of the minerals on areas already known to contain commercial phosphate deposits, or in which there is competitive interest.

Under the regulations, which will be administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the department, opportunity is given for the leasing of larger tracts of public land than before in the search and development of phosphate deposits. However, monopoly of the natural resource is prevented by stipulations that no person, association or corporation may hold at any one time more than 5,120 acres in any one state or more than 10,240 acres in the United States.

Any attempt to "lock up" resource areas under lease without exploration or development operations is prohibited by requirements in the regulations that one-third of proposed expenditures for exploration or production shall be made the first year. Moreover, each lease will contain appropriate conditions fixing a minimum annual production of the lease deposits beginning with the fourth year from date of the lease. Exemption from these requirements is provided if production is interrupted by strikes, the elements or casualties not attributable to the lease holder, or if prevailing market conditions make it unfeasible to undertake phosphate production.

The phosphate leases will not bear a specific termination date, but will be subject to revision as to royalty, rental and other requirements at the end of each twenty-year period. However, they are subject to cancellation if phosphate is not discovered within three years or if production is not begun by the fourth year after issuance.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Quiet conditions prevailed in the textile and leather chemicals market last week. Volume of business continued light and was confined to prompt requirements. Prices were without change and were generally maintained. Price index was unchanged at 364.2, compared with 366.5, a month ago and 396.3 for this time last year.

Consuming inquiry for most chemicals was quiet, except bichromates and soda hydrosulphite which were in active request against contracts and in tight supply.

Interest in sizing materials was spotty. Demand for corn dextrin was fairly active, while starch was quiet. The potato starch market was unsettled as the trade awaited the formulation of a government support plan for potatoes and starch under discussion between grinders and government officials. Tapioca flour remained steady and unchanged.

There was no improvement in quiet demand for tanning material replacements. Quotations of all materials were unchanged and ruled steady at primary centers. Quebracho extract was available for shipment from Paraguay at the recently announced lower levels.

Cattle hide leather production was off in November, totaling 2,051,000 hides, against 2,144,000 in October, according to a preliminary report by Tanners Council. Calf and whole kip, 905,000 skins compared with 894,000 skins the previous month; goat and kid, 3,049,000 skins against 3,108,000 and sheep and lamb, 2,729,000 skins against 2,743,000.

The board of governors of the Commodity Exchange revised trading rules in the current month hide transactions, effective immediately. The new ruling provides that trading in hides contracts for delivery in the current month shall cease at 3 P.M. on the tenth day of the month. If the tenth day of the month should be a holiday, trading shall cease at 3 P.M. on the preceding business day. Under the old ruling, trading was allowed until noon of the last business day of the current month.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
364.2	364.2	366.5	396.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Business was reported spotty, mainly for prompt delivery. Prices were without change.

Bichromates—Steady movement against current contracts absorbed the bulk of the output. Prices were unchanged and firm. Export inquiry was limited.

Soda Hydrosulphite — Active demand continued against contracts with some producers behind in deliveries. Supplies on the spot were reported scarce. Prices were without change and steady.

Soda Acetate—Quotations were maintained at current levels. Demand was fair, chiefly against former orders.

Sulphonated-Oils—Recent price declines in tallow, has weakened sulphonated grades and bids for sizable quantities could have shaded asking prices. Unsettlement in other oils and fats has reduced buying interest in sulphonated grades.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Routine demand was noted for immediate needs. Market remained steady at prevailing levels.

Corn Dextrin—Consuming demand was moderate, chiefly for prompt delivery. Quotations were well held.

Corn Starch—This market was quiet. Consumers restricted demand to small lots for prompt needs, and showed little interest in forward delivery.

Egg Albumin—Consumers restricted demand to immediate requirements because of the proximity of the new season. Market was unchanged and remained steady. Sales of edible flake were made on the basis of $2.64 to $2.70 per pound, depending upon quantity. Supplies on spot were not heavy, but adequate to cover demand. Technical was in limited supply and held at $1.48 to $1.55 per pound, as to quantity. The price support program for eggs will be continued for 1949, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture, and is substantially the same as for 1947 and 1948. The support price for January was not less than 35c. per dozen and will prevail during February. Processors who sell whole eggs to the department must certify that they paid producers not less than an average price of 35c. per dozen, plus 2c. for eggs delivered to processors plants.

Egg Yolk—Business was reported as fair, with buying of a hand to mouth nature. The closeness of the new season has caused consumers to operate on low inventories. Stocks on the spot were maintained at 94c. to $1 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Consuming inquiry continued slow, with sales confined to moderate quantities for immediate needs, and prompt delivery. Prices were without change and ranged from 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, carlots New York basis. Smaller lots on spot were quoted at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, exwarehouse. Government officials and Maine producers continued to discuss ways and means to set up a support program for potatoes and starch. Surplus stocks of 1948 potatoes were reported January 1 at 137,520,000 bushels, the second largest on that date, and were 14 percent larger than a year ago. Heavy starch inventories were reported held by Maine producers and some plants have been closed and additionals shutdowns were expected unless government relief becomes available. Department of Agriculture received more bad news on the problem of supporting potato producer prices. A survey showed that stocks of 1948 crop potatoes still in hands of growers and local dealers on January 1 totaled between 25,000,000 and 35,000,000 bushels more than is expected to be needed before the 1949 crop became available, and that the bulk of this oversupply will have to be bought by the department under its price support program. In an effort to avert another potato surplus the department set price supports for the 1949 crop at 60 percent of parity, compared with 90 percent for last year's crop.

Sago Flour—Offerings for shipments were easier and quoted at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exdock. Interest at the lower level was inactive. Stocks on the spot were unchanged at 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was light and spasmodic, chiefly for actual requirements. Market was steady. High grades continued in tight supply. Mediums and low were adequate to meet the present demand. Prices were unchanged and steady. High grades were nominal at 10½c. to 10¾c.; mediums, 9c. to 9¾c. and low, 6¾c. to 7½c. exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Demand was reported for an occasional moderate quantity for immediate delivery. Quotations were without change.

Divi Divi—Consuming inquiry was fair, with sales noted for 43 percent tanning at $64 per ton, exdock. Offers for shipment were well held at the level.

Mangrove Bark—Recent advices from Africa continued to state that bark for shipment was unavailable, with the result that the market remained entirely nominal. Inquiry for replacements was moderate.

Myrobalans—While consuming inquiry continued inactive, reports from India indicated a firm market. The smaller crop as a result of hurricane damage, was closely held. Genuine J1 was maintained at $60 per ton, exdock and J2, $50, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Quiet conditions continued to feature this market. Inquiry was light and spotty and restricted to Paraguayan extract, which was available at a lower price than the Argentine product. The former was quoted at 11⅜c. per pound, exdock U. S. ports, duty extra, for solid ordinary against 12¾c. for the Argentine. Announcement of the readjustment in the exchange rate of the Argentine was awaited with interest by the trade.

Valonia—Buying interest was practically nil. Quotations for shipment were recently boosted sharply, due to a smaller crop because of drouth.

Wattle—A steady tone was noted in this market. Business was reported quiet, though offers of bark and extract were maintained at current levels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Tennessee Eastman Names Carmichael to New Post

Tennessee Eastman Corporation has appointed Duncan G. Carmichael technical representative for its acetate dyestuffs, with headquarters at its plant in Kingsport, Tenn. The new post is designated as liaison between dye customers and the sales and production staffs of the company.

Mr. Carmichael was technical director of Aralac Technical Laboratories for four years before joining the Tennessee Eastman organization. He was previously associated with the Ciba Company, Ontario Dye Works, E. L. Mansure Company and the Hellwig Dyeing Company.

Textile Chemists Plan October 13-15 Convention

The 1949 convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., on October 13 to 15. It is expected that the research committee of the association will at that time have a report regarding the industry's problems relative to the deterioration of stainless steel equipment.

Phila.-Wilmington Color Group to Meet February 2

The Philadelphia - Wilmington Color Group will meet at the Woodmere Art Gallery, Chestnut Hill, Pa., on February 2. Guest speaker will be Walter Granville of the Container Corporation of America, who will speak on "Trends in Color Organization."

Bids Wanted

Asbestos, blue, 40.000 pounds, Army Chemical Corps, Md., invitation 298, February 9.

Baking powder, 14.400 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 868, February 7.

Caustic soda, 183.400 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3977, February 8.

Chemicals and drugs, including lemon oil, mercuric iodide, mercury bichloride, metaphosphoric acid, nitric acid, paraffin, phenbarbital, phenol, pilocarpine nitrate, platinic chloride, and quinine sulphate, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 887, February 7.

Chlorinated lime, 35.000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3974, part 1, February 8.

Cornstarch, 24.000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 829, February 1.

Diesel oil, 8.000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (Chicago 11) invitation 3819, February 9.

2-Ethylhexoic acid, 2.460 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 285, February 2.

Flavors, lemon and vanilla, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 825, February 15.

Glue, resin, 1.000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3947, part 2, February 9.

Hydraulic gear oil, large quantities, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3983, February 3.

Lacquer, 1.700 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3947, part 3, February 9.

Lead naphthenate, driers, large quantities, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3947, part 1, February 9.

Linseed oil, raw, 1.300 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 613, February 4; boiled, 1.600 gallons, City of New York, Department of Purchase, invitation K-1221060, February 1.

Naphtha, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3947, part 1, February 9.

Oleomargarine, various deliveries, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 157-S, February 4.

Paint, various, 37.344 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1038, February 10; 3.275 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 613, February 4; 300 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4180, February 11; 680 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 385, February 17; 1.500 gallons, invitation 386, February 17; 2.000 gallons, City of New York, Department of Purchase, invitation K-1220186, February 1; 1.915 gallons, State of New York, Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 2515, February 2.

Paint remover, 25.900 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3947, part 3, February 9.

Pigments in oil, 1.800 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13) invitation NY-W-& BO-W-15295, February 1.

Pyrethrum extract, 265 gallons, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25) invitation 616-49, February 8.

Rock salt, crushed, 1.394.000 pounds, evaporated or granulated, 500.000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3974, part 2, February 8.

Rubber cement, 1.893 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 4034, supplement No. 1, February 9.

Rust preventive, 16.000 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 4880, February 8.

Salad oil, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 155-S, February 3.

Salt, iodized, 2.665.000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 879, February 23; 1.040.000 pounds, invitation 859, February 17.

Silica, pulverized, 545.000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3947, part 4, February 9.

Shortening, 3.120.000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 838, February 1.

Soap, low titer, 7.000 pounds; potash linseed oil paste, 9.700 pounds; powder, 4.700.000 pounds; laundry, 300.000 pounds; hand, powdered, 97.000 pounds; toilet, 11.300 pounds; toilet, powdered, 136.500 pounds; Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3977, February 8.

Sodium hypochlorite, solution, 11.250 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3974, part 1, February 8.

Sweeping compound, 10.000 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13) invitation BO-W-15221, February 2.

Tablets, hexavitamin, 278.496 bottles of 100 each, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 847, February 14.

Thinner, lacquer, approx. 12.296 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 4789, February 9; paint, 3.300 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 5H-71984-R, February 1.

Toluene, 38.280 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1038, February 10.

Trisodium phosphate, 60.000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3974, part 1, February 8.

Varnish, phenolic, 1.500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia 37) invitation 179, February 8; shellac, 730 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 5H-71975-R, February 3.

Wax, floor, 1.760 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Lowry AFB, Denver 7, Colo.) invitation 15, February 21; water emulsion type, 116.005 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3947, part 5, February 9; 1.375 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 5H-71982-R, February 4.

Whiting, powdered, 171.860 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3947, part 3, February 9.

Wood preservative, 2.530 gallons, Navy Purchasing office (New York 3) invitation 3947, part 6, February 9.

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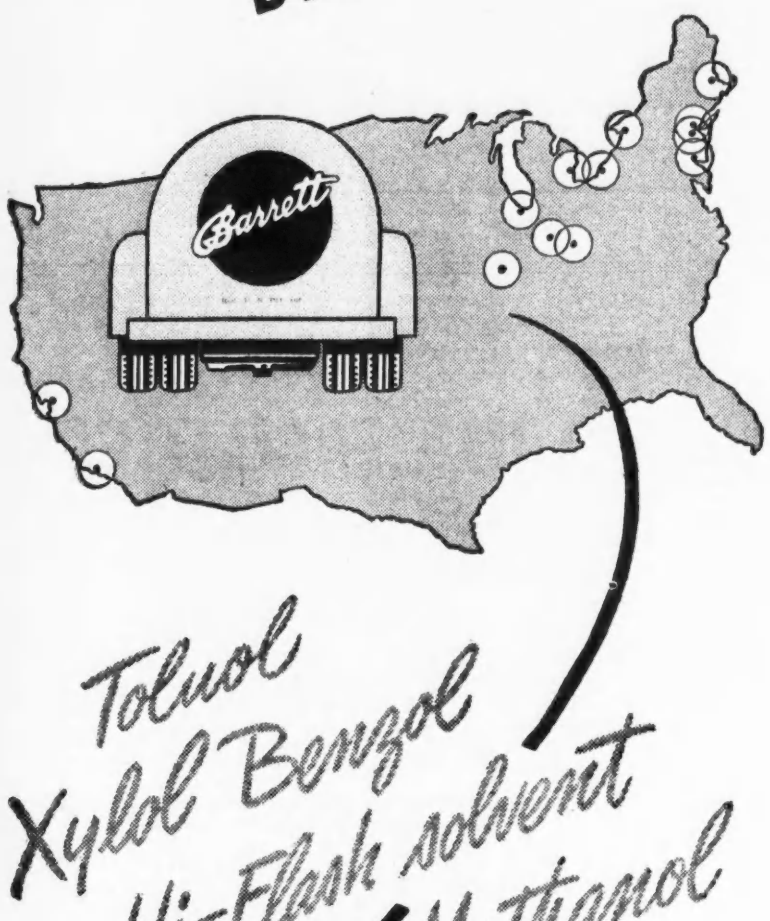

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Coaltar Chemicals

A quiet tone pervaded the market for coaltar chemicals last week. The price fluctuations of the first of the year seemed to have tapered off and the indications were that the market would remain relatively steady for at least the immediate future. The weekly price index remained unchanged at 141.3.

Supplies of some materials seemed to be loosening up, but in general there was still a condition of tightness in the market, with it affecting the basic products a bit more than the intermediates. Demand for both naphthalene and phthalic anhydride had softened somewhat recently but the industry felt this was only a temporary thing, and was expecting a firming tone to take place shortly. The softening was said to be partly seasonal and partly the result of a reduction being made in inventories.

Steel production last week was set to achieve a new high level, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Based on reports from companies having 94 percent of the steel capacity of the industry, the operating rate last week was scheduled at 101.1 percent. This exceeded the high established during the previous week by 18,400 tons. The week's output was equivalent to an annual production of more than 97,000,000 tons of ingots and castings, or about 8,467,000 tons larger than last year's tonnage.

Basic Products

Benzol—Essentially, the market for this material was without particular change during the past week. The supply was still none too free, although in the more recent past there was a tendency towards some slight easing noticed. This did not mean that the product could be offered freely, but old, established customers were generally able to obtain enough of it to take care of their immediate wants at least. Demand continued on the strong side, and the indications were that it would remain that way for at least the immediate future. Pricewise, there were no changes reported during the period and there were no indications that any were contemplated. Earlier there had been some talk to the effect that there might be price revisions but this seemed to have played itself out and the market appeared reasonably steady.

Coaltar—No changes were reported in the price structure for this item during the past week, and there were no signs that any were being contemplated, for at least the immediate future. Supplies of the product were not entirely free. Buyers of the item in tankcar quantities were having more difficulties in obtaining material than were the buyers of it in carload and less than carload amounts. Demand for the product had been good for a long time and was continuing that way during the past week, and gave all indications that it would also continue on into the future.

Creosote—The supply and demand situation for this material was largely what it had been during the past week, but the trade was optimistic over the prospects for the coming year. Supplies were still on the generous side, but it was the expectation of sellers that the demand would pick up sufficiently to absorb more of them than it did during the year just ended.

Domestic production of the item was still at a high point and there were few cases in which producers were reported able to sell as much as they could make with anything resembling a quick turnover. The imported material was still arriving in the country in goodly quantities and this was adding to the supplies on hand. Sellers were expecting that this year would be a better one as far as sales were concerned because they felt that during the past year much of the buying that was done was done on a hand-to-mouth basis and therefore there should by now be considerable backlogs of orders that were waiting to be placed. It was further expected that this year would be a good one as far as sales for railroad ties and poles were concerned. It was noted that during the past year the railroads held their buying down to a low point. The trade believed that this year they would find it necessary to purchase more creosote. Other factors that held back the demand for creosote also seemed to have straightened themselves out. Labor difficulties that had previously caused delays in getting the timber out of the woods were over and the lumber industry seemed to have recovered from the wet weather period that had made it difficult to dry timber. Another factor that pointed towards better sales this year was the high cost of wood. In many cases, it was felt, users of timber would give special consideration to its preservation rather than be faced with the trouble and expense of replacing it, and especially at costs that might continue to be as high as they have been for some time.

Cresol—The domestic material was still in a good demand during the past week and the indications were that this condition would prevail for some time to come. The supplies of the item were still not entirely free and despite all the industry could do to keep production up to a high level, it was not expected that there would be a complete easiness as to supply in the immediate days to come. The imported item was freer as to supply during the past week than was the domestic. This had been a prevailing condition in the market for this material for some time past. The stocks were at fairly high levels because of the imports which recently had been coming into the country in good quantity.

Cresylic Acid—There were no price changes noted in the market for this material during the past week and there were no indications that any were being planned for the immediate future. After the first of the year, the material underwent some fluctuation as producers adjusted their listings, but that seemed to have been over by last week and it appeared that the market had taken on a steady tone which it would probably retain for a while, at least. Imported material was reported to be in good supply, a condition which had prevailed for some time. There was not a great deal of interest being shown in purchasing it, however, for most buyers appeared to be pretty well stocked up. The domestic material was not entirely free, although there had been reports recently that the stocks were in better shape than they had been. Still, this did not completely ease the market, for the demand for the item was strong and the indications were that it would continue that way.

Naphthalene—The supply and demand situation was largely unchanged for this product during the past week. Recently there had been some easing in the supply noted. This at first was interpreted in some quarters as indicating an overall weakness in the market, but sources close to the trade were quick to point out that this was not the case. They said that what softening of demand there was was probably only a temporary thing and would soon firm up. The prospects for the entire year were good from a sales point of view, it was said. There had recently been some talk that the prices of this material might come down a bit, but as of last week there were still no reports that such an occurence had taken place and there were those in the industry who doubted that prices would change, at least in the immediate future.

The imported material had been in good supply for some time, and recently the imports of it were continuing at a steady pace. During the last week, it was reported, 4,748 bags of the item came into New York from France and England. There had been some comments to the

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
141.3	141.3	141.3	146.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended January 22 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,278,596
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	33,110,222
Benzol	gals.	4,172,426
Coaltar	gals.	15,478,356
Creosote oil	gals.	861,404
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,045,334
Phenol	lbs.	242,269
Toluol	gals.	834,484
Xylol	gals.	188,432

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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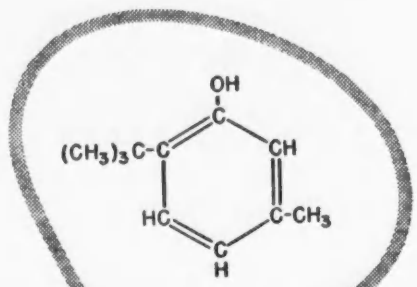

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effect that sales of the refined material for mothproofing use were slow, but in general the trade did not seem to be too worried over this. It was explained that soon the weather will become warmer and the demand for this material to be used in mothproofing winter clothes would go on the upswing.

Phenol—There were no changes in listings reported for this material during the past week, and it appeared that the first-of-the-year fluctuations were about over. There were no particular features to either the supply or demand pictures. The technical item was still where it had been regarding both supply and demand, but there were recent reports that the supply of the USP was showing some signs of easing. Output was said to be up somewhat, and although this improved the general market situation, the demand for the item was still so great that the customers were taking it up in fast order and the result was that there could be no great backlogs accumulating.

Pyridin—Prices for this item were reportedly unchanged during the period under review and the recent adjustments in listings seemed to have settled themselves down at the now prevailing levels, with no further changes anticipated for the immediate future. The denaturing material remained in a heavy demand, and although there had recently been reports that the supply was easing, the requests for the item were such as to prevent any backlogs from accumulating on the market. Demand for the pharmaceutical grades was reported to be continuing at previously noted levels and the supplies of it remained on the tight side, with no indications of any easings anticipated for the immediate future.

Solvent Naphtha—Pricewise, there were no changes reported in the market for this material during the period under review and there were no indications that any were being planned for the immediate days to come. Supplies of the refined material were reportedly improving somewhat, but the demand still remained strong, so that despite the better supply condition, buyers were not always able to buy as much of the item as they wanted at the time they wanted it. Supplies of the crude were still on the tight side and the indications were that they would stay that way for at least the immediate future. Demand for the crude was strong as it had been for some time past and the outlook seemed to indicate that there would be no immediate falling off in the number of requests being made for this item.

Toluol—Supplies of this material were somewhat better than they had been a while back, but that did not mean they were entirely free and there was certainly none of the item that had to go begging for a market. There was some improvement that began to place the market in a better-balanced position, but it was still not sufficient to make the material entirely free to all prospective customers. Old, established customers were generally able to get enough of the material but others were not always in so fortunate a situation. Prices of the material were reported to be unchanged during the past week.

Xylol—Supplies of this material were in reasonable shape and were generally sufficient to satisfy the needs of old customers, but in some cases there was not enough of the material to go around and take care of the demands of other occasional customers. Demand was at strong levels and there were all indications that it would stay that way for at least the immediate future. The price schedules were reported to be unchanged during the past week and there were no indications that there were any changes being planned for the immediate future. At about the first of the year there had been talk to the effect that there might be some revisions in schedules, but since several weeks passed and no changes were announced, it seemed that the market would stay quiet as to price for the immediate future at least.

Intermediates

Orthoanisidin — Pricewise, there were no changes reported in the market for this material during the past week and there were no indications that any were being planned for the immediate future. Supplies were said to be at such a level that they could accommodate normal ordering.

Orthochlorophenol — This material was reported to be in a good position as far as supply was concerned during the past week, and buyers were finding no particular trouble in having their orders filled. Prices held firm at previous levels and gave no indications that they might undergo change in the immediate days to come.

Orthonitrochlorobenzene — Supplies of this material were reported to be at about

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normal levels during the past week and users of the article were experiencing no trouble in having their wants satisfied. Prices were firm and unchanged and gave signs of staying that way.

Phthalic Anhydride—Although this material was in tight supply through all of last year, the demand for it began to taper off a bit about the first of this year, and in some cases it was reported that manufacturers were offering it at spot. Some sources in the industry said the easing of demand was only a temporary thing, and that the call for the material would soon begin to firm up. It was pointed out last week that since a good deal of this item is used in the resin and paint industries, and since these industries are slow at this time, the demand for phthalic would naturally be down. However, it was expected that with an upswing in resins and paints, there would be an increase in the need for phthalic anhydride. These conditions had no effect on the price schedules, however, and some well informed sources said they doubted that prices would be affected.

P.A.'s Eye View

—Continued from page 5

phane, chromic acid, nails, pipe (but improving), spiegeleisen.

Employment

Employment continued to drop in January, and at a faster rate than in December. Forty-seven percent report lower payroll population or reduced working time. Productivity is increasing—fewer strikes; skilled and semiskilled workers are now available in several areas. This, coupled with the declining cost of living, indicates the fourth wave of wage increases may not be such a serious threat to further inflation of production costs and prices.

Canada

Canadian production increased in January, but back orders slipped almost as much as in the States; commodity prices are trending down faster than in the United States. Inventories are being reduced; employment is sharply off. Buying policy is strongly on the nearside of the "hand-to-mouth to ninety-day" bracket.

General Dyestuff Issues Two Technical Bulletins

The General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, has published circulars G-533, dealing with sudan green 4B, and G-537, describing "Helio" fast rubine 4BLA.

Sudan green 4B is described as an oil soluble dyestuff recommended for coloring gasoline, candles, fats, waxes, lacquers, varnishes, polishes for automobiles, linoleum and shoes, oil stains for wood and intaglio ink work.

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I.C.I. Patents Available

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, England has placed more than 1,100 United States patents on the official register as "available for license on reasonable terms." A descriptive list of more than 600 of these patents in group 28 of schedule 9 was published by the United States Patent Office in the *Official Gazette* January 18. Others will be published later.

Inquiries concerning the licensing of the I.C.I. patents should be addressed to Cushman, Darby & Cushman, 730 Fifteenth street, N. W., Washington 5.

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Soap and Glycerin Makers

—*Continued from page 5*

which showed that sales of non-liquid soaps and detergents last year exceeded those of 1947. A breakdown of soap sales alone, however, showed a sharp falling off in the last quarter.

Total non-liquid soap and detergent sales for 1948 totaled 2,884,000,000 pounds, against 2,793,000,000 pounds for soap alone in 1947, Mr. Peet revealed. Sales of non-liquid soap alone were 545,000,000 pounds in the final quarter of 1948, he said, compared with 653,000,000 pounds in the third quarter, and 791,000,000 pounds in the final quarter of 1947.

Mr. Peet pointed out that sales of detergents rose rapidly enough to fill the breach caused by the decline in non-liquid soap sales. Detergent sales increased from 69,000,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1948 to 120,000,000 pounds in the last quarter, he declared.

1949 First Postwar Year

Charles E. Lund, chief of the fats and oils division of the Office of International Trade, discussed the market prospects for fats and oils and declared that there is a feeling in industry that 1948 was a transition year and, although there is still considerable uncertainty relative to 1949, that this year is likely to be the first of the postwar years rather than being linked to the war period.

"This feeling," he said, "is a reflection of certain assumptions:—that the general improvement in world supplies will continue, that oilseed plantings next Spring will be high and weather conditions favorable, that the indicated 10 percent increase in the Spring pig crop will materialize, and that more normal conditions of purchasing will be felt both here and abroad.

"It is granted that a marked shift in any one of these factors might change the entire situation, as fats and oils are among the most sensitive of all commodities. However, until such conditions materialize, the position of industry is one of cautious buying of raw materials and vigorous selling to meet a buyers' market."

H. E. Bramston-Cook, general manager of Eastern operations for Oronite Chemical Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of California, estimated that sales of synthetic detergents, based upon sales by association members, exceeded 525,000,000 pounds. Expansion of this volume, he said, is anticipated in 1949, with sales estimated at 675,000,000 pounds. Mr. Bramston-Cook added that it is believed that a level of 1,000,000,000 pounds per year will be attained by 1952.

"What does all this mean in terms of capacity to produce the basic hydrocarbons, and convert them into the active ingredient as sold to the user?" he asked. "The principal basic hydrocarbon type is an alkyl aryl compound prepared by alkylation, and the total tonnage required is less than the capacity of one medium sized alkylation unit of the type constructed in numbers by petroleum refiners during the last decade. Basic hydrocarbons needed are or can be made available, and the supply of the necessary phosphates, sodium carboxy methyl cellulose and other builders is expanding rapidly. No shortages of long duration are foreseen."

Other Speakers

Other speakers who discussed the 1949 outlook for fats and oils were George A. Prichard and Russell Kifer of the Department of Agriculture, and Kenneth Mainland, of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Members attending the session on synthetic detergents heard, besides Mr. Bramston-Cook, Leo D. Callans, assistant sales manager of Antara Products, a division of General Aniline & Film Corporation; Lawrence H. Flett, of the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and J. C. Harris, a chemist of the Monsanto Chemical Company's laboratories in Dayton, Ohio.

The session on market research was addressed by Philip Stomberg, vice-president of A. C. Neilsen & Co.; Sam Barton, president of Industrial Survey Company, and Arthur Dougall, of Stewart-Dougall Associates.

New Directors Elected

Along with its new officers, the association elected five new directors. They are:—J. L. Brenn, president, Huntington Laboratories, Huntington, Ind.; H. Dock, president, M. Werk Company, Cincinnati; B. F. Flynn, president, Pacific Soap Company, Los Angeles; E. B. Hurlburt, president, J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn., and Mr. McElroy.

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Made by combining high B_1 potency Primary Dry Yeast (Brewers' Type) with different quantities of natural fermentation solubles. Available in Types 321, 2000 and 3-6. They are well adapted for B-Complex food fortification and pharmaceutical uses because they supply high potencies of both thiamine and riboflavin.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST EXTRACTS

Type 3. A vacuum dried extract yeast (brewers' type) which contains the B-Complex growth promoting properties of approximately three times its weight of Dry Yeast. Suitable for the fortification of dry and aqueous products.

Type 41. The solubility of this type makes it valuable in preparations of aqueous and alcoholic B-Complex products. This product has added sugar.

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Manufactured by using equal parts of a specially prepared, vacuum-dried yeast extract and vacuum-dried whole mammalian liver. Supplies: thiamine 600 mcg. per gram, riboflavin 200 mcg. per gram, niacin 800 mcg. per gram.

FORTIFIED YEAST PRODUCT

FLEISCHMANN'S FORTIFIED YEAST WITH IRON

Supplies thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin D, and iron mixed in pure dry yeast for the enrichment of macaroni and noodle products.

HYDROLYZED PROTEIN PRODUCT

FLEISCHMANN'S ZYMEZATE BRAND YEAST AUTOLYSATE

An autolysate of the proteins of pure primary grown yeast (brewers' type), prepared by the action of the naturally-occurring yeast proteolytic enzymes. Contains the yeast proteins in a partially hydrolyzed condition and the vitamin B complex factors in a readily assimilable form.

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FLEISCHMANN'S ERGOSTEROL (Inactive)

Colorless crystals, highly purified, and of analytical reagent quality.

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A highly purified amorphous powder, produced by breaking down the nucleoproteins of yeast.

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Contains not less than 7,200 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram.

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SEASONINGS

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Granulated Bouillon is composed of hydrolyzed vegetable proteins and yeast-vegetable extracts, blended with vegetable fat, spices, and salt.

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New Glutamino is a hydrolyzed vegetable protein product. It is a white, slightly hygroscopic powder, composed of hydrolyzed cereal gluten and yeast. It has a light chicken broth flavor and has particular value in enhancing the flavor of chicken broth and similar products.

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MALT EXTRACTS AND MALT SYRUPS

Malt extracts and syrups—liquid or dry—diastatic or non-diastatic, used in a wide variety of foods.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

A further serious break in the alcohol market developed late last week, with price reductions of from 5 to 6½ cents per gallon, depending upon the formula. Not all producers revised price schedules officially by press time, but the indications were that a sufficient volume of alcohol was moving at the lower price level to bring down the entire market. The price index dropped 0.2 point.

Price movements last week in this market were mostly confined to pharmaceuticals. Aminophylline was reduced 35 cents per pound, cocoa butter was down some 13 cents from former levels. theobromine and its salts were down 75 cents below former quotations, theophylline was down 40 cents per pound and zinc stearate was down 3 cents per pound.

Acetone was maintaining its firm price position of recent months, and the supply situation was in good balance with demand but inventories were not excessive. The formaldehyde market conditions were such as to indicate that there would be a price stabilization at current levels, and the market tended toward a somewhat firmer tone. The glycerophosphates were in good supply from an overall point of view, there being a stepped up demand in certain limited quarters, but little buying interest elsewhere.

In general business was slow throughout the market on items covered in this section, although there were occasional exceptions. Most manufacturers in evaluating the present situation were of the opinion that the physical volume of business in 1949 would be off some 10 percent from 1948 on a nationwide basis, and were making plans accordingly. This was not a pessimistic view, however, but was regarded as a generally healthy situation that could best be described as a trend toward normal. The general falling price structure in the chemical industry was expected to continue on a gradual and easy basis in the coming months and was regarded again as a good thing for the nation's economy from a long term point of view.

There were only a limited number of items on which the price structure fell over recent weeks by inordinate or alarming amounts, such as was the case with alcohol and cocoa butter, but these occasional items neither set the pattern nor were considered representative of chemical markets in general. They were, instead, special cases which were affected by adverse factors peculiar to their individual markets.

The ester solvents were still holding firm to their price position of recent months, while ketones likewise were firm. Menthol was in a market characterized by moderate buying interest, and a price position which was likely to decline over the next few months. Milk powder was still in a declining market which was considerably oversupplied. Propyleneglycol was easier to the extent that some dealers were unloading inventories at prices fractionally off from producers schedules in individual sales.

Acetaldehyde—The market position on this item was one of firm prices, and with the overall demand somewhat in excess of available supplies. There was no apparent tendency for prices to change in the immediate future.

Acetone—The market position of this item appeared to be one of firmness with respect to price, and the supply situation was one of fair balance between supply and demand. Consumers were able to get all that they required, but at the moment there appeared to be no noticable excess of material around. Acetone in this respect was in a more favorable market position than some of the other ketone solvents which were in free supply.

Acid, Glycerophosphoric—This material of the 35 percent grade was quoted at $2.15 per pound, unchanged from former levels. Supplies were moderately good, and demand in general was still slow in most quarters, but had picked up significantly in certain quarters.

Alcohol—A further serious price break developed in the market late last week, with reductions of from 5 to 6½ cents per gallon, depending upon the formula. Not all producers reduced official price schedules, however, and it was accordingly necessary to show a price spread in the current listings. It was indicated that by virtue of the large volume of alcohol moving at the low side of the price range, that by early in the week the entire market would be down. The low side of the range showed a 10-cent spread between tankcars and drums.

Early last week some price shading from official quotations was reported, mostly on proprietary solvent and the 23-H rubbing alcohol formula. Shading on proprietary was essentially a matter of 2 to 3 cents per gallon in some sections of the industry, and other producers moved to meet these prices wherever it was found necessary. The rubbing alcohol price shading was much more drastic, in which ethyl alcohol was offered at 91 percent isopropyl prices at 33½ cents per gallon delivered. Such offerings were mostly confined to contract and were made in an effort on the part of some producers to hold their rubbing alcohol volume, even at considerable loss, rather than lose it.

Aminophylline—This material dropped in price 35c. per pound bringing the quotations on 100-pound lots to $7.90 per pound, while 50-pound lots were quoted at $8 and 25-pound lots at $8.05. The supply situation was one of plenty with demand generally off from former levels. The result was a competitive situation in which price reductions were effected on this and other related materials.

Ammonia Alum—The current price position on burnt USP material was within the range of 20c. to 21c. per pound. Supplies were quite adequate and demand was running at a low level with very little buying interest.

Ammonium Carbonate—The USP grade of material in drums was quoted firmly at 18½c. to 22c. per pound. Abundant supplies were available, but there was only a steady low volume of material moving into a market of little buying interest.

Ammonium Iodide—This item was reportedly in good supply with prices holding firmly to levels established during the latter part of last year. Jars or bottles were quoted at $3.96 to $4 per pound. Demand was relatively poor, with no immediate prospect for improvement.

l-Arginine—This amino acid was in moderate demand and was quoted under a firm price structure that ranged as to quantity from $140 to $150 per kilo.

Calcium Glycerophosphate—Prices were unchanged on this item from the level of $1.65 per pound which has prevailed in the market for many months. Generally the market demand for the item was slow in most quarters, although there was some increased activity reported in certain spots.

Castor Oil—There was no change in the price of either the oil, or the quotations on castor beans last week.

Arrivals of beans last week amounted to 5,284 bags equivalent to 792,600 pounds, compared with 105,763 bags or 15.864,450 pounds the previous week and 19,138 bags or 2,990,700 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals since January 1 amounted to 228,815 bags equivalent to 34,322,250 pounds, compared with 142,207 bags or 21,331,050 pounds during the corresponding period of 1948.

Cocaine—While the alkaloid was priced at $15 per ounce, there was little demand on the market for the alkaloid as such, while the hydrochloride moved into consuming channels in good quantity under a firm price position of $11.75 per ounce in 100-ounce lots.

Cocoa Butter—As a result of the rapidly declining market in cocoa beans along with other commodities, the price structure on this item dropped to 48c. per pound in carlots. The marked decline in prices over recent weeks has been considerable percentagewise, since it was not too long ago that prices were around 90c. per pound.

Ether—The price of USP quality material which, as was previously reported, dropped 4c. per pound at the New Year, was holding to the new level of 12c. per pound in tankcars, while less than carlot

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Alcohol, ethyl, 5c. to 6½c. per gal.
Aminophylline, 35c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 13c. per lb.
Theobromine and salts, 75c. per lb.
Theophylline, 40c. per lb.
Zinc stearate, USP, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
257.5	257.7	258.5	257.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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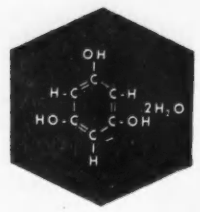

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Appearance	White odorless crystalline powder with not more than a faint yellowish cast.	
Reaction (pH):	3.5-4.0	7.5-8.0
Residue on Ignition:	0.1%	— —
Loss on Drying:	0.5%	5.0-7.%
Melting Point:	188-1.0°C	— —
Chloride:	0.04%	0.014%
Sulfate:	0.03%	0.01%
Heavy Metals:	0.002%	0.002%
Assay:	99.5%	9.90-100.5% (dry basis)

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drum quantities were quoted at 15c. This did not affect, however, the price of the anesthesia material packaged in cans, which was quoted from 70c. per pound up to $1.05 for the ¼ pound cans.

Formaldehyde—The price structure on formaldehyde remained somewhat clouded and confused, but was essentially no worse than it had been over recent weeks. Prices of $.037 on USP and $.035 on methanol free material in tankcars were quoted in the Eastern seaboard states, with these prices on a delivered basis in an area generally comprised of New England, Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and part of Delaware. Otherwise the quotations were on an f.o.b. plant basis for Eastern producing plants. Quotations on production from plants in Texas were quoted in tankcars at $.020 for inhibited and $.022 for uninhibited f.o.b. Texas plant in all but the Eastern seaboard states, including areas West of the Rocky mountains.

Supplies of formaldehyde were abundant, but the overall situation showed a definite tendency toward a firmer tone in the market within recent weeks, which would seem to indicate that the market would stabilize at current levels. While demand was not significantly greater than in recent weeks, the indications were that the demand would get better before it gets worse.

l-Glutamic Acid—This amino acid was reportedly in good supply and was moving in a good volume to consuming industries. Packaged in 100 pound drums, prices were quoted at a range of from $2.30 to $2.40 per pound. Smaller lots were accordingly higher.

Hydroxyquinolin Sulphate—This material was in ample supply, and shipments in almost any desired quantity could be promptly made. Prices were currently quoted at $5 per pound in 100 pound fiber drums while smaller lots were priced from $5.10 to $5.25 per pound.

Iron Glycerophosphate — Demand for this item was strong in certain quarters, but in the rest of the industry demand was only for moderate quantities with little active buying interest. Prices were firm and unchanged from the level of $4.25 to $4.35 per pound prevailing over recent months.

dl-Lysine Hydrochloride — The price position of this amino acid was firm at $145 to $149 per kilo depending upon quantity. Demand was steady at a relatively low volume, characteristic of the nature of this market.

Magnesium Glycerophosphate — The market in most quarters was slow on this item, with little buying interest being shown in most sections of the pharmaceutical industry. Prices were firmly held, however, at $4.85 per pound.

Manganese Glycerophosphate — While this market was characterised by spotty stepped up demands, the situation was generally reported as slow and buying interest was inactive with orders confined to immediate needs and small lot shipments. The quoted price of $4.15 per pound which has prevailed over several months was unchanged.

Menthol—The demand for this item on

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the spot domestic market was at a moderate level somewhat stronger than the market over recent weeks. Prices currently were quoted at $9 per pound with the prospect of progressively lower prices for the February, March, and April positions.

Milk Powder—A recent report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicated that 1947 production of spray process skimmed milk powder was 418,704,000 pounds, the highest output on record and some 15 percent in excess of the 1946 production. Meanwhile, the output of roller process skimmed milk powder in 1947 was 259,237,000 pounds, the lowest output in the five-year records, and a 10 percent decline from 1946 production. 1947 output of dry buttermilk was 45,437,000 pounds, 18 percent up from 1946. Dry whey production was up in 1947 to a high record of 157,583,000 pounds.

Milk Sugar—The United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics in a recent report indicated that the production of crude milk sugar in 1947 was 17,358,000 pounds, compared with 23,000,000 pounds in 1946, a decline of 25 percent. Current market conditions for the various grades of milk sugar were unchanged from those prevailing over recent months, and the price structure was still holding firm.

Potassium Glycerophosphate — The demand situation with respect to this item was reported as generally slow in most quarters with the exception of one or two outlets which were taking material in quite substantial quantity. Prices of $2.05 per pound quoted over the past several months were unchanged.

Propyleneglycol — The market for this item was easier with respect to supply in recent weeks; so much so that certain dealers were attempting to move inventories at fractionally less than producers quoted prices. The latter, however, retained their firm position.

Quinidine Sulphate—An old and rather unusual circumstance exists in the pricing of this material. In most cinchona bark derivatives, the price of raw material and the cost of production or replacement of the finished product is such as to keep quotations to consumers on a common level. In quinidine sulphate, however, that condition of affairs was found not to exist last week. The article was priced over a range of 95c. to $1.35 per ounce, depending on seller.

Sodium Salicylate—There was little demand reported for this item and supplies were plentiful. Prices were unchanged from the 57c. per pound which has been quoted over several months.

Sodium Glutamate, Monobasic—A firm price position of $1.54 to $1.56 on this item was maintained, while a steady demand characterized the market which was otherwise without feature.

Sodium Glycerophosphate—The flake or crystalline material was quoted last week at $1.65 per pound, unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months. The powder was listed at $1.70 while the 75 percent solution ranged in price as to quantity from 96c. to $1.15. Demand was up appreciably in certain quarters, but so far as most of the pharmaceutical industry was concerned, the buying interest was low and business was quiet.

Strontium Salicylate—While this item was an official material, the demand was so low that most producers were making it only as ordered, or at best were maintaining only very low inventories. [illegible] were still quoted at $1.25 per pound, with no sales reported in most sections of the industry.

Sugar—The Department of Agriculture reported primary sugar distribution for the week ending January 15 as totaling 130,047 short tons on a raw value basis, compared with 141,212 tons the previous week. This brought the total distribution for civilian and military use from January 1 to 15 to 271,259 short tons, compared with 169,941 tons for the corresponding period of 1948.

Theobromine and Salts—Due in part to the marked declines made recently in cocoa beans, as well as a more free competitive situation prevailing in the market, prices were reduced 75c. per pound on these items. The alkaloid was reduced in 100 pound quantities from $6 per pound to $5.25. Theobromine salicylate in 50 pound lots was quoted on the new schedule at $5 per pound, varying as to quantity up to $5.25 for the 5 pound package.

Theobromine and sodium acetate in 50 pound lots was quoted at $4 and varied up to $4.45 for the 5 pound lots. Theobromine sodio-salicylate in 50 pound lots was quoted at $3.15 to $3.50 for the 50 and the 5 pound quantities, respectively.

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What Is the ITO?

The following is the second of a series of three articles answering questions concerning the proposed International Trade Organization. The questions and answers have been published in booklet form by the Office of Public Affairs of the Department of State.

Q. What does ITO do about international cartels?

A. The charter sets up the first international mechanism in history to deal with the problem.

Under the charter, members agree to take measures to prevent harmful business practices that restrict international trade, such as those frequently carried on by cartels. This applies to both private and state-trading enterprises. The ITO is given responsibility to investigate complaints concerning the international effects of such restraints of trade as price fixing, exclusion from markets, suppression of technology, misuse of patents, restriction of production, and so forth.

ITO may call upon all members concerned to take action to remedy specific cases of cartel abuses which hinder the flow of goods between countries and interfere with the efficient use of the world's economic resources. ITO will publish its findings in each case. It will have no police powers but each member nation will be pledged to take action against cartels whenever they operate contrary to the principles of the charter.

Q. What does the ITO charter do about customs "red tape" that now hampers businessmen in international trade?

A. The charter simplifies customs formalities. It will reduce the "red tape" of hundreds of different customs formalities, each dierent for different nations. This maze of dissimilar and onerous regulations has operated as an "invisible trade barrier" frequently regarded by businessmen as more burdensome to their operations than actual tariff duties.

The new provisions in the charter represent the most inclusive set of rules for the improvement of customs regulations ever achieved internationally. These provisions relate to transit regulations, antidumping and countervaling duties, valuations for customs purposes, import and export formalities, marks of origin, publication and administration of trade regulations, and statistics.

Q. How does the ITO charter affect our agricultural program?

A. American agricultural production has increased so much since 1939 that a high level of domestic and export demand is necessary to absorb the output. United States exports of agricultural products are about double imports of competitive type agricultural products. The ITO charter, by expanding world trade, will help to maintain good domestic and foreign markets for American farm products.

The charter contains many provisions of specific importance to our agricultural program. These provisions are designed to expand international trade, and, at the same time, to provide safeguards in special circumstances.

Under the charter, when surplus production of a particular crop causes a sharp price fall, producing and consuming countries may make inter-governmental commodity agreements that regulate production or price, to ensure fair prices to producer and consumer alike. Such agreements help to stabilize conditions in the producing areas and in the consuming markets. In the absence of the charter, countries would continue to be free to make any kind of commodity agreement they saw fit but without the charter safeguard of adequate protection to both producers and consumers.

Under the charter, a country may use export subsidies to dispose of agricultural surpluses, but not in such a way as to capture more than its equitable share of the world market for that product.

Under the charter, when a country has an agricultural control program to restrict the output of a particular crop, it may use quotas to restrict imports. The imports, however, may not be reduced proportionally more than the domestic crop is restricted. Without this safeguard, foreign countries could reduce their imports of American agricultural products to zero.

Under the charter, if a tariff concession is granted on a particular product and imports of that product enter the United States (or other country) in such increased volume as to cause serious injury to the domestic industry, the tariff concession may be withdrawn. The consent of the other country is not required, but the other country would be free to withdraw an equivalent concession from the United States.

Q. How does the charter deal with the dollar shortage problem?

A. Many countries are in balance-of-payment difficulties as a result of the war. Their exports are small compared to imports, with the result that they lack foreign exchange to pay for essential imports. The chief balance-of-payment problem today is the world shortage of dollars resulting from the overwhelming demand of other countries for products obtainable only in the United States. The United States has been exporting about twice as much as it imports, with the result that other countries have exhausted their supply of dollar exchange.

The charter permits a country in bal-

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ance-of-payment difficulties to use quotas to keep imports within its means of payment. A country may use such quotas to favor importing products essential to its economic recovery over products less important in that respect. Until March 1, 1952 (but not thereafter without consulting the ITO, the fund or both), a country may use quotas to favor imports from countries where it has adequate supplies of foreign exchange over imports from countries where it lacks foreign exchange.

The charter prescribes an orderly procedure for applying quotas, and for terminating their use, in order to disturb trade as little as possible. Countries imposing quotas must, if requested, consult with other affected members. The charter requires that a country must cease using quotas for foreign exchange purposes when the International Monetary Fund (in which the United States has 30 percent of the voting power) decides that a country's balance-of-payment difficulties are over. In the absence of the charter, there would be no curbs whatsoever either on the use of such quotas or on their duration.

The fundamental solution for the world's balance-of-payment problems, and for the dollar shortage, is to increase world production and trade. The ITO charter, by establishing trading conditions that enable countries facing balance-of-payment difficulties to sell their goods throughout the world, will help them expand their production and trade. This will enable them to export enough to pay for their necessary imports, thereby contributing to the solution of the world balance-of-payment problem.

Q. What does the charter do about preferences?

A. The basic principle of the charter is that members must not discriminate against the trade of each other. Non-discrimination, or multilateralism, permits international trade to flow along competitive lines so as to bring about a maximum expansion of world production and trade. Discriminatory practices force international trade into non-economic channels, often on the basis of national political and diplomatic goals, and such action often leads to retaliation by other countries and to a curtailment of international trade.

The charter recognizes that immediate, rigid application of the basic principle of non-discrimination would not be practical in all cases. It recognizes certain exceptions: (1) to avoid the disruption of old trade channels; (2) to cope with transitional problems arising from the war; (3) to pave the way for the formation of customs unions; and (4) to stimulate the development of under-developed countries. The charter specifically defines and limits these exceptions as follows:

(1) When countries have long established tariff preferences, such as the British Empire or the United States-Cuban preferential systems, such preferences may continue in effect but they may not be increased. Such preferences may be reduced or eliminated by negotiation on individual items, as in fact many were reduced or eliminated in the twenty-three nation general agreement on tariffs and trade concluded at Geneva in 1947.

(2) When a country has balance-of-payment difficulties it may favor imports from a country where it has adequate supplies of foreign exchange as against imports from another country where it lacks foreign exchange.

(3) When two or more countries plan to form a customs union, with complete abolition of tariffs between members of the union, they may find it necessary to accomplish this plan in stages. Thus during the transitional stages, members of the union will have lower tariffs against each other than against outside countries. The final result, however, is to make a larger open market area that will contribute to an expansion of foreign trade, in accordance with the long-run goal of the charter.

(4) When neighboring countries wish to grant each other tariff preferences on certain products to ensure an adequate market for the development of new industries, they may do so if expressly authorized by a two-thirds vote of ITO, or by a finding of ITO that the arrangement in question meets a number of rigorous conditions and requirements set out in the charter.

Q. Should the charter have been restricted to a statement of general principles only?

A. The charter was designed as a practical, working code for international commercial relations. Nations realized that the charter, to be effective, must deal with specific cases and specific procedures.

A declaration of broad generalities, without definite rules, without specific commitments, and without provisions for implementation would mean little more than a declaration of hope. The World Economic Conference at Geneva in 1927, and the World Monetary and Economic Conference at London, in 1933, issued broad declarations without specific commitments, which had little tangible influence in solving world trade problems. On the basis of this past experience countries decided to make specific agreements with specific commitments that would really mean something.

To be continued.

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50 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Inc, Exiria, Alicante
75 bgs, Gallagher & Archer, Exiria, Alicante
500 bgs, R F Downing Co, Exiria, Alicante
400 bgs, Exiria, Alicante
200 bgs, J Weinstein Co, Exiria, Alicante
PEPPER, BLACK—63 bgs, J Berlage Co, Sommelsdyk, Bangkok
90 bgs, D Hecht Co, Sommelsdyk, Bangkok
252 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Meredith Victory, Singapore
160 bgs, E A Shaw Co, Flying Cloud, Bombay
150 bgs, Lespi Trading Co, Francis, Rotterdam
PETITGRAIN OIL—3 dms, The New York Trust Co, Mormacpine, Buenos Aires
17 dms, Trubeck Laboratories Co, Mormacpine, Montevideo
3 dms, George Lueders Co, Mormacpine, Montevideo
3 dms, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Mormacpine, Montevideo
11 dms, George Uhe Co, Mormacpine, Montevideo
6 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Mormacpine, Montevideo
PERFUMERY OILS—1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, American Scientist, Le Havre
1 cs, Bourjois, Inc, American Scientist, Le Havre
6 cs, Roure du Pont, Inc, American Scientist, Le Havre
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—14,581 tons, Deep Rock Corp, Red Bank, Bandar
109,375 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Standard, Las Piedras
124,340 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd, Imperial Fort, Puerto La Cruz
122,692 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Samoset, Puerto La Cruz
107,751 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Texas Trader, Las Piedras
16,172 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Philadelphia, Fahaheel
77,960 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Nashville, Las Piedras
111,326 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Bethlehem, Las Piedras
103,536 bbls, Cities Service Co, Fort Meigs, Aruba
124,009 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Tullahoma, Ras Tanura
POPPYSEED—264 bgs, Public National Bank, T J Stevenson, Istanbul
100 bgs, Chase National Bank, T J Stevenson, Istanbul
300 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, T J Stevenson, Istanbul
100 bgs, Francis, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Gundrum Maersk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Gundrum Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Gundrum Maersk, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, Robin Hood, Mombasa
REDFISH OIL—8,408 lbs, International Fisheries, Ltd, Zebrula, Burgeo
RHATANY ROOT—54 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Rita, Coquimbo
RHUBARB ROOT—36 cs, Merchants Bank of New York, Mormacgulf, Shanghai
ROSEMARY LEAVES—100 bgs, Exiria, Alicante
SALVADOR BALSAM—3 dms, The Meer Corp, Cape Cod, Cristobal
SEEDLAC—135 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Sommelsdyk, Bangkok
250 bgs, Alfred Kramer & Co, Sommelsdyk, Bangkok
SHELLAC—341 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Sommelsdyk, Bangkok
SILICON CARBIDE—569 bgs, D C Andrews Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
160 cks, D C Andrews Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
SODIUM ALGINATE—1 cs, Takamine Ferment Co, Titania, Yokohama
CYANIDE—200 dms, Philipp Bros Chemical Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
400 dms, Flying Independent, Antwerp
STYRAX GUM—73 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, T J Stevenson, Istanbul
72 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Excelsior, Istanbul
TALC—1,500 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Co, American Chief, Bordeaux
TANKAGE—837 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Fenris, Buenos Aires
TARTAR—322 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material Corp, American Chief, Bordeaux
1,125 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material Corp, Exiria, Algiers
THEOBROMINE—20 bbls, Francis, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—281 bgs, Exiria, Alicante
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—222 bgs, Sterone Corp, Gundrum Maersk, Antwerp
TUNG OIL—1,000 tons, Universal Trading Co, Mormacgulf, Shanghai
500 tons, Werner G Smith Co, Mormacgulf, Shanghai
700 tons, Mormacgulf, Shanghai
320 tons, Arnhold & Co, Mormacgulf, Shanghai
VANILLA BEANS—54 cs, Zink & Triest, Inc, Robert, Roseau
27 cs, Thurston & Braidich Co, Robert, Roseau
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Bresle, Port Au Prince
WATTLE BARK—1,068 bls, River Plate Import & Export Co, Robin Hood, Durban
YLANG-YLANG OIL—5 cks, Polak & Schwarz Co, American Scientist, Le Havre
ZIRCON SAND—3,341 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, City of Newport, Brisbane

Baltimore

MANGANESE ORE—4,527,200 lbs, Bethlehem Steel Co, Robin Hood, Durban
WATTLE BARK—1,083 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Robin Hood, Durban

Boston

BONES—471 bgs, Armour & Co, Rio Araza, La Plata
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Rio Araza, La Plata
COCONUT OIL—125 tons, Lever Bros Co, Titania, Cebu

Norfolk

CRESYLIC ACID—149 dms, Crowley Tar Products Co, American Traveler, Liverpool
FERTILIZER—1,919 bgs, J C Jett Co, American Clipper, Manchester
IRISH MOSS—1,311 bls, Inter Maritime Shipping Co, American Manufacturer, Dublin
LEATHER WASTE—1,234 bgs, J C Jett Co, American Manufacturer, Manchester

Philadelphia

January 18 to January 24

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,300 bgs, Commercial National Bank, Marine Runner, Lourenco Marques
1,490 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Marine Runner, Lourenco Marques
BONE MEAL—7,059 bgs, Kind & Knox Gelatine Co, Anniston City, Karachi
1,600 bgs, Keasby & Mattison Co, Marine Runner, Lourenco Marques
BONES—1,216 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Celestial Victory, Buenos Aires
CHROME ORE—3,000 tons, E J Lavino Co, Chastine Maersk, Masinloc
CODLIVER OIL—123 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Bastai, Oporto
CRESOL—1 dm, H A Gogarty & Co, American Builder, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, American Builder, Manchester
FUEL OIL—100,842 bbls, J M Patterson Co, Pinnacles, Curacao
82,000 bbls, The Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Belgium, Las Piedras
79,551 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Loideste, Curacao
70,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Niobe, Aruba
GAS PURIFYING MATERIAL—550 tons, Alpha Lux Co, Alwaki, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,839 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
ILMENITE ORE—400 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Jalakala, Koilthottam
LEAD—4 bbls, H Neu Corp, Alwaki, Antwerp
140 ingots, Caswell Strauss Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong
1,368 bdls, American Union Transport Co, Exton, Rangoon
9,148 ingots, Exporter, Genoa
MANGANESE ORE—500 tons, F Samuels Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
MOLASSES—1,304,284 gls, Publicker Industries, Inc, Sanford B Dole, Antilla
730,255 gls, Publicker Industries, Inc, Sanford B Dole, Matanzas
1,002,324 gls, Publicker Industries, Inc, Albert G Brown, Caibarien
876,145 gls, Publicker Industries, Inc, Albert G Brown, Matanzas
1,847,493 gls, Publicker Industries, Inc, Natico, Jucaro
112,950 gls, E I du Pont de Nemours, Inc, Captain Theo, Tampico
1,345,050 gls, E I du Pont de Nemours, Inc, Captain Theo, Vera Cruz
MYROBALANS—1,085 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Exton, Bombay
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—119,539 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfmeadows, Puerto La Cruz
105,128 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
119,622 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Importer, Pamatacual
135,699 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, W C Yeager, Puerto La Cruz
114,349 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Traveler, Ras Tanura
117,951 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfscout, Puerto La Cruz
116,579 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Agios Georgis, Fahaheel
118,824 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Shipper, Puerto La Cruz
114,859 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfstreak, Fahaheel
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—300 bgs, International Imports Co, Celestial Victory, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—4,441 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Celestial Victory, Buenos Aires
WATTLE EXTRACT—480 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Marine Runner, Durban
552 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Marine Runner, Durban
ZIRCON SAND—1,000 bgs, Foote Mineral Co, Mormacyork, Santos

San Francisco

January 18 to January 21

ALUMINUM INGOTS—41 ingots, Apex Smelting Co, Lakeland Victory, Yokohama
BABASSU KERNELS—3,333 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Mormacrey, Sao Luiz do Maranhao
CASSIA—50 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Castelville, Hongkong
COPRA—300 tons, Western Vegetable Oil Co, Lakeland Victory, Guam
MUSTARD—395 ctns, Atlanis Sales Corp, Jessmore, Manchester
36 dms, Atlanis Sales Corp, Jessmore, Manchester
SHARK LIVERS—8 dms, E F Gregoire Co, Coastal Adventurer, Cristobal
200 tins, Nopco Chemical Co, Contest, Yokohama

Mo. Drug, Chemical Ass'n Elects Yates New President

The Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri has elected Marvin P. Yates, of the Marvin Yates Company, president for the 1949 year. Other officers named by the organization are:—

First vice-president, Neal M. Draper, Solvay Sales Corporation; second vice-president, O. W. Rash, Lambert Pharmacal Company, third vice-president, Paul A. Hein, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; secretary, John A. Mueller, S. Pfeiffer Manufacturing Company, and treasurer, J. Louis Lanz, consultant and manufacturers' agent.

Members of the executive committee are:—Franc A. Barada, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; H. L. Dahm, G. S. Robins & Co.; Charles S. Fox, Aluminum Company of America; George C. Irwin, Irwin-Willert Company; Morton Meyer, Thompson Hayward Chemical Company; Glenn H. O'Neal, Dow Chemical Company; I. J. Stanley, jr., Monsanto Chemical Company; Tom Tracy, Merck & Co., and Jack C. Varley, Baird & McGuire, Inc.

Canadian Exports: Nov.

Exports of various products from Canada in November, 1948, as compared with the corresponding month in 1947, have been reported as follows:—

	November	
	1948	1947
Abrasives, artificial, crude	$1,139,000	$1,063,000
Acids	428,000	430,000
Artificial silk and products	372,000	809,000
Asbestos and products	3,784,000	3,029,000
Calcium compounds	152,000	305,000
Chemical products	1,445,000	2,139,000
Copper and products	6,482,000	6,914,000
Fertilizers	3,310,000	2,370,000
Lead and products	4,659,000	3,194,000
Medicinal preparations	218,000	522,000
Nickel	5,530,000	5,007,000
Paints and varnishes	529,000	615,000
Petroleum and products	873,000	673,000
Soda and sodium compounds	406,000	338,000
Vegetable fats and oils	1,041,000	463,000
Zinc and products	3,984,000	2,225,000

APMA Pacific Section Meets February 17-18

The Pacific Coast section of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will meet at the Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, on February 17 and 18.

The morning session on February 17 will be conducted by the scientific committee, and the afternoon session by the medical committee. On February 18 the sales and advertising committee will conduct the morning session and the afternoon session will be held under the auspices of the production committee.

Squibb Reassigns Two

E. R. Squibb & Sons, pharmaceuticals, has announced two appointments in its Philadelphia sales division. Joseph R. Watkins has been named manager of the division's Washington, D. C., district and R. F. McDonald has been made hospital service manager.

Mr. Watkins was formerly a district manager in the firm's Atlanta division. He joined Squibb in 1937. Mr. McDonald, who has been with the organization since 1934, is relinquishing his duties as manager of the Washington district of the Philadelphia sales division.

Methylthiouracil Discussed In Schwarz Labs Bulletin

A bulletin on 6-methylthiouracil (6MT) has been prepared by Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., manufacturer of fine chemicals. The bulletin fully describes the properties of this chemotherapeutic agent and outlines its use in the treatment of hyperthyroidism—physiological effects, dosage, effects of treatment, and toxic reactions. The bulletin contains a list of nineteen references to reports on studies and experiments on anti-thyroid drugs in this country and abroad. Copies of the bulletin can be obtained by addressing Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., 202 East Forty-fourth street, New York 17, N. Y., and asking for bulletin No. 111A on 6MT.

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Drug Law Section of N.Y. Bar Adopts 4 Resolutions

The section on food, drug and cosmetic law of the New York State Bar Association adopted a resolution strongly condemning the Moore amendment to the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act, at its annual meeting in New York last Thursday. The Moore amendment requires the government to prove intent or gross negligence in a criminal proceeding under the act.

The section also adopted a resolution recommending that the schools of law in the country institute instruction and research in the food and drug law. Both of the foregoing resolutions concur in similar resolutions adopted by the American Bar Association at its annual meeting in Seattle last September.

Other resolutions adopted by the New York section recommended that the food standards regulations under the Federal statute be amended to permit the experimental development of standardized foods, in order that progress in manufactured foods may thus be permitted and encouraged, and asked that the appropriation to enforce the Federal food, drug and cosmetic law for the next fiscal year be not less in amount than that for the last fiscal year.

Keto Names Wheeler Agent

Keto Chemical Company, fine chemicals manufacturer, Long Island City, N. Y., has appointed George L. Wheeler, 12 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia, its selling agent for the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and the District of Columbia.

Southern Research Institute Names Three Ass't Directors

The Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala., has promoted Howard E. Skipper, Reavis C. Aproull and Locke White jr. assistant directors. Dr. Skipper, who joined the institute in 1946, is head of its organic and biochemistry division; Dr. Sproull also joined the staff in 1946, and is head of the wood and paper division, and Dr. White has been with the institute since 1945, and heads the physical division.

Squibb Appoints Sales Division Offices Head

George S. Squibb has been appointed manager of the department of sales division office administration of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York. In this new position, he will supervise the office procedures in all thirteen of the company's sales branches throughout the country.

Mr. Squibb has been associated with E. R. Squibb & Sons since 1937. He is a great grandson of Dr. Edward Robinson Squibb, who founded the company in 1858. He has served as sales representative, branch manager of the Los Angeles office and manager of the distribution department situated in the company's New York laboratories. He will continue also to carry his responsibilities in the field of distribution.

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Sterling Drug Names Jarecki to New Post

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has appointed Robert A. Jarecki midwest sales director of its Bayer Company Division and R. L. Watkins Company Division. The company has also named Edward H. Dietze to take charge of all office operations in the Chicago branch.

Mr. Jarecki has been associated with the Sterling organization since 1938. Starting as a detail man with what is now Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., he became Chicago representative of that company's medical research department. In 1947 he was transferred to the Bayer Company Division in Chicago. Mr. Dietze has been a member of the Bayer staff in Chicago since he joined the company in 1936.

Monsanto Grants Leaves

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has granted leaves of absence to C. W. Christensen and E. W. Dwyer in order that they may attend the advanced management program at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration. Mr. Christensen is general sales manager of the company's rubber service department at Akron, Ohio, and Mr. Dwyer is in charge of industrial relations at the St. Louis headquarters.

Tite-Cap Machine Co. Improves Screw Capper

A single head fully automatic straightaway screw capper has been improved with a new type of automatic hopper and chute assembly for selecting and delivering the screw caps to the containers, according to an announcement from Tite-Cap Machine Company, New York. The new hopper is said to deliver the caps at a far greater speed than normally required, thus always assuring an adequate supply of caps in the chute.

Edwal Officials List N.Y. Calls

Edwal Laboratories, Inc., pharmaceuticals manufacturer, Chicago, is continuing its policy of having one of its representatives in New York during one week of every month. Dr. W. S. Guthmann or Dr. H. C. Stecker will be at the Commodore hotel during the following weeks: February 7, March 7, April 4, May 2 and June 6.

Parke, Davis Elects Burrows

Parke, Davis & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Detroit, Mich., has elected Harold W. H. Burrows a vice-president and member of the board of directors. Mr. Burrows, who has been associated with the company since January, 1948, will continue to serve as controller in addition to his new duties.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Crumbling prices for black pepper came closely on the heels of estimates of the availability of pepper in 1949; the estimates were but 200 tons apart, being 51,800 tons of new crop and carryover combined in one case and 52,000 tons in another. To harry the market still further was the belief that Europe would take less pepper in 1949, leaving the United States as the main outlet for this important Far Eastern crop. Other condimental materials were also the object of demand no better than anemic and where prices did not fall they wobbled badly. Caraway seed from Denmark and Holland, and cloves from Madagascar were the sole exceptions; these items were higher. In drug items, minor reductions came in a number of items but the drop in quotations on senega root was fairly substantial. All movements resulted from limited demand and virtually unlimited competition between local dealers as well as between primary market operators. The market index was off 0.4 point and at 199.4 compared with 239.4 a year ago when the index also fell.

With the break in pepper prices came the opinion that pepper would become sound property when prices reached levels about 25c. per pound below the current spot market, or about 15c. under the present March shipment position at the origin.

Bloodroot and senega roots were items held in substantial quantities in the country by sellers anxious to reduce inventories. Incidentally, if senega root prices do drop, the movement usually comes in the Spring.

Borage flowers and bryonia root sold lightly under competitive conditions that brough price shading. Reduction in dandelion root stocks before hot weather was a desire of some suppliers. And when some one wanted a trifle of Prince's pine, he got it at a competitive price concession.

Balsams

Copaiba—A quiet but steady market continued in effect on the spot and most sellers were not disposed to shade prices further at this time. The exports from the Amazon region of Brazil in the third quarter of 1948 were valued at $6,908 against $4,269 in the corresponding period of 1947.

Fir—Though trade was rather quiet and usually in small amounts, the absence of more activity failed to have further adverse effect on quotations. The market held steady to firm under the influence of offerings usually moderate in size.

Barks

Barberry—Interest in spot deliveries has been small for some time past and although inquiry showed some improvement last week, resulting business was conservative in size. The local quotations were reported generally to be steady.

Cinchona—Several attempts to learn of the present supply situation in this bark as affecting Japanese quinine production have failed dismally and until a peace treaty is signed with Japan it will probably be all but impossible to learn to what extent bark will reach that country from the Quinine Convention, from independent growers, or from the former Japanese cultivation project in Formosa now under Chinese control.

Wild Cherry—Major consumption has passed its peak and most sellers look for a lethargic market from now on. New crop season looms ahead and a good collection may be needed in view of the moderate carryovers recently reported.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended January 21

New York

Almonds, bitter, 100 bags: hydrocyanic acid.
Cashew nuts, 13 cases: filthy.
Cassia oil, 15 drums: not USP.
Chillies, 521 bags: filthy.
Cod oil, 100 drums: decomposed.
Digitalis leaves, 109 bales: not official variety.
Gentian root, 109 bags: filthy.
Henbane leaves, 33 bales: not official variety.
Laurel leaves, 149 bales: filthy.
Mace, 30 cases: filthy.
Nutmegs, 230 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 127 bags: filthy.
Red, 200 bags: filthy.
Pimento, 100 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed, 2 bags: filthy.

Boston

Lily root, 2 cases: moldy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Danish, ¼c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, 1½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Bloodroot, 1c. per lb.
Borage flowers, 2c. per lb.
Bryonia root, 1c. per lb.
Colchicum seed, 25c. per lb.
Dandelion root, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Prince's pine, 1c. per lb.
Senega root, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, ¼c. per lb.
Anise, star, 2c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia longstick, 3c. per lb.
China rolls, select, broken, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, ½c. per lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, spot, 2c. per lb.
futures, 2c. per lb.
Oregano, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 5c. per lb.
futures, nearby, 2½c. per lb.
March, 5c. per lb.
white, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
199.6	200.0	198.9	239.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Beans

Tonka—Though activity was routine, it also had a steady quality that corresponded to the equally steady position occupied by prices for this material which was in very fair supply. Competition was negligable since first costs leave little opportunity or margin for price concessions to buyers for consumption.

Vanilla—The market seemed to be adequately defined so far as prices were concerned and an undertone of steady variety tended to hold the market in well stabilized position. Future return to more profitable times must await the development of a major buying movement on the part of extract makers who seem at this time to be carrying fairly ample stocks of beans. However, over the long run, generally more favorable conditions of sale are expected by most dealers in the beans. According to the last available information, the quantity of Bourbon beans destroyed in Madagascar and adjacent islands totals 653 tons.

Berries

Buckthorn—Supplies were in hand to a fair extent but consumer interest was still at low ebb and the market seemed none too steady, though it lacked actual change.

Hawthorn—Requirements were being met on a satisfactory basis and it was indicated that in all probability importers will be able to secure normal quantities abroad when the next crop is collected. Prices were steady throughout the past week.

Flowers

Arnica—Jobbing business gained in some quarters and in such directions a steadier view on prices obtained. It remained to be seen how large orders might affect the present quotations of 50c. to 85c. per pound, as to seller.

Borage—Under light competition, sales were made on a lower basis of price, the market being 43c. to 50c. per pound according to seller.

Saffron—Most trading was on a hand-to-mouth basis and local conditions kept Spanish flowers in a position favorable for buyers with firm orders in hand. The market was $22.50 to $23 per pound for USP goods but on quantity business it might be a shade lower, according to some suppliers on spot.

Gums

Arabic—The steady market was undisturbed last week neither by the volume of demand, which was moderate, nor by conditions in the replacement market, which were apparently quite stable. Stocks available in this market were substantial and the outlook for new supplies in the primary market was mainly favorable.

Karaya—Though the market failed to advance further, powdered karaya was definitely on the firm side in local circles

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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as a reflection of well maintained prices at the origin where stocks available for prompt dispatch to this country were distinctly conservative in size and held in strong hands.

Locust Bean — The somewhat adverse crop reports obtained from foreign sources of information tended to make a firmer spot market on this gum. Stronger undertow flowed through the spot and in some quarters a tendency to advance quotations prevailed.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Although the market was rather quiet, it was also firm so far as prices were concerned. First costs of both domestic and imported merchandise left little margin for competition in terms of prices and, hence, dealers maintained quotations on a firm basis while awaiting a broader request.

Digitalis—More arrivals have been held up by the Food and Drug Administration, the most recent being a matter of 109 bales of leaves which on arrival were held to be an unofficial variety. The undertone in local circles was very firm and demand was fair.

Henbane — Thirty-three bales arrived from abroad and were detained because the merchandise was not the official variety. Detentions have played an important part in keeping prices on released goods to a very firm position.

Lobelia—Demand has been light enough to suggest to some the idea that sizeable inquiries might be priced at levels slightly below those constituting the present spot market. Not much remains unsold in primary market hands and local dealers' stocks were not of major size. Such conditions tended to hold prices unchanged in discussing the market. What they would be on firm orders of quantities might be another matter.

Patchouli—The spot market was purely nominal at a suggested price of 50c. per pound. However, no firmly offered stocks were known to exist. Arrivals during the past several weeks have been light.

Oregano—Mexican herb was easier and more competitive, a fact that led to sales on the lower basis of 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Portuguese and Sicilian material lacked quotable change.

Prince's Pine—Under competition, some spot goods were reported moved into consumption on the basis of 54c. per pound, which was a slight decline. The range as to seller was to 60c.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—Most of the merchandise now being offered has dried substantially. Another collection of wet buds is not far off but one primary market operator did not expect to seek any substantial increase in stocks during the season ahead.

Ergot—The market at $1.35 per pound was said to still be well maintained although goods have been available at the origin at prices making a spot quotation possible around $1.20 per pound, it was said. Stocks actually on the spot have proven to be considerably lower than some had estimated.

Grains of Paradise—Some sellers reported that replacement cost would justify a higher spot market and also intimated that the local supply was very small. However, something over two tons were still available at 27c. to 28c. per pound.

Kola Nuts—Reports of arriving merchandise have not included substantial quantities of this material, which was said in part to account for the maintenance of a spot market around 10c. per pound.

Roots

Aletris—Some interest was displayed in the probable price at which collection of this article will open in the Spring. The opinion was ventured that some collectors might raise the ante moderately because many carryovers will be conservative.

Blood—The market was entirely at a standstill. Numerous first hands hold stocks far larger than they deem comfortable and the idea that diggers will be offered very low prices this Spring was rather wide spread in country sources of supply. On the spot, the market was a shade lower at 56c. to 67c. per pound, depending on seller and quantity.

Bryonia—Competition was more active and a limited amount of trading took place on the slightly lower price of 3¼c. to 36c. per pound, according to seller and quantity.

Dandelion—The spot market was called 44c. to 50c. per pound but last sales were said to have involved root abroad that was available for substantially less money.

Some dealers plan to reduce inventories against the hot season of the year.

Goldenseal—It was a buyers' market in all respects and those who sell most of this article were more than eager in their search for sales outlets. Around $3.75 per pound was possible.

Senega—The months during which, in normal times, prices are almost certain to undergo substantial declines were not far off and there was a feeling last week that a new level of values would be forced on the suppliers in the primary market. Local quotations were down to $1.75 to $1.80 per pound but sales in confirmation of that price position were not noted. Low demand throughout the past year was a high disappointment to all.

Seeds

Anise—Star anise was lower at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, spot, and goods afloat were said to be still offered at 13½c. without attracting many buyers. Mexican and Syrian seed remained steady.

Caraway — Danish seed was revalued fractionally higher and ended the past week at 19¾c. to 20¼c. per pound. Dutch seed was also advanced, standing at 20½c. to 21c. per pound late in the period. The local movements were said to line up with replacement costs.

Celery—The spot price for Indian seed was lower at 2c. to 20½c. per pound, which was a saving from the 21½c. to 22c. at which shipment goods were said to stand, landed New York basis.

Colchicum — The market has eased again and local goods were said to be priced on the basis of $2.75 to $3 per pound.

Coriander—Morocco seed was more competitive and quotations were eased down fractionally to the basis of 6c. to 6¼c. per pound. Argentine and Italian seeds remained at 5½c. to 6c., unchanged.

Fenugreek—Most holders of Moroccan seed—and they were not numerous on spot last week—advanced asking prices to 11c. to 11½c. per pound and were said to obtained that limit without difficulty. Indian seed, spot and futures, lacked quotable change.

Poppy — Dutch seed was a fraction lower at 20c. to 20½c. per pound because of local competition and not for any reason relating to the replacement market at the origin. Polish and Turkish materials remained exceptionally steady .

Spices

Allspice—Mexican material was lowered to 12¾c. to 13¼c. per pound but the produce of Jamaica held unchanged at 23½c. to 24c.

Cassia—The only changes in price came in broken selected China rolls which were returned to the former basis of 9c. to 10c. per pound, and in broken Saigon which was shaded to 25c. to 26c. Some ordinary long stick Batavia was said to be available at 35c. but quality merchandise commanded 38c. without difficulty.

Clove—Madagascar spice turned firmer once more at the origin and on the spot quotations at 14c. to 15c. per pound were encountered frequently. It suggested that the supply of spot spice purchased when the market at the origin was around 9c. was gradually being worked down. Zanzibar spice were fractionally lower at 19c. to 20c.

Nutmeg—West Indian nutmegs continued to decline, spots becoming 37c. to 38c. per pound, while futures were 36c. to 37c. Some advanced the opinion that this decline had about run the limit.

Pepper—Prices tumbled sharply last week. Spot black pepper was at least as low as 61c. and probably was lower than that on firm orders for substantial quantities. Nearby future arrivals were at least as low as 59c. and no one said it could not be shaded. March shipment was 49c. to 51c. per pound and April-May seemed likely at 46c. White pepper was 74c. to 75c. and not the least bit steady.

Numerous estimates regarding supplies of black pepper for 1949 were circulated. Surprisingly, the total of available stocks were close to being identical as made by different operators. One estimate, made after a personal investigation in India, was made at 52,000 tons. Another, made by a highly informed operator, estimated availability at 51,800 tons. Some estimated probably world consumption in 1948 at 31,000 tons. A breakdown of one estimate was as follows:—

	Tons	
	Crop	Carryover
India	25,500	2,200
Indonesia	10,000	6,000
Saigon	2,500	500
North Borneo	2,000	300
Siam	600	100
Singapore	—	600
United States	—	1,200
Europe	—	400
Totals	40,600	11,200

The opinion of some was that lack of funds will curtail pepper purchases by European countries and lack of a normal outlet on the Continent will cause much pepper to be offered the United States. The opinion that a fair price would be 35c. to 40c. and which seemed a likely development for 1949 was also ventured.

Obituaries

Dr. Tenny L. Davis

Dr. Tenny L. Davis, director of research of the National Fireworks Company, Hanover, Mass., and professor emeritus of organic chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died January 25 of a heart attack suffered while driving his automobile. He was fifty-nine years old.

Dr. Davis joined the staff of the fireworks company in 1942, after retiring from the faculty of M. I. T. He had served as section chairman of the National Defense Research Committee from June, 1940, until April, 1941.

Charles E. Le Neve Arnold, consulting engineer of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, died January 23 at his home in East Orange, N. J. He was sixty-five years old.

Fannie Snyder (Young) Beal, widow of Dr. James Hartley Beal, eminent pharmacal leader, died January 25 in her home in Fort Walton, Fla. She was eighty-eight years old. Surviving are a son, Dr. George Denton Beal, assistant director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh; a daughter, Mrs. W. P. Starkey, Cincinnati; and a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Alfred Carter, Canadian government expert on pesticides, fertilizers and seeds, died recently in Ottawa. He was fifty-eight years old.

Howard W. Doughty, retired professor of chemistry at Amherst College, died January 25 in Amherst, Mass. He was seventy-seven years old.

Orlando A. Miller, chairman of the board and founder of the Central Ohio Paper Company, died January 24 at his home in Columbus, Ohio. He was eighty-nine years old.

Howard J. Moffett, owner of the Virginia Cigar & Drug Company, died January 23 in Rickingham Memorial hospital, Harrisonburg, Va. He was sixty-one years old.

Francis W. O'Brien, manager af the Sewaren, N. J., plant of the Shell Oil Company, died January 24 in Marine hospital, Staten Island, N. Y. He was fifty-five years old.

Hong Kong Eases Rules On Import Restrictions

The government of Hong Kong has amended its import procedures to provide that, with certain exceptions, import licenses are not required for commodities and goods imported from the United States and some other areas. A special license, obtained from the Import and Export Department of the government, is required for the import of margarin, soap, sulphate of ammonia, lead, zinc and certain other products.

It has been the policy of local authorities to grant license and exchange automatically and freely on items which require licenses, except when the item is under international allocation, such as margarin or tin, or when imports are restricted for some other reason.

Squibb Advances Emans

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, has appointed Karl Emans division office manager of its Los Angeles office. Mr. Emans has been associated with the company since 1926 in various capacities as branch office manager at Atlanta, Ga., supervisor of branch offices, and manager of the department of division office management.

Ciba Opens N. Y. Office

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., has opened a new sales office of its eastern division at 250 Park avenue, New York. James Winning, eastern division manager of the company, will make his headquarters at the new office, which will take over the work previously handled at the main office in Summit.

Armstrong Cork Holds Meeting

The glass and closure division of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., recently held a conference for thirty-two of its district office managers, department managers and general managers. J. C. Feagley, vice-president and general manager, and R. A. Horning, assistant manager and general sales manager of the division, presided.

Sterol Derivatives, Inc. Opens Los Angeles Plant

Sterol Derivatives, Inc., manufacturer of steroid hormones, Los Angeles, Calif., has commenced operation of its new plant in that city. The plant is currently producing progesterone and testosterone at the rate of four to five kilos per month and mercurophylline at the rate of 100 kilos per month.

In addition, the company expects to commence production in the near future of methyl testosterone, testosterone propionate, estradiol benzoate, estradiol, estrone and estrogenic substance, as well as other fine pharmaceutical chemicals.

Glass Container Shipments Down

The total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in October were 5,133,685, as compared with 6,790,247 in September, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health purposes was 1,062,690 in October against 1,396,799 in September; chemicals, 539,910 in October, against 660,533 in September; toiletries, 517,886 in October, against 519,835 in September.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in October was 3,036,731, as compared with 3,563,260 in September. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health was 262,906 in October, against 267,799 in September; chemicals, 107,862 in October, against 103,407 in September; toiletries, 164,649 in October, against 122,301 in September.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Features in the market for essential oils last week were the sharp advance in USP quality of Messina lemon oil; a severe upward revision in the spot price on Bourbon vetiver oil; a further reduction in the quotation on angelica seed oil; moderate shading of that on Java type citronella oil; and the establishment of cheaper prices on petitgrain oil. Lower quotations were also noted on anisic aldehyde, diacety, isobutyl acetate, and yara yara crystals, mainly the result of light demand and heavier competition. The market index rose 1.3 points and at 103.1 compared with 151.9 prevailing a year ago when the trend was also upward.

Demand in the market was generally reported to be moderate. Some quarters said that a gain in sales volume had developed and with the gain had come a lessening of the recent tendency to shade prices in order to meet buyers' ideas on prices. This meant that most quotations were in firmer position at the end of the period.

The firmer position of prices was in some measure a reflection of a stiffening of quotations in numerous foreign markets shipping to the United States. Whereas most cables named prices that were reasonably attractive, negotiations showed that foreign sellers were more disposed to stand firm on their price views under the conviction that buyers in this country purchase only when goods are actually needed. Replacements were still in favorable price position but the trend toward still lower levels seemed to have been at least checked if not eliminated.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lemon oil, Messina, 50c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, $2.25.

Prices Reduced

Anisic aldehyde, 25c. per lb.
Angelica seed oil, $35 per lb.
Citronellol, 5c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Java type, 10c. per lb.
Diacetyl, flavor grade, 15c. per lb.
Isobutyl acetate, 9c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, 10c. per lb.
Yara yara, crystals, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
103.1	101.8	102.6	151.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Angelica—The dealer who reduced quotations in the previous week continued to set lower quotations on seed oil and at the end of last week offered spot goods at the competitive price of $80 per pound as the result of being in a more advantageous position as to first costs. No change was made in root oil.

Anise—Stability ruled this market and dealers were disposed to be somewhat reserved in view of the situation in the primary market. The American consul at Hong Kong reported that in the first ten months of 1948, 209,950 pounds of this oil were exported to the United States.

Bay—Orders were not numerous and were mainly of a size that did little more than cover the immediate requirements of buyers. Prices remained steady on spot in reflection of the stable position held by them in the primary markets.

Bergamot—Business showed a moderate gain last week. Orders were rather larger on the whole and were more numerous, according to some dealers. The market took on a firmer tinge so far as prices were concerned and at the end of the week no tendency to shade quotations was noted in local circles.

Bois de Rose—The signs that in the previous week suggested the development of an easier undertone and the liklihood of moderately lower prices were not clearly in evidence during the past week. Quotations held at $2.90 per pound, minimum, and, it anything, they seemed to be considerably steadier at the close.

Camphor—Activity was negligible last week and the limited amount of buying that did develop was a coverage of requirements on a hand-to-mouth basis. The United States consul at Hong Kong reported the export of 86,107 pounds of the oil to the United States during the period of January through October in 1948.

Cananga—The decline noted in native oil prices on the spot during the previous week was not extended but establishment of a market at the minimum of $2.15 per pound did force some holders to lower their views to $2.50. Rectified oil failed to change at its low end of the price range but some sellers did reduce a $4 price to the basis of $3.90.

Cassia—A ferment appeared to be at work under the surface of the market. The range was broadened until late in the week it was $1.90 to $2.20 per pound according to seller and there were no general offerings made at the inside figure. The situation in China could easily interfere with normal export shipments. The United States consul at Hong Kong reported that in the first ten months of 1948, 50,400 pounds of this oil were exported to the United States.

Citronella—Prices on the Java type of this oil were reported in an advance of 10c. per pound, making the market minimum at $1.25. Other quarters asked upwards of $1.45 and reported a firming market. The United States consul at Hong Kong reported that in the period January-October, 1948, 45,277 pounds of citronella oil were exported to the United States. The Shanghai consul reported that 47,474 pounds were exported to this country in the same period.

Clove—Strength in spice continued at all points and the price prevailing on the raw material were such as to keep spot quotations very firm and even showing a tendency toward further advance. According to the United States consul at Tananarive, Madagascar, exports of clove oil to the world from Madagascar and the Comoro islands in the period January-September, 1948, to the world totaled 418 metric tons.

Dill—Demand has ceased to press strongly for more supplies and the market has reverted to a rather quiet position without prices showing weakness or much tendency in that direction.

Erigeron—The market at $5 per pound minimum was firm without benefit of sustaining demand. The strength that brought the recent advances in quotations related to supply rather than need.

Geranium—Prices were firm on the spot and they were well maintained in Reunion island and in Algeria. Demand was routine but had a steady quality that accounted for sales volume being weakly maintained even though it was not exactly satisfactory. The United States consul at Tananarive, Madagascar, reported 11,598 kilos of Bourbon oil having been exported in August, 1948. The amount dispatched to the United States was not stated.

Guaiacwood — Interest of consumers centered mostly on jobbing quantities of this material and total sales were conservative by the end of last week. The United States embassy at Asuncion, Paraguay, reported that no production of this oil took place in 1947. In the previous year, production was 3,500 kilos.

Lemon—It has been officially stated that the sharp rise in prices on California oil was the result of a rise in practically all charges relating to the production, sale, and delivery of this material. It has been also definitely stated that the freeze in California had nothing to do with the rise—a statement almost self evident for the reason that frozen fruit unfit for eating may still be used as raw material for making oil. The freeze should, therefore, provide much larger stocks for processors. Quotations on Italian oil were raised to $3.25 per pound minimum in keeping with the strength and rise of prices on domestic oil. This price compared with $2.90 to $3 prevailing on the California product. Oil of a quality comparing favorably with the product made in California is not readily obtained in the Italian markets.

Nutmeg—Raw material prices have been on the downward path for some time past and it was intimated that oil made in this country could on occasions be bought at something less than quoted prices. It seemed to be a matter of seller and competition.

Orange—The market appeared to be unsettled and more competitive. While open quotations on the several varieties available on spot were not changed, it was stated that they were subject to shading under competitive circumstances and that conditions were more favorable to buyers than sellers. Demand was not lively.

Peppermint—Competition was clearly still an active ingredient in the establishment of actual sales prices. Although the market was not quoted lower openly, the price position was said to be slightly soft and conditions favored buyers with firm orders to place. Stocks seemed adequate for much more than current trade.

Petitgrain—The market eased downward in price once again and at the end

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Named Ungerer Secretary

William H. Dunney jr. has been appointed secretary of Ungerer & Co., manufacturer of essential oils, aromatic chemicals and flavoring materials, New York. Mr. Dunney has been a perfumer with the company for the past thirteen years.

of last week the minimum of spot quotations was $2.75 per pound. That level was said to conform with current replacement cost plus a reasonable profit to the dealer selling thereat. The United States embassy at Asuncion, Paraguay, reported that the output of oil in 1947 totaled 171,232 kilos, or 21 percent less than in 1946.

Sandalwood—Routine demand and price stability were the rule last week and supply seemed more than equal to the moderate drain to which they were submitted during the period.

Snakeroot—Canadian snakeroot oil was firm at $18.75 to $19.75 per pound depending on seller and quantity. Distribution was narrow on the spot, many dealers being without stock and showing little tendency to replace their exhausted supplies.

Spearmint—The market was called $4.65 to $5 per pound but to a considerable extent the minimum quotations approached a nominal position because of the rather wide spread tendency to shade prices to confirm with buyers' bids when inquiries were attractive.

Thyme—Though still somewhat unsettled and possibly subject to price shading, the market on this material lacked quotable change last week on the basis of the rather small and quiet demand.

Vetiver—For the first time in a long period, Bourbon oil had an upward price trend last week. The market was $11.75 per pound at the close of the week and most sellers wanted even higher prices in conformity with the replacement position. The United States consul at Tananarive, Madagascar, reported that August exports in 1948 totaled 2,250 kilos from Reunion island.

Wormseed—The market was steady in price and almost inert in the matter of demand for immediate deliveries of more than limited quantities of this material. The downward trend of prices was thought by some to have come to an end.

Wormwood—Demand was jobbing in size and orders were far from being numerous. Major consumers were said to be well covered at satisfactory prices and only smaller users were expected to come into the market from now until the availability of new crop oil.

Ylang Ylang—Prices were said to be low but very steady at the levels reached in a series of price declines on the spot. The United States consul at Tananarive, Madagascar, reported that 13 metric tons were exported from Madagascar and the Comoro islands in the period January through September. Also, the exports

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from Reunion island in the same period totaled 400 kilos.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde—The market was lower at $2.25 to $2.75 per pound under an increase in competition between suppliers and regardless of the relatively strong position of raw material.

Ethyl Cinnamate—A fair demand was reported as somewhat larger than the recent call. Quotations were noted at $3.45 to $4 per pound and prevailed according to seller and quantity.

Benzylidinacetone—The market was better supplied and a reasonably good demand was satisfied very well on the basis of $8.90 to $9 per pound.

Citral—The movement was routine and took place under conditions that were favorable for those with firm orders in hand. Quotations were noted on the basis of $3.75 to $5 per pound, the upper figure of the range appearing to be mainly nominal.

Citronellol—The market was lower at the close of a not very active spot market; the final quotation was minimum at $3.20 per pound and some quarters suggested possible shading of that figure on orders of substantial size.

Diacetyl—The flavor grade was in better supply and at the end of last week the market was down to $5.05 to $5.55 per pound according to seller and quantity.

Isobutyl Acetate—Competition was more a part of spot business last week than it had been in the recent past and by the close of the period the market was down to the basis of 82c. to $1.25 per pound, prevailing according to seller and quantity.

Vanillin—Resellers were shading the producers market sharply on vanillin made from lignin. Such material sold at $2.25 per pound last week, as compared with $3 as the official quote by makers.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Plans Kansas City Plant

The Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., is planning the construction of a plant in Kansas City for the manufacture of toilet articles. The new plant, which is expected to be completed before the end of 1949, will produce dental cream, shampoos, deodorants, tooth powder, shaving cream and talcum powder.

Chi. Cosmetic Chemists Plan February 8 Meeting

The Chicago Society of Cosmetic Chemists will meet at the Electric Club, Civic Opera Building, Chicago, on February 8. Feature of the meeting will be the presentation of a paper entitled "Cosmetic Dermatitis and Methods of Testing Cosmetics," by Dr. Louis Schwartz, former medical director of the United States Public Health Service.

Verona Issues Price List

The aromatics division of the Verona Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., has issued a new price list of its aromatic chemicals. The list contains many new and unusual compounds that have been developed in the company's laboratories, and quotes prices, f.o.b. Newark, on five-pound lots of each.

Ritter Appoints Ostroff

F. Ritter & Co., manufacturer of essential oils and aromatic chemicals, has appointed Ben Ostroff its Pittsburgh, Pa., representative. Mr. Ostroff's territory will include western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia.

Fleuroma Assigns Meeks

Fleuroma, Inc., perfume materials and aromatic chemicals, New York, has appointed William F. Meeks salesman in the New York metropolitan area and the states of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

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Protective Coatings Materials

The week's price activity in protective coatings was featured by an advance in bleached shellac and declines in alkyd resins, animal fatty acids, imported casein, dimethyl sebacate and stearates. That these fluctuations were of relatively minor importance was evident from the index figure, which stood fast at 235.2.

Producers reported that lessening of buying interest has eased the supply position of aluminum paste and powder. However, they cautioned that both waterpower and metallic aluminum are still critically short, and that any upsurge in inquiry will throw the market into narrow supply again. Stocks of antimony oxide were said to be meeting the fair demand easily, but there was no oversupply.

All carbon blacks were readily available last week. Sales were reported to be holding up fairly well in the face of the normal seasonal decline in demand. Although quicksilver was higer during the week, mercuric oxides remained steady. It was the opinion of the trade that mercury salts are a good buy at the present time, as quotations are out of line with the high-priced quicksilver involved in their manufacture. Zinc oxide demand let up a bit last week, and supplies eased slightly. Producers attributed the falling off in interest to the large inventories amassed by consuming trades during the December rush when buyers placed heavy orders to take advantage of the old, lower-priced schedule.

A spokesman for one alkyd resin concern predicted that the volume of business during 1949 would be about 10 percent under last year's levels. Meanwhile, one line of alkyds fell off one-half cent to 3 cents during the week. Another maker dropped one grade 1½ cents, while a seller of special plasticizing alkyds lowered two grades 1¾ cents to 5½ cents.

The Calcutta shellac market was very steady during most of the week. Nevertheless, New York prices on bleached grades moved up one cent per pound. Orange lacs held firm. Dimethyl sebacate was down one-half cent. Tricresyl phosphate quotations were steady, and supplies were reported to be approximately in balance with demand.

Animal fatty acids, taking their cue from the weaker fats and oils market, were off by 2¾ cents to 6 cents. Imported casein brought three-quarter cent to one cent less in New York last week, and stearates received reductions of 3 cents per pound across-the-board.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, Savannah, WW, X, 8c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, 1c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Animal fatty acids, 2¾c. to 6c. per lb.
Casein, imp., acid-precip., ¾c. to 1c. per lb.
Dimethyl sebacate, ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, B, 15c. per 100 lbs.
D, 31c. per 100 lbs.
E, 40c. per 100 lbs.
F, G, 25c. per 100 lbs.
H, I, K, M, N, 30c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 35c. per 100 lbs.
Stearates, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 — August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
235.2	235.2	224.3	182.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Despite continuance of the waterpower drought and the critical shortage of aluminum metal, the supply situation of these pigment materials was noticeably better last week. Easement was attributed to a slackening in buying interest, notably from the paint trade. Prices, at the same time, were steady, and there were no indications of any moves within the immediate future.

Antimony Oxide—Business was regarded as fair during the past week. Supplies were reported to be meeting demand easily, but there was no surplus to speak of. Quotationwise, the market was unchanged, holding at 34c. to 35c. per pound for the ceramic grade and 35¾c. to 37c. per pound for paint grades.

Black, Carbon—All types were in good supply last week. Shortages in some areas still existed, but these were described as temporary and local. Sales of both channel and furnace blacks were reported to be standing up fairly well in view of the normal seasonal decline in demand. With the exception of very fine furnace, which is expected to narrow somewhat when the government's cold rubber program gets underway, producers anticipated no difficulty in meeting trade requirements throughout the coming year. Demand from the rubber industry is expected to follow the prewar pattern in 1949, hitting its peak during the second and third quarters when tire sales reach their high-water mark. Carbon black prices last week were steady for all quantities. Even less-carload shipments, which are sold on a delivered basis, were firm, with makers apparently absorbing the recent increase in freight rates.

Blue, Peacock—Production during November, as reported by the United States Tariff Commission, totaled 266,717 pounds. This compares with the October output of 172,833 pounds and 284,004 pounds in September.

Cadmium Colors—Although metallic cadmium was very short, there was apparently enough of these pigment materials available last week to satisfy current moderate demand. Prices were unchanged.

Copper Oxide—While copper metal remained in very short supply, stocks of this low-volume pigment were reported to be ample in the face of fair demand from shipbuilders. Prices held at former levels.

Iron Oxide—Arrivals during the past week aggregated 7 casks of iron oxide from Liverpool. Meanwhile, Spanish oxide, while still on the low side, were considered to be sufficiently stocked in view of current buying interest, which remained slow. Prices were firm.

Lead Pigments—The seasonal decline in demand notwithstanding, stocks of these materials remained at a low ebb last week. Pig lead continued extremely scarce, with pigment manufacturers still in fierce competition with battery manufacturers for raw stocks. No easement in the situation was expected until 1950. Prices held at former levels.

Mercuric Oxides — Quicksilver was higher in last week's market, but quotations of mercury salts were unaffected. Interest in mercury, quoted at $90 to 93.50 per flask, was non-existent, and the prices were almost wholly nominal. Yet, makers of the oxides regarded their products as good buys, since current listings ($1.93 to $1.95 on the yellow and $2 to $2.02 per pound on the red) are believed to be out of line with the cost of quicksilver involved in their manufacture. Nevertheless, inquiry continued moderate.

Zinc Borate—Prices continued stable. Demand was on a par with previous levels. Supplies were similarly without variance. Current quotations are as follows:—East of Pacific Coast, 13½c. to 17½c. per pound, and Pacific Coast, 16½c. to 20¾c.

Zinc Oxide—The price structure was firm last week. Because buyers placed large orders in December to take advantage of the old, lower-priced schedule, demand was reported to be off. As a result, the supply position, though still definitely on the narrow side, was somewhat less tight than heretofore. Meanwhile, the zinc metal situation remained critical. One producer of zinc oxide was reported to be running at only 50 percent of capacity, due to strikes at two of that company's zinc metal plants.

Zirconium Oxide—Prices were without change. Business of a new producer was reported to be getting better, despite evidence to the contrary for other pigment materials.

Fillers and Extenders

Diatomaceous Earth — Supplies continued ample during the week. Demand remained steady at moderate levels. Prices were firm.

Fuller's Earth—The market position of this material was substantially unchanged last week. Stocks were plentiful. Inquiry was fair. Listings were maintained.

Kyanite—Importations during the week totaled 701 tons of kyanite ore from Mombassa.

Mica—Despite higher freight costs, mica quotations continued stable last week. Apparently producers were absorbing the increase in freight, but how long this situation would continue was a question. As of press time, there were no signs of any price moves. Supplies were ample for the most part, but there was no surplus. Arrivals during the week totaled 2,080

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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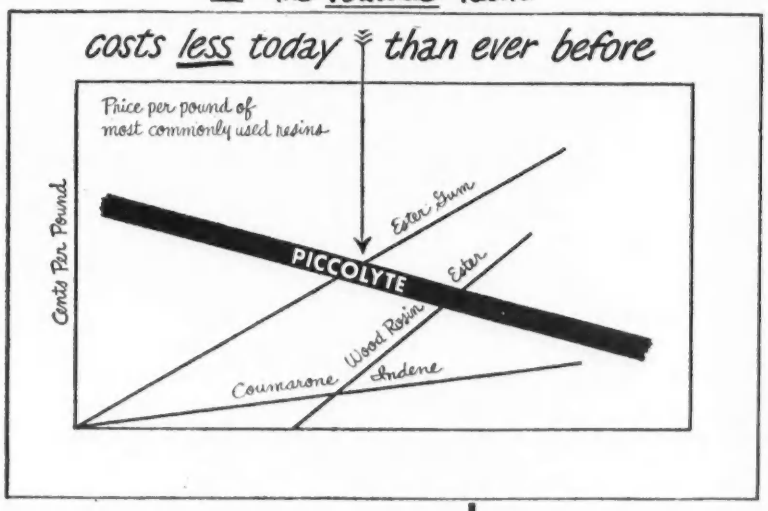

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CLEVELAND — S. S. Skelton
DETROIT — C. W. Hess Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
LOUISVILLE — Deeks & Sprinkel Co.
MONTREAL, CAN. — Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — C. N. Sutton
PHILADELPHIA — Loos & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH — Jos. A Burns
PORTLAND, ORE. — Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
ST. LOUIS — Harry G. Knapp
SAN FRANCISCO — E. M. Wells
SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
TORONTO, CAN. — A. St Paterson

cases of mica from London, Calcutta, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Dar Es Salaam.

Magnesium Silicate—Domestic talc continued on the short side. Imported material, however, remained ample. Received during the week were 1,500 bags of talc from Bordeaux.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—One producer announced reductions on 40 percent of that line ranging in amount from ½c. to 3c. per pound. At the same time, another maker lowered one grade 1½c., while a manufacturer of special plasticizing alkyds decreased two grades by 1¾c. to 5½c. per pound. Inquiry remained as slow as ever during the week. Supplies were regarded to be ample in the face of slack demand.

A spokesman for one company stated that the volume of resin business during 1949 would probably be down about 10 percent under last year's levels. Other makers were reluctant to make any predictions, however, since the present decline in interest apparently is hitting some firms harder than others.

Nitrocellulose — Business was reported fair last week. Supplies were reported ample. Prices continued firm following recent 1c. declines in spirit-soluble grades. Following are current market quotations on spirit-soluble nitrocellulose: — 30-35 centipoises, ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 seconds, carload, works, dry weight, 33c., and same grades, l.c.l., same basis, 34c. to 36c. per pound.

Sulphonamide-Formaldehyde Resins—A maker of alkyl and aryl sulphonamide-formaldehydes reported last week that these materials are available for prompt shipment in commercial quantities. Prices are unchanged.

Natural Resins

Arrivals during the week aggregated 111 bags of copal gum from Manila and 716 bags of dammar from Singapore. The market was otherwise without feature. Business continued slow. Stocks were adequate. Prices were firm.

Shellac — Although Calcutta remained steady and quiet during most of last week, bleached grades in New York were up 1c. per pound. Orange lacs, however, continued firm. A rise in interest was reported, and dealers generally described business as reasonably good for January. Supplies were still sufficient to cover all trade requirements, despite the increase in inquiry and the overall narrowness of stocks. However, most sellers looked for a pinch in supplies, especially on the better orange grades, very shortly. Following are current bleached quotations:—Bonedry, bags, 1,500-pound lots, 67½c.; bonedry, barrels, 68c.; bonedry, kegs, 70c.; refined, bags, 77½c.; refined, barrels, 78c., and refined, kegs, 80c. per pound. Importations during the week totaled 385 bags of seedlac and 341 bags of shellac from Bangkok.

Naval Stores

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended January 28 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

Price per 100 lbs.

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday
B	$6.65	$6.65	$6.65	$6.65	$6.50	$8.00 $8.75
D	7.21	7.21	7.21	7.21	6.90	8.25 9.00
E	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25	7.00	8.45 9.20
F	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25	7.15	8.45 9.20
G	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25	7.15	8.45 9.20
H	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25	7.15	8.45 9.20
I	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25	7.15	8.45 9.20
K	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25	7.15	8.45 9.20
M	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25	7.15	8.45 9.20
N	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.15	8.50 9.25
WG	7.50	7.50	7.45	7.45	7.35	8.60 9.35
WW	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.85	8.75 9.50
X	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.85	8.75 9.50

Drums

Sales	200	...	189	...	449
Receipts	512	...	978	...	156
Shipments					144
Stocks	16,649	16,649	17,627	17,627	17,639

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange — Bulk — Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.) Friday
Per gal.	.37¼	.37¼	.37¼	.37¼	.37¾	.43½ .54
Sales, bbls.	320	...	...	...	326	
Receipts, bbls.	...	...	491	...	536	
Shipments, bbls.	109	...	112	...	2,751	
Stocks, bbls.	14,595	14,595	14,974	14,974	12,759	

Lacquer Materials

Sebacates — Quotations on dimethyl sebacate declined ½c. per pound during the week. Other sebacate plasticizers, which were reduced recently, remained firm. Buying interest was said to be reasonably active, due primarily to the lower schedules prevailing on these mate-

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Xylol	V M & P Naphtha	Dipentine
Toluol	Stoddard Solvent	Pine Oil
Hi-Flash	Mineral Spirits	Pinene
ALCOHOLS	**ESTERS**	**KETONES**
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Isopropyl	Ethyl Acetate	Diacetone
Butyl	Isopropyl Acetate	Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Amyl	Amyl Acetate	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone

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rials. Sales were reported up. Supplies of all types are still ample. Current quotations on dimethyl sebacate follow:—Drums, carload, 72½c.; less carload, 73c., and tanks, 71c. per pound.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Shipments of both coaltar and petroleum grades were reported to be moving nicely. The supply position was said to be approximately in balance with demand. Buying interest, which sloughed off for several weeks, is again on the rise. There are some spot shortages, but they are for specific formulations. The United States Tariff Commission reported November production of tricresyl phosphate at 1,111,106 pounds, which compares with 1,437,270 pounds in October and 1,518,523 pounds in September.

Miscellaneous Materials

Animal Fatty Acids—Reflecting declines in the fats and oil market, these materials dropped 2¾c. to 6c. per pound last week. Current quotations range from 15¾c. to 37¼c. per pound.

Asbestos—There was no change in the market position of this material last week. Long fibers were still short, while short-fibered asbestos continued adequate. Prices were steady. Imported were 11,470 bags of asbestos from Lourenco Marques and Capetown.

Casein—New York prices on the imported grade were down again last week, dropping ¾c. to 1c. per pound. However, the new quotation (25¼c. to 25½c. per pound, ex dock) brought forth little or no added buying interest. Consumers, who have been inactive for some time, apparently were holding back in the expectation of further declines. Talk of the purported Argentine devaluation of the peso died down. The move, which has gone through an on-again-off-again stage for months, was off again as of press time. Some dealers believe that the whole idea will be shelved, at least, for the time being.

Meanwhile, domestic listings were steady at 30c., but there was no business. Milk powder was lower, but no appreciable improvement was noted in the domestic casein situation. Arrivals during the past week totaled 1,000 bags of casein from La Plata.

Glue—There was no change in the market position. Offerings of bone grades were plentiful. Hide glues continued scarce. Prices were steady. Importations aggregated 2,324 bags of bones from La Plata and Brisbane and 200 rolls and 92 bales from Buenos Aires and Barranquilla.

Graphite—Imported last week were 100 bags of graphite from Le Havre. The market was otherwise without feature.

Gypsum — Arrivals during the week totaled 15,874 tons of crude gypsum from Hautsport.

Lecithin—Inquiry was slow. Supplies, though a little narrower than heretofore, were ample. Prices held steady at 15c. to 17½c. for unbleached and 16c. to 18½c. per pound for bleached.

Stearates — Reflecting waning demand and declines in stearic acid, reduction of 3c. across-the-board were effected on all grades last week. Supplies were plentiful. Buying interest was weak.

Naval Stores Output In December Reported

Production of turpentine and rosin during December, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, totaled 47,080 barrels and 162,290 drums, respectively.

Output of turpentine was composed of 18,390 barrels of gum turpentine and 28,690 barrels of wood turpentine. The rosin figure was made up of 67,679 barrels of gum rosin and 94,620 barrels of wood rosin. Production of miscellaneous naval stores included 2,020 barrels of dipentene, 12,190 of pine oil, 9,100 of pinetar and 3,130 of other monocyclic hydrocarbons.

Gum and wood turpentine stocks at the close of December aggregated 219,250 barrels. On December 31, 538,780 drums of gum and wood rosin were held. Dipentene, pine oil, pinetar and other hydrocarbon stocks at the end of the month were indicated at 5,660, 38,710, 4,750 and 25,790 barrels each.

Binney & Smith International Names Polachi to Sales Post

The Binney & Smith Company International, foreign operations subsidiary of the Binney & Smith Company, pigments manufacturer, New York, has appointed Charles A. Polachi to its technical sales staff. Mr. Polachi, who was formerly associated with the development department of the United States Rubber Company, will be primarily concerned with foreign sales and technical service of rubber compounding materials.

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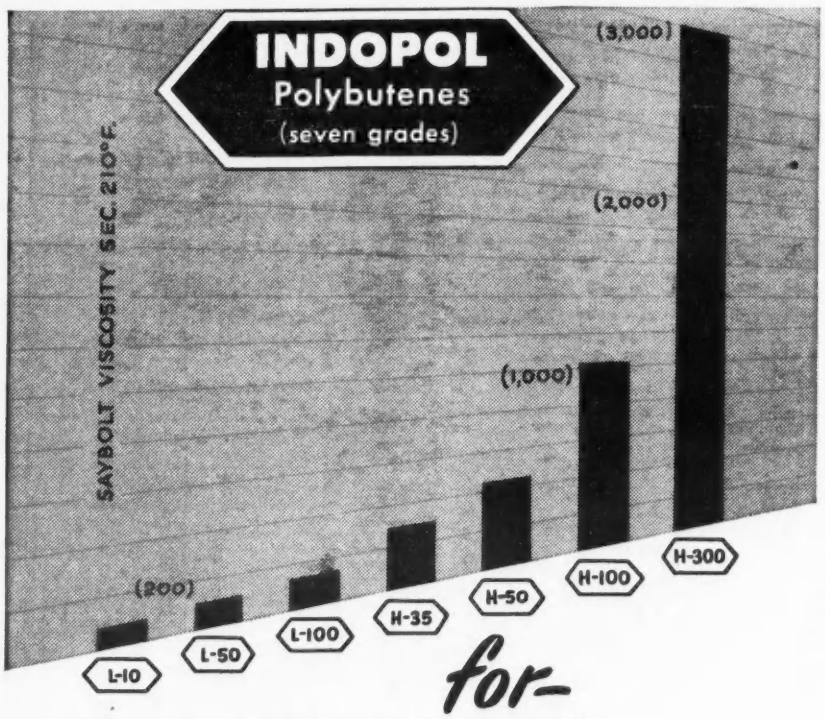

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Kennedy Feted on Retirement As NPVLA Committee Head

Paul S. Kennedy, of Interchemical Corporation and president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, was feted at a testimonial dinner by the national organization on January 27 at the Statler hotel, New York. The dinner, held under the auspices of NPVLA's advisory board, industrial finishes division, steering and laquer committees, was tendered upon the occasion of Mr. Kennedy's retirement as chairman of the national steering committee after fifteen years of service in that post.

Highlight of the ceremony was the presentation of a silver tray bearing the signatures of 62 leaders in the paint industry by Ernest T. Trigg, chairman of the board of NPVLA. Joseph Battley, president of the group, was also present to join in the tribute to Mr. Kennedy.

Among those attending from the New York area were Thurlow Campbell, president of Valspar Corporation; O. J. S. deBrun, Egyptian Manufacturing Company; A. E. Horn, Sun Chemical Corporation; J. H. Wood, Standard Varnish Works; C. W. Slocum and J. A. Wilson, Bechwith-Chandler Company; Carl J. Schuman, Hilo Varnish Corporation; T. E. Murphy, Pratt & Lambert; A. O. Allen, Vitavar Corporation; C. J. Roa, J. R. Esposito and J. E. Morris, Interchemical Corporation.

Water Paint Makers Fined In Antitrust Decision

Fines totaling $15,500 were imposed upon three corporations and three individuals engaged in the manufacture and sale of water thinned paints and water mixed paints by the United States District Court at St. Louis, Mo., on January 27, upon pleas of nolo contendere to an antitrust indictment, it was announced by the Department of Justice.

Defendants and the amount of the fines imposed upon each were: Reardon Company, St. Louis, $4,000; L. A. McLean, west coast manager of the Reardon Company, $750; Muralo Company, Staten Island, N. Y., $4,000; Chester Braham, vice-president and general manager of Muralo, $750; Wesco Waterpaints, Inc., Berkeley, Calif., $4,000, and J. G. Penniman, vice-president and general manager of Wesco, $2,000.

The indictments, which were returned on November 18, 1948, charged the corporate defendants and the officials with fixing and stabilizing the prices of water thinned and water mixed paints. The defendants were also charged with agreeing upon arbitrary freight charges and classification of customers.

Du Pont Realigns Plastics Sales Dept. Organization

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has reorganized and relocated the sales department of the industrial division of its plastics department, effective tomorrow. The principal sales offices of the division were formerly located at Arlington, N. J.

Under the reorganization, sales will be handled only through three main regional offices in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. District sales offices in Boston and Detroit will be maintained as subdivisions of the New York and Chicago regional offices. Sales executive, advertising and product development offices will be moved to Wilmington, and the technical service section will remain in Arlington.

The regional sales offices will be in charge of E. H. Tyson at 7 South Dearborn street, Chicago; W. J. Ambersley, 845 East Sixtieth street, Los Angeles, and M. M. Taylor for New York, with temporary offices at Arlington until new quarters in New York City can be made ready.

Monsanto Appoints Short To New Plastics Div. Post

Kenneth M. Short has been named purchasing agent for Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division at Springfield, Mass. He assumes his new duties February 1, having previously served as acting purchasing agent. Mr. Short joined the receiving department of Fiberloid Corporation, which later became Monsanto's plastics division, in 1924, and was transferred to the purchasing department in 1933.

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American Can Vice-Pres.

Harvey C. Hopkins has been named vice-president in charge of purchasing and traffic of the American Can Company, New York. Mr. Hopkins, who joined the company in 1925, has been its general manager of purchases since 1944. He formerly served as assistant manager, and later manager, of the enameling and decorating division.

Binney & Smith Assigns Emmett to Research Post

Binney & Smith Company, New York, has appointed R. A. Emmett assistant technical director in charge of rubber service, with headquarters in New York. For the past three years he has been technical service representative in the Akron, Ohio, office. Before joining Binney & Smith, Mr Emmett was with B. F. Goodrich Company assigned to research and development compounding of synthetic rubber.

Hercules Issues Annual Report

The Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., conducted a conference at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on January 26 to issue and discuss its annual report with a group of business and financial editors. Edward B. Morrow, vice-president of the company, discussed the report and commented on the various activities of the company during the past year. In addition, a motion picture entitled "Problem—Solution—Result," that illustrated the operations of the company's various divisions and explained the applications of its products, was shown.

Phila. Paint Club Meets

The Philadelphia Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association was addressed by Dr. Wilton M. Krogman, professor of physical anthropology at the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, at its recent meeting at the Adelphia hotel. Dr. Krogman spoke on "The Story of Murder in the Bones."

Rockwell Retires

—*Continued from page 5*

pointed to the executive committee in 1927 and was elected a vice-president in 1937.

At the same time, the company announced the appointment of Fehl J. Shirley as assistant manager of its titanium division and of Luther Strole to succeed him as manager of industrial relations. The company has also appointed George B. Coale assistant general manager of its baroid sales division, effective February 15.

Mr. Shirley joined the company in 1916 and became superintendent of the St. Louis plant of the titanium division in 1933. The 1937 he became superintendent of the Sayreville plant; was appointed company production manager in 1943, and was named manager of industrial relations in March of last year.

Mr. Strole, who has been assistant manager of industrial relations since March, 1948, joined the company in 1931. He served as supervisor of the St. Louis plant of the titanium division, and in 1940 was transferred to the personnel department of the Sayreville plant. He was appointed director of industrial relations of the titanium division in 1945.

Mr. Coale joined the company in 1935 and was mechanical superintendent of the Sayreville plant before entering the armed forces. Upon his return to the company he was named assistant chief engineer, and was advanced to chief engineer at the beginning of this year.

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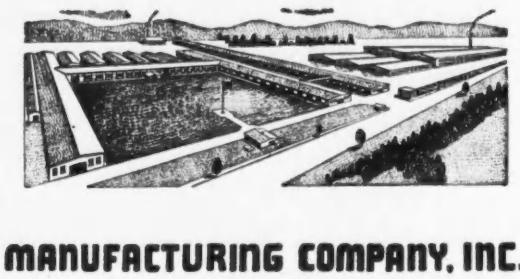
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SDMA Votes to Remain

—Continued from page 7

less tallow available to soap makers because cattle and pigs were fewer in number and were thinner due to the corn shortage.

The corn shortage has been alleviated, however, he said, and fatter and greater numbers of cattle will be available in 1949. In addition, he added, the pig crop in the Fall of 1948 was much greater than in the preceding year and that crop will be coming to market from April through September.

Available copra and coconut oil amounted to 625,000,000 pounds in 1948, compared with 745,000,000 pounds in 1947, according to Mr. Burtis. He added that the supply in 1949 should be about the same as 1948. The supply of vegetable oil foots should be up about 10 percent in 1949, he said, while lard should also be more available.

Mr. Burtis concluded by saying that demand for soap may fall off slightly in 1949 but that this slack would be taken up by a greater call for synthetic detergents.

No New Fats and Oils Controls

The government does not anticipate the imposition of any new controls over fats and oils during 1949, George Pritchard, director af the fats and oils branch of the Department of Agriculture, reported. He said the world shortage is expected to continue, especially in regard to edible oils, but that there is an adequate domestic supply of soap making items.

Mr. Pritchard added that should supplies improve on any specific items, his branch will consider lifting allocation controls entirely on that particular item.

Speaking of prices, Mr. Pritchard pointed out that he did not think prices on consumer items such as soap accurately reflect prices on fats and oils.

Another speaker, W. B. Snow, assistant director of the trade practice conference division of the Federal Trade Commission, discussed "Eliminating Unfair Practices by the Conference Procedure."

Buyers' Market Necessary

Raymond Dickey, former chief counsel for the senate small business committee, pointed out that the United States is the only country in the world today which is still dedicated to a system of free enterprise, and that the "little fellow" is the balance wheel in this system.

The system, he declared, depends on a surplus of goods on the market, so that there has to be a buyers market. If a condition of a sellers' market develops, he said, then distribution is the responsibility of a small group of people who have the available goods. This is not free enterprise, he added.

Mr. Dickey pointed out that under a sellers' market, distribution is made on the basis of profit and that this leads to charges of monopoly and cartel, which eventually results in government action, such as allocation controls. That, he said, ends the system of free enterprise.

The speaker emphasized the need of small businessmen to have adequate representation in Washington so that steps can be taken to prevent the big industries from squeezing them out and thus hog the distribution.

Economic and Political Outlook

The luncheon speaker, Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, discussed the "Economic and Political Outlook as a Business Man Views It," and declared that there is a changed political philosophy in this country and that the outlook is not too bright. He listed these facts:—

1. The United States now has a more active labor government than did England under Ramsey McDonald after the first world war.

2. The government as it is now constituted may be considered far to the left of center.

3. The government has under consideration a number of steps which can not be considered anything by semi-socialistic.

Mr. Magnus pointed to the plans enacted or now under consideration for increased and broader social security benefits, old age pensions, substantial Federal insurance funds, educational programs and similar measures encouraged by the present administration. He said that all conclusions point to a more complete subjugation of the economic system to the political system.

No Depression in View

Turning to present day business, Mr. Magnus declared that although the sellers' market is gone and trade seems to be on the weak side, there is no depression upon us. "It is merely a fog," he said, "through which we will have to grope our way for the present."

The bright side of the picture, he said, is that America is robust and its growth and development has come about in the past only under conditions of a buyers' market.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

With consuming inquiry at low ebb and liberal available stocks, the oils and fats market continued to move downward last week. The price index declined to 157.0, against 173.9, a month ago and 241.6 at this time last year.

Trading was of light volume and took place at buyers' terms. Bids were from ¼ to ½ cent below asking prices and after their acceptance buyers only took moderate quantities and further reduced bids.

Coconut oil was easier with copra and light sales were noted at a fractional decline. Cottonseed oil and soybean oils were also off fractionally, with the latter under more selling pressure than other edible oils. There was a noticeable decline in consuming demand for refined edible oils, and tankcar buyers were reported taking moderate drum lots instead for immediate delivery.

Despite the supplemental export allocation for 40,000,000 pounds of tallow and grease, this market was weaker and moderate quantity of tallow sold fractionally lower to soapmakers. Export inquiry for tallow was reported limited with exporters seeking to purchase supplies packed in drums for shipment at about the same levels named for loose material.

While linseed oil was unchanged as a result of the government support program, other drying oils developed a weaker tone and dropped at least 1 cent per pound. Refined fish oils were under keen competition and tankcar sales of some grades were made at a reduction up to 1½ cents per pound. Oiticica oil also was off 1 cent and firm bids could have further shaded quotations for sizable quantities. Edible animal oils reflected cheaper lard and oleo oil and stearine were lower.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Fish oils, refined, 1c. to 1½c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1.50 per ton.
Oiticica oil, 1c. to 1¼c. per lb.
Oleo oil, 2c. per lb.
stearin, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb
Soybean oil, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
157.0	160.6	173.9	241.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Trend of the bleachable cottonseed oil futures market was mainly downward reflecting the weakness in lard, soybeans and grains during the major part of the week. However, on Thursday the market rallied with these commodities, caught local shorts, and stop loss orders and scored moderate gains. The quiet demand for crude cottonseed oil and other competing oils of late continued to depress the market. Consuming inquiry for refined oils also has fallen off, and demand limited to immediate delivery. Refined winterized cottonseed oil was lower at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet. Trading was spasmodic at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, Southeast and Valley. Sales in Texas took place at 13¾c. and later at 14¼c. for January-March shipment.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended January 28 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	339	17.45	16.53	16.69S
May	493	17.38	16.47	16.65S
July	117	17.25	16.40	16.50S
September	2	16.90	16.65	15.80@16.50
October	14	16.35	15.68	15.70S
December	..	....	....	15.00B
January	..	....	....	15.00N

Total sales—965 tankcars.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil was sold at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Valley, and 14c. bid. Mills not pressing sales. Soybean oil quoted at 13½c. to 14c., same basis. Prime cottonseed held at $60 per ton, ginning points. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, quoted at $61.50 per ton, Memphis. Cottonseed cake, 41 percent, held at $54 per ton, bulk, Mississippi mills. Soybean meal, 41 and 44 percent, $62 per ton, sacked, February shipment. Considerable export business developing in cottonseed cake and soybean meal. Practically no peanut meal available.

Linseed Oil

Conditions in this market continued dull last week. Demand was confined to limited quantities for immediate delivery and inquiry for forward requirements was conspicuous by its absence. Quotations were unchanged and could have been shaded for quantity business. Raw oil was named at 27.6c. per pound, tankcars and 28.8c. per pound, drums, carlots. New York delivery. Trading in other drying oils also was slow. Tung oil was quoted at 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York, with light trading at ¼c. less.

PMA reported the purchase of 465 tankcars of raw linseed oil at 26.7c. and 27.3c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, during the period December 23-January 17.

Minneapolis — Oil market was an extremely quiet affair with demand limited to a hand to mouth basis and no interest in offerings on a deferred basis. Shipping instructions were in steady volume and there was a fair movement into consuming channels. Production continued at a relatively high rate with surplus oil being moved to the government's buying agency in steady fashion.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	6,480,000	6,300,000
Since Sept. 1	91,358,000	148,040,000

Flaxseed—Trading was sharply reduced by the light seed receipts due to inclement weather.

Minneapolis — Flaxseed demand was sharply reduced as receipts at Minneapolis were the lightest since March, 1948. Storms, blizzard conditions and extremely cold weather virtually halted the movement of grains from the West and flax suffered a very sharp decline.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	90,100	175,100	91,800	22,100
Since Sept. 1	25,222,900	16,955,500	4,658,940	2,456,800

Other Vegetable Oils

Coconut—Business was dull. Market was easier, off ½c. Crude oil was sold at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, Pacific coast, January-March shipment.

Copra—Trading was slow. Prices were easier with the Philippine market. Offers were named at about $195 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Sales were reported at $186 per long ton, f.o.b. Philippines for shipment to Canada, about 1,000 tons were involved.

Corn—Prices for crude were off ½c. and light sales were noted at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for prompt shipment. Refined oil was inactive and nominal at 18¼c. per pound, same basis.

Oiticica—This market was easier and trading took place at a decline of about 1c. per pound. Moderate lots of liquid were sold at 16¾c. per pound, drums, New York, spot delivery. Tankcars were available at the same figure, with consuming interest lacking.

Olive—Imports of edible oil totaled 1,305 drums at New York last week, consisting of 860 drums from Algiers, 345 from Spain and 100 from Italy. Demand for oil on spot was quiet.

Peanut—Tight supply conditions kept prices several cents above competing oils. Crude oil was scarce, with last sales reported at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast. Refined oil was steady at 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Soybean—Quiet demand and increased selling pressure weakened this market. Sales of crude oil took place at 13½c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. mills for January-May shipment, a decline of ½c. Refined edible was nominal at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended January 28, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	..	....	....	15.00B
May	..	....	....	15.00B
July	..	....	....	14.75B
September	..	....	....	14.75B
October	..	....	....	13.25B
December	..	....	....	13.25B
January	..	....	....	13.25B

Total sales—None.

Tung—Business was inactive. Market was more or less nominal. Sales of an occasional tankcar were reported at 20¾c. per pound, New York basis, though 21c. was generally asked.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buying interest was quiet. Quotations were reduced ¼c. per pound

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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with the decline in tallow. Offers were liberal. Choice white was nominal at 8½c. per pound, loose, yellow 7¾c. and house, 7¼c.

Lard—This market was unsettled and easy, and reflected fluctuations in soybeans and grains. Prime steam lard was offered at 13⅛c. per pound, loose, Chicago, with buying interest lacking.

Tallow—Quotations were reduced another ¼c. Soapmakers purchased moderate quantities at the decline. Export inquiry was light and some business took place in extra at 10½c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. Fancy was quoted at 8¾c. per pound, loose extra, 8½c. and special, 8¼c.

Animal Oils

Grease Oils — Small lot trading was noted at the recent decline. Quotations were unchanged.

Oleo—This market was easy with competing oils and quotations were lower and nominal at 15c. to 17c. per pound, tierces, depending upon quantity.

Oleo Stearine—Inquiry was inactive and the market was easier. Quotations were nominal at 13½c. to 14c. per pound, barrels, New York.

Fish Oils

Crude Fish Oils — Trading was slow. Refiners showed little interest in replacements. Prices were merely nominal for crude sardine at 11c. and menhaden at 12c. per pound, works.

Los Angeles — The sardine oil market was slow. The catch, while better than that of last year, is not enough to supply the demand. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported 149,874 tons landed this year through January 22, compared with 93,356 tons for the same period last season.

Refined Fish Oil—Increased offerings and quiet demand weakened the market and quotations declined 1c. to 1½c. per pound, as to grade. Trading was not improved by the lower prices and tankcar sales of refined alkali reported at further concessions on firm bids. Light pressed was quoted at 16c., alkali refined, 17c. and kettle boiled 18½c. per pound, tankcars. Drums, carlots were 1.2c. higher.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Unseasonable, warm weather continued to prevent much increase in dairy feed production, consequently, there was not much improvement in demand for meal. During the past week most activity has centered in the Valley with prices up about $1. Loose slab 41 percent cake was bid $53.50 per ton f.o.b. Valley common points February, with exporters taking about 2,000 tons. Trading was more or less at a standstill in the Southeast, whereas sacked 41 percent meal was offered $59 per ton Georgia and $60 South Carolina for spot shipment with February discounted $1.

Linseed Meal—Inquiry slow. Meal for spot delivery lower.

Minneapolis—Demand for meal was slow and prices declined to $77.50 per ton bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, January shipment. February meal quoted around $74.50 but demand was not too broad and resellers were reported to be discounting the February basis. Meal for February-June shipment (equal amounts each month) quoted at $65 per ton with demand rather limited.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	11,100,000	12,720,000
Since Sept. 1	255,560,000	228,222,000

Peanut Meal—Government last week

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sold a few hundred tons of peanuts for crushing, because they were unsuitable for shelling. The small amount of meal produced from these peanuts was sold at $67, per ton sacked 41 percent basis f.o.b. mills.

Soybean Meal—This market continues to show strength, mainly because the poultry mash business is very good. Bulk 41 percent expeller meal basis Decatur held $64 per ton January, $59 February and $53.50 April through September inclusive. In February there will be some production of sacked 45 percent in North Carolina and mills ideas are $65.50.

Waxes

Beeswax—An easier tone was noted in crude grades, though prices were unchanged and more or less nominal. Refined grades were quiet and unchanged.

Carnauba—With demand slow and offering quite liberal, the spot market continued easy. Inquiry for shipment was quiet, in view of reports the Brazilian government contemplated placing a floor price on shipments of No. 2 chalky. This unsettled the primary market as interest was withdrawn in combination sales with other grades. On the spot, No. 2 chalky was nominal at 66c. to 68c. per pound; No. 3, North country crude 73c. to 75c. and refined, 78c. to 80c.; No. 1, yellow, $1.08 to $1.10, and No. 2, $1.06 to $1.08.

Margarin Output Smaller

Margarin production totaled 72,377,000 pounds in November, compared with 79,625,000 pounds in October and 81,805,000 pounds in November, 1947, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

	November Pounds 1948	1947
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	62,112,430	74,097,688
Withdrawn tax-paid	63,597,666	74,262,568
Used in Uncolored Margarin		
Butter flavor	2,076	281
Coconut oil	7,654	178,934
Corn oil	1,510	422,890
Cottonseed oil	35,321,060	41,717,714
Derivative of glycerin	92,203	126,459
Diacetyl	331	165
Lecithin	96,441	100,360
Milk	10,513,352	12,522,033
Monostearin	57,221	87,941
Neutral lard	294,320	244,418
Oleo oil	247,780	245,628
Oleo stearin	271,040	335,586
Oleo stock	29,290	57,445
Peanut oil	281,540	125,456
Salt	1,919,122	2,245,680
Soda, benzoate of	43,019	57,587
Sodium sulpho acetate	4,183	5,620
Soybean flakes	430	.....
Soybean oil	13,821,626	17,101,183
Vitamin concentrate	9,632	11,710
Total	63,013,830	75,587,090
Production of colored oleomargarin	10,264,607	7,708,182
Withdrawn tax-paid	9,399,449	3,962,373
Used in Colored Margarin		
Butter flavor	248	66
Coconut oil	1,884	1,811,440
Color	6,430	4,162
Corn oil	528	169
Cottonseed flakes	.....	3,013
Cottonseed oil	5,654,903	2,427,935
Derivative of glycerin	15,640	9,402
Diacetyl	65	66
Lecithin	16,026	6,760
Milk	1,747,974	1,296,751
Monostearin	5,255	4,404
Neutral lard	31,071	3,429
Oleo oil	17,187	1,714
Oleo stock	300	.....
Peanut oil	11,828	6,600
Salt	318,453	247,209
Soda, benzoate of	5,868	3,206
Soybean flakes	500	.....
Soybean oil	2,586,025	1,972,561
Soybean stearin	.....	10,575
Vitamin concentrate	1,355	921
Total	10,421,540	7,810,383

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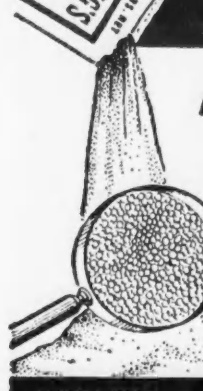

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1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
3—Houchin 18" x 30" 4-Roll Granite Stone Mills.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, late type, 2 H.P.
2—Manton Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizers, type 200 & 300.
Devine 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills.
1—250 gal. lead-lined Kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard Knapp Can Labeler.
2—Burkhard 38" & 30" Revolving Pans.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3" x 2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Samco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jack. Agit. Kettles, 350, 400, 500 gals.
25—Stainless Tanks, 50 to 3,000 gals.
1—Colton Hand Tube Filler.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines.
10—Stainless steel, jacketed Kettles, new & used, 30 to 500 gals.
12—Alum. Jack. Kettles, 30 to 100 gals.
18—Copper Jack. Kettles, 2, 20, 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼-2 HP.
1—Lab. double steel Ball Mill.
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 2 gal. sizes, Single, Double & up to 8 Jars.
1—Abbe 2 Jar Mill, 2 gal. Jars.
1—Abbe No. 0 Rotary Cutter 5 H P
1—Williams No. 3 Hammer Mill.
3—Jeffrey & Stedman Hammer Mills 12" x 9", 15" x 8" & 24" x 11".
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
4—Day Pot Mills, 24" x 32" dia.
6—Centrifugals 26", 30" & 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills
4—Dopp Jack Kettles 10 to 60 gals.
1—Blystone 2,500 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack Spiral Mixer
2—Worth, 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
1—Double Stand Steel 4-Roller Mill
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry Chip, Liquid, etc.

Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
90 WEST ST., NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
WOrth 2-5745

PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

3—NEW 65 gallon jacketed C. I. DOPP kettles with hinged covers.
1—J. H. Day "Hercules" 6 barrel heavy duty mixer.
1—J. H. Day "Imperial" 75 gallon—jacketed sigma blade tilting mixer.
1—Readco 100 gallon tilting jacketed heavy duty mixer.
4—24"x48" single ribbon and paddle dry powder mixers.
2—Sperry 24" C. I. one eye open delivery filter presses.
1—19½" dia. x 15" deep ⅝" thick stainless steel kettle with bolted cover. Capacity 35 gallons.
1—Western Bear Cat size 2A Shredder.
1—Gum crusher with 14"x14" hopper.
3—Lehmann 12"x30" five roller water cooled mills.
1—Lehmann 18"x48" five roller water cooled mill.
1—J. H. Day 16"x40" three roller water cooled mill.
1—Kent 12"x30" three roller water cooled mill.

Distributors for Crocker Wheeler Electric Motors and Generators.

Full line of pumps, tanks, kettles and mills of all kinds.

Ask for latest stock sheet "H".

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
AFFILIATE OF EMIL A. SCHROTH
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FOR SALE

Steel Storage Tanks

8—8,000 gallon, Coiled or Non-Coiled TANK CAR TANKS.

20—10,000 gallon, Coiled TANK CAR TANKS

Available at Once!

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, INC.
"Founded 1920"
13454 S. Brainard Ave., Chicago 33, Ill.
"ANYTHING containing IRON or STEEL"

FOR SALE

AGITATORS—MIXERS

3—Read Heavy duty, double arm, jktd., tilting, 150 to 250 gal. wkg. cap.
1—W & P Heavy duty, double arm, jktd., tilting, 100 gal.
1—B-P Heavy duty, double arm, jktd., vacuum, 15 gal.
4—Ribbon type Powder, 200 & 800 lb.
1—Day Ribbon Mixer, jktd., 170 gal.
2—Vertical ½ HP 1750 RPM xpl.
40—Portable, ¾ HP to 1 HP.
1—Lancaster Intensive EAG—4, 59" encl. bed, stainless, 10 HP mot. & elev.
8—Jktd. Steel Mixing Tanks, to 2200 gal.

AUTOCLAVES

1—Aluminum, 100 gal., jktd. & agit.
1—Iron, 130 gal., jktd.

DRYERS

1—P & S Tray, 1,030 sq. ft.
3—Double Drum, atm., 22" x 38".
1—Rotary Steam Tube, 5'6" x 30'.

FILTERS

1—Sweetland No. 10, C.I. body, on 2" centers, 53 bronze leaves.
1—Rotary Vac. 8' x 8', acid proof.
1—Rotary Vac. 8' x 6', stainless.
1—Rotary Vac. 6' x 3', steel.
5—P & F, Cast Iron, 24", 30", 42".
2—P & F, bronze, 30", 18".
2—P & F, wood, 30", 12".
1—Recessed Plate, C.I., 36".

KETTLES

1—Glasscote, 300 gal., glass lined, jktd., agit., closed.
1—Pfaudler, 5 gal., glass lined, jktd., agit., closed.
1—Aluminum, 1,000 gal., jktd. & agit.
1—Dopp steel, 300 gal., jktd. & agit.
1—Dopp steel, 300 gal., jktd.
15—Stainless Steel, 100 lb., jktd., 50, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500 gal.
20—Stainless Clad & Stainless, 40 lb., jktd., 25, 30, 40, 60, 75, 80 gal.

MILLS—PULVERIZERS

4—Colloid, U. S. & Premier, 6", 15".
3—Abbe Pebble 6' x 8', 26" x 12".
1—Hardinge Conical Ball, 4'6" x 24".
2—Hammer, Williams No. 1.
8—Attrition: Robinson 22"; Bauer 24"; Sprout Waldon 16", 20", 30".
1—Mikro Pulverizer, No. 1.

TANKS

45—Stainless, open top, 30 to 500 gal.
1—Stainless, rectang. open, 1,000 gal.
1—Stainless, horiz, 6,000 gal., agit. & jktd. & insul.
33—Pfaudler glass-lined, 7500 & 8250 gal.
16—Copper, 8,000 to 11,000 gal.
29—Aluminum, 100 and 150 gal.
19—Wood, 3,600 to 13,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—DeLaval Centrifuges, No. 600.
4—Sharples Centrifuges, 16P, 18V.
8—Stokes 16 punch tablet presses.
8—Duriron Cent. Pumps, 90 GPM, 45'.
2—Vacuum Stills, 100 gal., jktd. & agit.
3—Water Stills, 30 & 250 GPH.
1—Aluminum Still, 175 gal., w/coils.
3—Stainless Gate Valves, 4".

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We Buy Surplus Equipment & Complete Plants

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1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 6' x 12'.

4—Proctor & Schwartz Truck Dryers (2 trucks, 4 trucks).
3—Shriver Recessed type C.I. Filter Presses, 24" x 24".
1—Vallez Lab. Filter No. 2E.
5—Vallez Lab. Filters No. 2B.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter, No. 18-S-12.
1—Crossley Porcelain lined, Pebble Mill, 100 gallons.
1—Allis Chalmers Ball Mill, 5'8" OD x 18' long, Granite slab lining, with drive.
1—Patterson Porcelain-lined Pebble Mill, 48" dia. x 24".

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
Est. 1886 UNionville 2-4900 UNION, N. J.

FOR SALE

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Reactor, 1,000 gals.
1—Glasscote 300 gal. Glass-Lined Reactor.
1—Glasscote 250 gal. Glass-Lined Reactor.
1—Glasscote 300 gal. Glass-Lined Vac. Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 1,500 gal. Closed Glass-Lined Pressure Kettle.
1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filter, 5'4"x8'.
4—Stainless Steel 48" Sus. Style Centrifuges, Imperforate & Perforate Baskets.
9—Stainless Steel Condensers, 150 sq. ft.
3—W. & P. Mixers; 2, 5 & 15 gals.
1—Charlotte Stainless Steel Colloid Mill, 20 H.P.
3—Eppenbach & Premier S.S. Lab Colloid Mills.
2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone-Lined Mills.
4—Day & Ross 20 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Horiz. Spiral Mixers, 25 lb. to 3,500 lb.
4—Vac. Shelf Dryers, Lab. to 20 Shelf.

New Stainless Steel Tanks and Jacketed Kettles—All Capacities. We Buy Your Surplus. Send for Bulletin A-22.

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533 WEST BROADWAY
New York 12, N. Y. GR 5-6680

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Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal. dished bottoms with stands.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel & Aluminum, 30 to 250 gal.
50—Pumps (Steam & Electric) used & new.
1—36" Stainless Klein Filter & Slurry Feeder—new.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank 42" x 52" steam Jacketed.
2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers, 8 & 24 cu. ft.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gal. each.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gal.
Sterilizers 18 x 18 and 24 x 27 with clamp-down covers & safety valves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18—24 plate.
1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. motor.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL 5—Steel Tanks 35' lg. 5' dia. ½" plate—like new.
60—Oak Tanks 3' x 12', closed top, galv. iron hoops & drawlugs—$90.00 each.

H. LOEB & SON :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

FINE EQUIPMENT

20—Stokes, Colton, Kux Tablet Presses, single punch and rotary, up to 2½" dia. tablets.
1—150-gal. DAY Pony Mixer.
10—Abbe, Patterson, Ball & Pebble Mills, from 30" x 30" to 4' x 6'.
12—Day, Robinson Dry Powder Mixers, up to 2,000 lbs.
6—Eppenbach, Premier Colloid Mills, from lab. size to 30 H.P. motors.
1—New Jersey, Model M. Pony Labeler.
1—Standard Knapp, No. 429 Shipping Case Top and Bottom Gluer and Sealer.
2—Devine 40" x 45" Vacuum 16-Shelf Dryers.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
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For Your Convenience
EFFECTIVE FEB. 1, 1949
OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICES
Warehouses and Shops
will be located at

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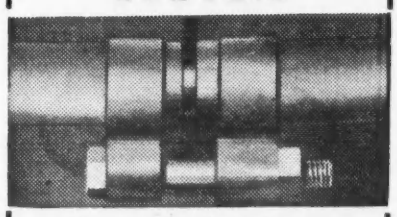
ATTRACTIVE ITEMS

12—2 Truck Atmospheric Steam Heated Ross Eng. Co. Truck Dryers, 500 sq. ft.
5—Abbe 6' x 8', 5' x 4' porcelain-lined, jacketed Pebble Mills, motor driven.
1—Patterson 3' x 4' jacketed, steel-lined Ball Mill.
20—Powder Mixers, 100 to 4,000 lbs.
2—3TH, 2TH Mikro Pulverizers.
1—Day Ro-Ball No. 81 Screener, 40" x 120", all stainless steel.
1—600 gal. stainless steel jacketed, agitated, closed Reaction Kettle.
10—Stainless Steel Kettles, 50 to 300 gals.
3—Pfaudler 60, 80, 150 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—Struthers Wells 400 gal., closed, jacketed, agitated Kettle.
4—Dopp 250, 150 gal. jacketed Kettles.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each with 20—42" x 42" shelves.
3—J. H. Day 3-Roll water-cooled Roller Mills, 12" x 32" and 16" x 40", M.D.
8—J. H. Day 80 and 100 gal. Lead Mixers.
1—Baker Perkins 4½ gal. jacketed, vacuum Double Arm Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. stainless clad Double Arm Jacketed Mixer.
3—Sperry 42" x 42" aluminum Plate and Frame Filter Presses, closed delivery.
2—Sharples No. 16 Vaporlite Centrifuges.
5—S&S, Rodgers Powder Fillers.
20—Olivite Centrifugal Acid Pumps, 2".

2000 STOCK ITEMS

BRILL EQUIPMENT CO.

Close Full Removable Head Drums the Modern Way—Use DRUM PARTS SYSTEM



New, Simple Method Saves Time—Lowers Costs!

Study the illustration above and you will instantly notice the exceptional neatness and simplicity of the closure.

This closure—made with a "Spin-Seal" Bolted Locking Ring—is different from the common locking ring. It is improved by having the nut enclosed as an integral part of the lug. The nut can't get lost and it saves much time in making closures.

Used with DRUM PARTS Combination Closing Tool and Wrench your drums can be closed and sealed in a small fraction of the time required with other types of rings.

Write for complete details and specifications on DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

DRUM PARTS, INC.
10311 MEECH AVE CLEVELAND OHIO

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RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication

AGENCIES WANTED

Distributorship wanted by New York agency with facilities for repacking, warehousing, shipping or partial processing, etc. Salesmen call on industrial consumers and jobbers. Opportunity for Southern or Western manufacturer to establish volume in the East. OPD 336.

Manufacturers Agent now covering Metropolitan area, New York State and Connecticut, calling regularly on candle-, chemical-, polish-, cosmetic-, sanitary products, industries and exporters, desires additional agencies from manufacturers in related lines. A-1 references. OPD 361.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale DeLaval separator #700 multiple portable clarifier. Complete with motor driven pump and hoist. Arranged for direct belted motor drive through Reeves #0 speed reducer. Write H. W. Battle, P. O. Box 328, Louisville 1, Ky.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Chaser Mill, putty chaser, Mellangeur. Give make, age, size, type motor and drive, must be in good operating order. Quote best price and full description in first letter. Will pay cash. OPD 354.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Perfume Oils for soap and sanitary chemicals. Two types, six drums available, offered at substantial sacrifice. Made for foreign purchaser unable to accept delivery because of exchange difficulties. Will gladly send samples. No reasonable offer refused. OPD 357.

For Sale—Spot—Below schedule—(1) 150 cases (3,500 qts.) liquor Cresolis Saponatus USP 25—1 qt. cans to strapped wooden case; Lehn & Fink, mfgr. (2) 1,000 cases (about 25,000 qts.) Cresolic disinfectant, 25—1 qt. cans to strapped wooden box f.o.b. Phila., reputable mfgr. Excellent for export and hospitals. (3) 7,500 lbs. isoquinoline (Kopper-Coke). (4) 300 gals. Thanite standard conc. OPD 359—WOrth 2-6546.

MATERIALS WANTED

Solvents—Large eastern solvent consumer solicits correspondence with sources for special or odd-lot solvents and blends; minimum units 500 gallons. For specifications and other details, write OPD 303.

Will purchase your surplus chemicals, solvents, oils, waxes, etc. Highest prices paid. Our rating $500,000. OPD 302.

Propylene glycol:—Wish to purchase any quantity available. John Clarke Co., Inc., 135 Front Street, New York 5. WHitehall 3-6430.

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes; other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 301.

Wanted: USP Talc, 35 tons, below market, spot cash OPD 347.

Chromium Oxide C.P. wanted. Write or cable Axiom International Co. 545 Fifth Avenue New York 17, N. Y.

PLANTS OFFERED

For Sale: well equipped fireproof wood finishing material plant in North Carolina. Sales for 1948 over $200,000.00 to well rated top flight furniture manufacturers on lacquers, stains and fillers. If desired, owner will stay for reasonable period. Address Advertiser OPD 353.

Intermediate and dyestuff plant. Building 4,000 sq. ft., one year old. Land three acres, near New York City. Currently in operation. Priced well below present value. OPD 363.

PLANT WANTED

Wanted — Complete plants, also machinery—large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock, (2) assets, (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible, strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Salesmen — unusual opportunity — attractive offer. Well established manufacturer of aromatic chemicals, essential oils and perfume compounds has openings for salesmen with knowledge of the business and a following in the trade. Replies will be treated confidentally. Our staff knows about this ad. OPD 344.

Wanted: A man who knows his way around in the chemical industry, including trading and export, to take charge of a San Francisco branch sales office. We want a man who can primarily develop and enlarge our West Coast chemical business. Salary plus profit sharing. State full details. Information held in strictest confidence. OPD 312.

Industrial Finishes formulator—This is really an opportunity for a man who has had about ten years experience formulating production line finishes and who is now seeking elsewhere the recognition—both financially and responsible-wise—he deserves. This opportunity is afforded by a well-established and recognized paint manufacturer located in the East. Your reply will be treated in strictest confidence. Our employees know of this ad. Address Opportunity OPD 356.

Chemical Market research: Assistant, age 25-35, with training and experience in chemistry and agricultural economics. Duties will require statistical analysis, literature searches, and ability to utilize simple drawing instruments. Location, Southwest area. Send complete details of training and experience. OPD 358.

Production Man to head up packaging department of small pharmaceutical plant in Metropolitan New York. OPD 362.

Wanted—Chemist with 5 years' experience, formulation complete line architectural paints and varnishes, must have production as well as laboratory experience. Desire person with knowledge latest developments synthetic resins and formulation government specification finishes. Age 25-45. Plant located in Cleveland, Ohio. Please give all data and salary desired in reply. OPD 364.

POSITIONS WANTED

Pharmaceutical Specialist — Export manager, purchase, sales. Knowledge of export documentation, personal contacts best manufacturing sources, foreign contacts. Fully experienced and know how. Capable, aggressive, responsible. Resume available. OPD 348.

Research Consultant, Ph.D., registered patent agent, 25 years in leading industrial positions; polymers, plastics, fibers, synthesis of monomers, intermediates, formulation, compounding; patents, publications, references. Offers direction of research activities, patent developments and prosecution, full responsibility on part-time basis. New York metropolitan area. OPD 349.

Manager with extensive buying and selling experience in chemicals, pharmaceuticals, biologicals, crude drugs. Import and export. Seeks responsible position with first class firm. Highest type references. OPD 350.

Executive Assistant. Broad experience as assistant to top management. Chemical and allied industry background, covering organization, management, production, cost control and purchasing. OPD 351.

Chemical Engineer: Thoroughly experienced in process development, plant design, construction, and manufacturing in organic chemicals field. Seeks position as chief engineer with progressive company where outstanding ability and effort can be utilized fully. OPD 352.

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Bulk Pharmaceutical tablet work solicited. Our well equipped, air conditioned, manufacturing and laboratory facilities are able to handle any U.S.P., N.F., or Private Label item. We are under strict pharmaceutical, analytical, and bacteriological control. Certified laboratory International Pharmaceutical Laboratories. One assays submitted with each batch shipped. For guaranteed quality at the right price, write to: Walnut Street, Great Neck, New York.

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All types of liquid mixtures

Distillation and Extraction

High Temperature • High Vacuum
Simple Distillation • Difficult Fractionations

Separation of close-boiling liquids, isomers and azeotropes our specialty

Drum Lots • Tank Cars

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CHEMICALS WANTED

We purchase surplus stocks of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, waxes, solvents, pigments, dyes, by-products, and war surplus of all kinds.

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Los Angeles, California
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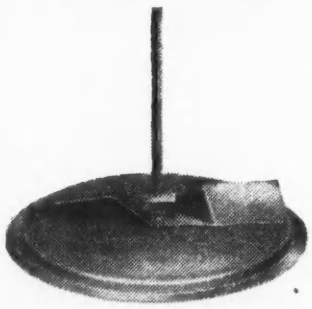
WOODMAN
DRUM
AGITATOR



THE IDEAL DRUM AGITATOR! —CHECK THESE FEATURES:

- QUICKLY ASSEMBLED—No bridge to weld —No pin to insert into agitator rod.
- AGITATOR BECOMES INTEGRAL PART OF DRUM — It is anchored to bottom by a standard ¾ inch cast iron plug screwed into a ¾ inch tri-sure flange.
- BLADE BRINGS UP ALL PIGMENT FROM BOTTOM—Blade is within ¼ inch of bottom. It's 45° pitch assures thorough mixing of all pigments, oils and solvents.
- AGITATOR COMES KNOCK-DOWN — This saves storage space.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES

WOODMAN AGITATOR, INC.
15625 NORMANDY AVENUE
CLEVELAND 11, OHIO

FOR SALE

Available Immediately

1 — Stokes BB-2 Double Rotary Tablet Machine, standard model equipped with 1 set of standard 13/32" concave punches and dies; and a 220 volt 60 cycle, 3 phase motor. This is a new machine (surplus-never used) and has a production capacity of 1200 tablets per minute.

Box 355, Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

FOR SALE

30" CENTRIFUGAL

Rochester, suspended, bottom discharge, perforate basket unit. Basket wall pure nickel with monel bottom and monel reinforcing rings. Casing nickel plated. Complete with 2 speed (1200/600 rpm) 5HP explosion-proof motor and control. Priced at 50 percent of new cost.

BUCKMAN LABORATORIES, INC.
Memphis, Tennessee

FOR SALE

- 25 H. P. vertical Hamburg Erie Steam Boiler, complete with controls.
- Soap Crutcher, Motor Driven, 6,000 lb. capacity.
- Stainless Steel Tank, Side Bottom Outlet, 600 gal. capacity.
- Jacketed Copper Kettles, 100 & 150 gal. capacity.
- N. J. Pony Labeler.
- National Midget Labeler.
- Colton Tube Filling Machine for Liquids.
- Colton No. 14 A. F. Tube Filler.
- Three Roll Ointment Mill, 9 x 32.
- MRM Vacuum Fillers.
- Suppository Molds for Glycerine Suppositories; Adult and Infant Size (NEW).
- Colton No. 2 Filling Machine.

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Machinery and Chemicals
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Let us have your inquiries for
Reconditioned Wooden Tight Barrels for Dry Colors or Liquid Purposes
From 30 gal. to 55 gal. capacity

Reconditioned steel drums that will answer the same purpose as new drums. Sizes 15, 30, and 55 gal. closed drums also 55 gal. agitator drums for paint; 55 gal. full removable head drums. Truckload lots to Chicago area. Car load lots beyond Chicago.

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Cosmetic Research of today cannot be organized by mixing creams, lotions and nail lacquers. It requires scientific training, knowledge in various borderline fields (physico-chemistry, physiology and biology), but, also, the flair for the possibilities of the market and psycology of the customer.

We look for an outstanding man as Head of our Cosmetic Research with modern laboratories, a capable staff of collaborators and a driving Management.

Excellent salary and splendid opportunity for a man with good background and special knowledge in applied colloid chemistry and the field of hair and skin.

Reply to Box No. 360, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Paint Credit Association Elects Kaplan President

S. H. Kaplan, general manager of the Adelphi Paint & Color Works, Inc., Ozone Park, N. Y., was elected president of the Paint and Allied Industries Group of the New York Credit Men's Association at its annual meeting on January 18.

Other officers named were:—first vice-president, Theodore H. Kleine, Hilo Varnish Corporation; second vice-president, H. W. Thibault, Federal Paint Corporation, and treasurer, William Rohs, Colonial Works, Inc. Elected to three year terms as directors were M. B. Weinstock, M. J. Merkin Paint Company, and J. A. Monasch, Lehman Bros. Corporation. Directors named for one year terms were G. Bloom, Hanlon & Goodman Company; H. Single, Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company, and A. Blum, Hoboken White Lead & Color Works, Inc.

Barytes, Palm Oil Trades

—Continued from page 3

ity Information, industry representatives testified in opposition to further tariff reductions on a long list of items, including cellulose sponges, ground barytes ore and palm oil.

Edward T. Eversole, of Festus, Mo., testified that the domestic barytes industry would be sorely affected by any reduction in duties on ground barytes ore because of increased competition from the foreign ores. He said that the increased freight rates which were authorized in the past ten days have added another 40 cents per ton to the cost of transporting the material to the consuming markets and reduced the chances of the industry by that much in meeting the price of the Canadian ore on the east coast. Mexican barytes also is beginning to come into the country in larger volume in competition with the domestic product in the Southwest and Gulf consuming areas, he said.

Protests against any concessions on imports of palm oil were made on behalf of the National Renderers Association by Dr. John Lee Coulter. Palm oil is now on the free list but is subject to an internal tax, except when used in the production of tin and terneplate. The only concession that could be made would be to bind the product on the free list and bind the internal tax at its present level.

Critical Materials

—Continued from page 4

other measures taken to speed up the stockpiling included the following:—

Continuing appraisals of military requirements to keep stockpiling needs to the minimum necessary for national security. Attention also is given to the use of substitute materials where possible.

Working procedures for acquiring stockpile materials have been smoothed out. The rate at which the program now can operate is governed almost wholly by the availability of money and materials.

Cooperation being received from industry by the Munitions Board and the purchasing agency, the Bureau of Federal Supply. Mr. Carpenter named the copper, lead, and zinc primary producers as examples of the effectiveness of this cooperation. In each of these industries, he said, the producers have individually given assurances that they would furnish the amounts required to meet the board's goals for the fiscal year.

These arrangements followed conferences arranged by the Department of Commerce with the copper, lead and zinc producers. The voluntary method has proved so successful that it will be extended to other industries producing materials critically needed for the stockpile, he said.

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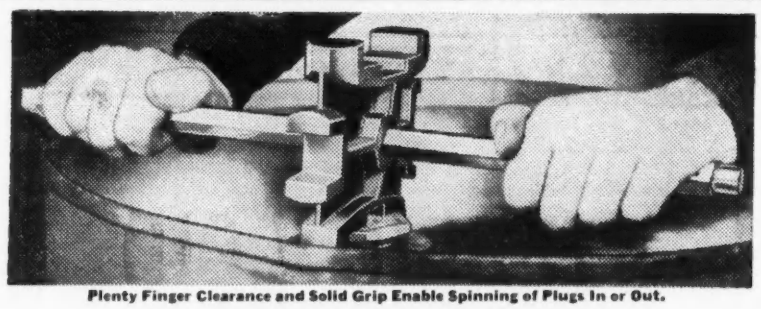

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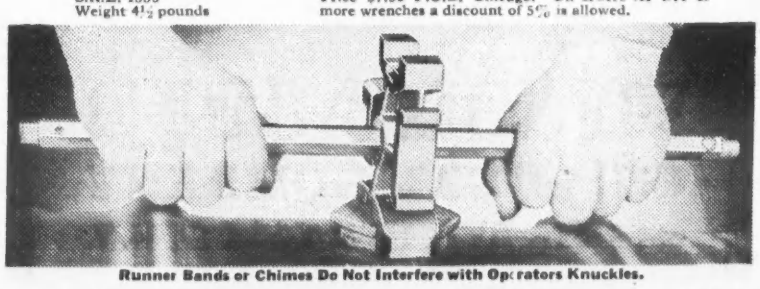

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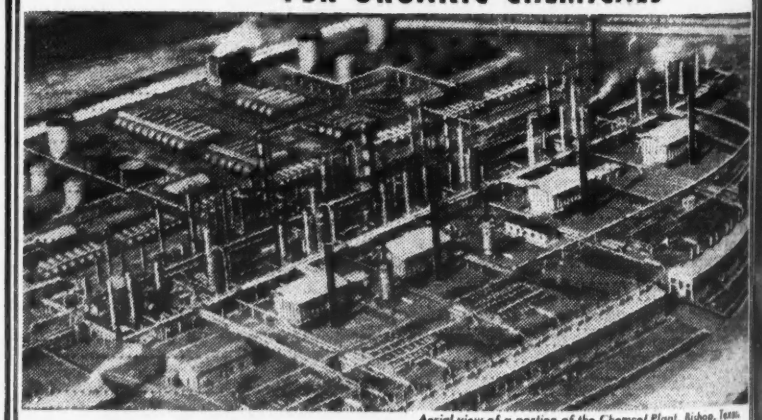

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 155 No. 5 | New York 7, N. Y. | January 31, 1949

Chemical and Related Markets In 1948

Mixed influences prevailed in the markets for chemicals and related products during the year 1948. In certain divisions of the trade there was witnessed a return to near normal conditions, with firm prices, often at higher levels, and with demand and supply pretty much in balance. In other directions, however, the year was one of sluggish buying interest and lower prices, or shortage, and even complete lack of available raw materials to meet heavy demand from consuming industries.

A near normal condition existed in the market for heavy industrial chemicals at the end of the year despite many problems that confronted the trade in the early months. By Herculean efforts, producers of heavy chemicals overcame severe handicaps to move from a position of exceedingly tight supply in the early months to one of fairly free offerings in December.

Among these handicaps were abnormally heavy demand from inventory-conscious buyers; labor disputes that shut plants, and war-weary plant breakdowns and power shortages in some areas that halted or seriously curtailed production. Another problem faced was a shortage of steel tank cars and a scarcity of steel sheet that kept the supply of drums tight throughout the year.

Despite these vexations, producers managed to increase production of most items, making for freer stocks, and this, coupled with a slight relaxation of demand from major consuming industries, restored normalcy to the market.

The price trend moved steadily upward throughout the year. This was not unusual in that the industry was constantly faced by mounting labor costs, higher transportation rates and soaring prices for raw materials.

In the market for drugs and fine chemicals, there was less demand than in 1947, but the industry considered this trend was a return to more normal business. On the whole, prices moved upward, buoyed by accumulating costs of manufacture, labor and freight rates.

Quotations on large volume chemicals were raised early in the year, although there were some declines in the later stages. Among these declines were prices on alcohol, methanol, ester solvents, ketones and formaldehyde. Supplies eased on many items which were in short supply in 1947 but, with the exception of alcohol, there was not much affect on prices.

An important development during the year was the first commercial production of synthetic glycerin from petroleum. Not enough is being made as yet to exert any marked influence in industries using glycerin to make their products.

An oversupply of alcohol, the threat of appearance in December of alcohol made from petroleum and the accumulation of distress lots of potato alcohol caused the price to break sharply in November. In addition, one fermentation alcohol producer contracted with Cuba for enough molasses to make more than 30,000,000 gallons of alcohol and the trade doubted whether the market could absorb it.

In the field of coaltar chemicals, it was a year of shortages of vitally needed materials. The industry strained all production facilities and yet it could make enough of many sorely-needed items to satisfy the heavy demand. The basic products were in shorter supply throughout the year than the intermediates. Creosote was an exception to this.

Pricewise, business was considered excellent. Producers were able to sell as much as they could make of most any item, and there was little, if any, inclination on the part of buyers to quibble about prices. They were too intent on securing the products they needed for their operations. The rises and falls of prices throughout the year, however, had a tendency to balance each other, an indication of stability within the industry.

With the exception of normal superphosphate demand for basic agricultural chemicals continued far enough in excess of supplies to create shortages which were apparent throughout the year. There was never sufficient nitrogen to meet requirements, seriously affecting the operations of mixers. Most of the animal byproducts fluctuated widely in price during the year. In the chemicals end, however, prices for most materials were higher in December than they had been in January.

Insecticide materials started the season rather late and the introduction into the market of many new chemicals appeared to confuse the trade. Large inventories of DDT were liquidated at the expense of prices early in the season and this created an uncertain feeling in other insecticides that eventually developed into a conservative buying movement that lasted throughout the period.

The tanning materials market was disrupted early in the year by a 50 percent increase in prices on quebracho extract from the Argentine. Tanners practically withdrew from the market and sought other materials as substitutes. This, coupled with huge inventories of other products, created an unsatisfactory situation in 1948 insofar as tanning operations were concerned. Operations were reported at from 30 to 50 percent of capacity at various times. Prices fluctuated narrowly and were more or less nominal owing to the lack of actual trading.

In the chemicals division, the market ruled steady throughout the year. Domestic consumption of bichromates outstripped production. Prices on all bichromates and chromate were advanced due to increased costs of basic materials, labor and freight. A sharp increase in the price of zinc was reflected in higher quotations on sodium and zinc hydrosulphite. Sodium perborate also was advanced.

The paint industry posed a paradox in 1948. Sales were again well over the $1,000,000,000 mark, surpassing the record of 1947, yet producers insisted business had declined by an estimated 15 per cent in trade sales and about 10 percent in industrials. This was explained by the fact that although dollar volume reached record levels during the year business turnover had dropped off.

Bearing out this was the fact that many raw materials in critical short supply at the beginning of the year were freely available at the end. The increase in gross sales was due to higher costs for labor, equipment and transportation.

The year was a good one for the oils and fats industry. Trading was conducted on a basis of heavy volume both for domestic enduse and for shipment abroad through government export allocations for relief. The market was strong during the major portion of the year but prices broke sharply in December when buying interest dried up and the full weight of the season's record crop of cotton, peanuts and soybeans was felt.

The consumption of botanicals was extremely disappointing in 1948 and crude drug prices moved steadily to lower levels. Collections of botanicals were the lowest in year and they were obtained only after midyear when collectors bowed to the inevitable and rasied prices on their gathering lists to encourage gatherings at the sources.

The small crop gathered, which was about 50 percent less than in 1948, resulted from the fact that gatherers were able to make more money in other trades than that of digging roots and collecting herbs. It was only when the gathering prices were raised that workers were attracted.

Foreign botanicals arrived in the United States only after many difficulties such as "iron curtain" exclusions and sub rosa foreign exchange transactions involving official rates and black market rates of currencies. On top of that, FDA detentions were extremely heavy due to merchandise being stored for long periods under unsanitary conditions in foreign ports.

It was an uncertain year for suppliers of essential oils, with an almost continuous breaking of prices in important sources of supply abroad. Because of the breaking market that prevailed, consumers in the United States, always anticipating further reductions, bought for actual needs only. In the main, prices on the industry's products were lower in December than they had been in January. Items that showed some strength were those from areas afflicted by political strife, such as Indonesia, which supplies citronella, cajeput, cananga, patchouli and palmarosa oils, and China, shipper of anise, cassia and ho oils.

The oil shortage in the United States carried over into 1948 from the previous year, but at year-end so much oil had been produced that the Texas Railroad Commission cut allowables. This was reflected in the market for most of the petroleum derivatives.

Aromatic solvents, critically short in January, were easily available last months. Stocks of Alipathic materials, also tight at the beginning of the year, were in a more normal condition in December.

The petroleum toluol and xylol shortage which carried over from 1947 eased last April, tightened again in June, but by September producers were supplying all contract customers without much difficulty.

One exception to the general situation was crude scale paraffin which was so tight throughout the period that all prices were withdrawn from the open market in the fourth quarter. Lighter fractions followed normal seasonal trends.

Heavy Chemicals

Following a postwar period of abnormal influences which distorted the law of supply and demand for heavy chemicals, the year 1948 witnessed a leveling off procedure. Starting from an exceedingly tight supply position, production gradually caught up with a relaxing demand and restored a condition considered normal in many directions. There was enough of the urgent shipment momentum carried over from 1947 to create a shortage of supplies at the beginning of 1948 but gradual relief was accorded as the year progressed. Increased output was one of the primary factors instrumental in the creation of freer stocks while a relaxation in demand from such major consuming industries as the glass, paper and textile contributed strongly toward dissipating the urgency for shipments.

Price trends were upward throughout 1948 and the overall price structure continued firm. Producers have faced mounting labor costs, higher crude materials and advances in transportation rates. Possibly the labor problem was paramount in these market factors as labor disputes often resulted in strikes which closed plants and suspended production for various periods. There were also occasions of plant breakdowns and intervals of insufficient power in certain areas which interrupted production and forced irregularity to the even flow of materials from works. At times a shortage of tankcars became serious, while the scarcity of sheet steel kept the supply of metal drums tight throughout the year.

Buyers More Inventory Conscious

January was not unusually active. The customary inventory work was in progress and its completion found buyers more inventory conscious than at any time in recent years. Soda ash and caustic soda were in exceedingly tight supply but even at this early date it was apparent that if the new expected production materialized, the supply would match requirements before the close of the year. A heavy snowfall early in the month temporarily blockaded shipments. Chlorine stocks became freer at this time. Arsenic prices were advanced and higher quotations were made effective for purified monochoroacetic acid flakes and saltpeter.

Buying interest improved in February. An advance in the price of tin to 94c. per pound was promptly reflected in tin crystals, tin oxide and other tin based chemicals. The potash chemicals were in short supply and production of the chlorates was under contract until May. Higher producing costs resulted in advances in nickel sulphate, carbonate and chloride. The greatest snowfall of the Winter took place during this month forcing a backup of stocks and occasioning railroad embargoes on freights. The possibility of a coal strike was given consideration at this time. Difficulty in securing sufficient power caused a cutback in production at some plants in the Niagara area. There were plenty of boxcars available but a serious shortage of tanks.

Glacial Acetic Acid Short

In March, an exceedingly heavy demand for anhydrous and aqua ammonia developed for fertilizer use. Stocks of glacial acetic acid were purchased heavily for the manufacture of monochloroacetic acid and the glacial market was practically bare of stocks. Incidentally, monochloroacetic acid was advanced 4c. per pound to become effective April 1. There was an accumulation of chlorine stocks as the month progressed and finally production was cutback with a proportionate tightening in caustic soda. At this time shipments of soda ash were about 30 days behind contract schedules. The

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Washington Activities and the Chemical Industry

Uncertainty and confusion are the terms that most aptly describe the state of affairs that constantly faced the chemical industry and business in general during 1948—uncertainty being the unavoidable byproduct of a government house divided politically, and confusion being the result of far-reaching court decisions that upset long-established methods of industrial pricing.

In spite of the many handicaps, however, industry wound up the year in a somewhat more stable condition than when it started. It closed up many of the gaps between supply and demand by overcoming most of the problems of material shortages; prices of most commodities at both industrial and consumer levels appeared to have reached their peak and began settling to a firmer basis, and employment continued at record levels.

Highlights of the year fell into three major groupings:—

1. Political byplays of a Republican Congress and a Democratic government that left much to be desired in the way of creating a healthy atmosphere within which business was expected to operate. Every major legislative activity and recommendation was tainted with politics.

2. The cold war being fought in Europe which had as its counterparts the orders of the Office of International Trade blocking out all of Europe to American shipments except those specifically authorized by validated licenses; the enactment of the Marshall plan, and resumption of huge appropriations for national defense.

3. Judicial interpretations of the government's power to outlaw or regulate certain forms of geographical pricing by industry and the granting of discounts; to regulate retail sales of drugs, and to regulate the labeling of drugs.

Two sessions of Congress were held during the year, the first running from January 5 to the middle of July, when adjournment was taken for the political conventions, and the second for about two weeks in August, when the members were summoned back to Washington after the conventions by President Truman for consideration of a lengthy legislative slate that called for standby controls over prices, distribution of scarce materials, bank credits, housing, and a host of other subjects.

For the most part, Congress ignored the recommendations of the President, and those that it did approve were in the form of halfway measures or not to the liking of Mr. Truman, as for example, the bill reducing taxes on individual incomes generally, and the bill extending the reciprocal trade agreements act for only one year with curbs on the President's power to reduce tariffs.

The industries primarily affected by the second decontrol act were kept in hot water for six months over the extension of this law. When the first expiration date for this law of February 29 rolled around, Congress extended the law for three months and fought with the White House throughout the period over a further extension. It finally yielded a few hours before the June 1 expiration date by agreeing to extend the law until June 30, 1949, with modifications.

American exporters were hit twice during the year by the OIT, once on January 2, when the agency announced that it was putting the price criteria into effect in a move to break up black-market prices in the export field, and again, on January 12, when it was announced that beginning March 1 no shipments could be made to Europe without a validated license. Both actions brought bitter protests from the exporters. In spite of several investigations by the small business committees of the senate and house and the passage by the house of legislation repealing the price criteria (but not by the senate) the agency held firm until about the middle of the year when, after the back of the black market export prices had been broken, it agreed to give less weight to the price criteria in granting export permits, and opened the door partly to shipments to Europe of minor items under general license.

Interest in industrial pricing practices reached their peak when the senate set up the Capehart committee to investigate the effects of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States outlawing the basing point pricing system in the cement industry. Extensive hearings by the committee were weighted down with testimony charging the Federal Trade Commission with endeavoring to force all industry to a f.o.b. mill pricing system. These charges were vigorously denied by the commission, which issued a long statement of policy on geographic pricing on October 12, but which left much to be desired in the way of clarifying the issues and removing the cloud of doubt overhanging the legality of delivered prices, zone pricing, and other pricing practices.

A week by week review of the major developments of the year follows:—

December 29

OIT puts price criteria policy of issuing export licenses into effect January 2 using powers granted in the antiinflation act signed by the President December 30. Alkali exports among the first products affected.

RFC reaches agreement to purchase all surplus tin of Bolivian producers of 1948 and 1949 at a base price of 90 cents per pound, f.o.b. vessel, South American ports, the price to vary directly with deviations in the value of grade A tin at New York. The price compares with 76 cents under the 1947 contract and 67 cents under the 1946 contract.

ICC grants railroads and water carriers an interim 10 percent freight rate increase, raising the feright rate level 20 percent over the October, 1946, rates.

President Truman sets up an interdepartmental committee for scientific research and development, headed by John R. Steelman, to maintain a continuing study of the government's scientific programs and recommend ways of making them effective. At the same time the President abolishes the office of scientific research and development in the Office of Emergency Management, set up in June, 1941, to aid in the war program, and directs its liquidation by the Bureau of the Budget.

Department of State announces intentions to negotiate revision of Schedule I of the trade agreement with Mexico. Mexico previously had announced a provisional conversion of specific duties in the schedule to advalorem or compound rates equivalent to these prevailing in 1942.

Soybean and flaxseed advisory committee under the Research and Marketing Act reports on work underway and recommends research program for 1948-49, including stabilization of soybean oil flavor; study of protein elements of linseed oil with a view to developing new industrial uses; and development of more efficient methods for processing linseed oil to meet specific industrial needs.

January 5

President Truman delegates jurisdiction over voluntary industry allocation agreements negotiated under Public Law 395 to the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, Interior and Justice, at the same time giving veto powers over all agreements to the Attorney General. U. S. Steel demands written agreement from the Attorney General that parties to the agreements will not be subject to antitrust law prosecution later.

Senate committee on agriculture announces intentions to begin investigation of goverment plants to sell or lease the governments big alcohol plants.

Department of Agriculture announces intentions to grant import licenses for palm oil from Belgium Congo and Netherlands East Indies.

John C. Virden, Cleveland industrialist named director of the Office of Industry Cooperation of the Department of Commerce to handle negotiation of industry agreements under Public Law 395.

Department of State reports that Marshall plan fertilizer needs will prevent any increase in domestic nitrogen consumption.

Department of State enters a protest with the Cuban government, at the request of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, against a presidential decree that would virtually perpetuate the employment of Cuban nationals by American firms.

January 12

President Truman recommends $1,000,000 increase in appropriations for the Federal Trade Commission in a stepped up drive against price fixing and combinations in restraint of trade. Budget for fiscal year 1949 also carries $1,100,000 increase in funds for the food and drug administration.

OIT announces all shipments to Europe after March 1 must be under validated licenses.

The house passes the Miller bill (H R 4071) restoring to the Food and Drug Administration power to make seizures at the retail level of products which have become misbranded or adulterated after interstate shipment.

The Supreme Court of the United States holds that liability to see that goods entering interstate commerce are in accordance with the law rests with the principal rather than his agent.

The Department of State reports the provisional effectiveness of the Geneva Trade Agreements with eight countries.

Wage and hour and public contracts divisions of the Department of Labor reports violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 49 per cent of the 1,052 inspections in the chemicals and allied products industry.

January 19

The Department of Commerce asks Congress for complete distribution controls over nitrogenous fertilizer materials.

Insecticide division of the Department of Agriculture exempts products covered by the new economic poisons law from the requirements of the law if labeled, shipped and delivered prior to the effective date of the provisions of the law.

The Department of State estimates the chemical demand of the Marshall plan countries at $324,000,000 for the period of April, 1948, thru June, 1949.

The Supreme Court of the United States overrules the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the fifth circuit in the Sullivan case and confirms the authority of the Food and Drug Administration to police the marketing of drugs from the manufacturer to the consumer.

The OIT removes all chemical products on the positive list from the consolidated licensing procedure in a move to strengthen the price criteria policy.

The Department of Commerce meets with industry representatives in a discussion of quinidine distribution preparatory to making recommendations to Congress on distribution controls.

War Assets Administration withdraws its offer to sell the government's two grain alcohol plants at Kansas City and Omaha at the request of the house agricultural committee.

January 26

OIT discontinues group K and group E country classifications in preparation for the new export control program going into effect March 1. After that date Europe and certain contigous areas will be known as group R destination to which shipments can be made only under individual validated licenses. All other destinations are assigned to group O for which no export license is required unless the product to be shipped is on the positive list. Strong protest rising from American exporters against the new export policy.

A request that the government stockpile magnesium is taken under consideration by the Munitions Board.

The Federal Trade Commission moves to a more vigorous enforcement policy against the use of the word "free" in merchandise advertisements.

February 2

Secretary of Commerce, W. Averell Harriman recommends continuous export control over nitrogen. Also urges continued distribution controls over governments stock of quinidine.

Export quotas of chemicals for the first quarter of 1948 are announced by the Office of International Trade.

Department of Agriculture places olive oil under import control and allots 33,000 tons for import. Also announces arrangements covering the exchange of soybean oil for olive oil.

President Truman requests the Federal Security Administration to make a comprehensive study of the health needs of the nation.

The Atomic Energy Commission in its annual report reveals wide spread research work under way in medicine, agriculture, biology, and metallurgy industries through the use of radioisotopes as tracers. Establishes a research fellowship program in the physical sciences basic to atomic research and development. Oak Ridge atomic research laboratory is to be permanently operated as a national facility for basic atomic research. Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation to take over and operate the Oak Ridge National Laboratory on March 1.

February 9

"Black Market" prices for alkalies show signs of breaking as a result of use of the price criteria policy by the Department of Commerce in granting export permits.

President Truman recommends continuance of the second war powers act providing for control over the distribution of tin, antimony, cinchona bark and quinidine; import control over fats and oils, nitrogen, and pig tin; and priority assistance to exports.

OIT modified export licensing procedure covering non-positive-list shipments to Europe to permit shipments to two or more consignees under a single document.

February 16

Federal Security Administrator Oscar E. Ewing reports to Congress that the favorable decision in the Sullivan case does not obviate the need for strengthening amendments to The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act as provided for in H.R. 4071.

The Administration's bill for Federal development and conservation of tidelands oil reserves is introduced in the senate

Transfer of the government-owned grain alcohol plant at Muscatine, Iowa, to the Department of Agriculture for use in its agricultural research work is approved by the senate committee on agriculture.

Department of Agriculture issues official standards for grading of olive oil.

February 23

House and senate compromise on a ninety-day extension of the second war powers act which were to expire February 29.

Department of Commerce reports a record level of $177,000,000 was reached in exports of drugs and pharmaceuticals during 1947. Sales were ten times greater than the peak prewar year of 1938.

House and senate small business committee begin investigations of the OIT'S new export control policy with particular emphasis on the use of the price criteria in granting export licenses.

March 1

House appropriations committee recommends $3,400,000 for the antitrust division of the Department of Justice to combat monopolies, the largest appropriation for this purpose in history.

Federal Trade Commission directs salt producers to file prices, terms and conditions of sale of salt as required by a cease and desist order issued in 1943.

President Truman requests another three year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

March 8

Hearings open before the house committee on agriculture on legislation for repeal of Federal taxes on oleomargarin with the Treasury Department describing the taxes as an unnecessary burden on the consumers.

The Department of Agriculture announces a 1948 flaxseed acreage goal of 4,326,000 acres, an increase of 169,000 acres or 4 percent over the 1947 plantings.

House leaders pledge early consideration of legislation to repeal the price criteria in the granting of export licenses.

The Department of Agriculture announces a price supporting loan program for the 1948 crop of gum naval stores equal to 90 percent of the February 1 parity.

President Truman recommends liquidation of the War Assets Administration and transfer of its functions and those of the Federal Bureau of Supply to the Public Works Agency.

American Drug Manufacturers Association urges the OIT to place drugs which are not in short supply under general license for exoprt to Europe.

The Supreme Court of The United States further restricts the use of patent license agreement to fix prices in decisions favorable to the government in the United States Gypsum Company and Lime Material Company cases.

March 15

The Department of Agriculture enter negotiations with the Army to permit fertilizer manufacturers to borrow ammonium nitrate from the Army for distribution to the domestic shortage areas.

The Federal Trade Commission prohibits the use of the cautionary statement "used only as directed" in advertisements of food, drugs, cosmetics and devices which are potentially dangerous. In cases where possible harm may result from the use of such products, full disclosure of this fact is required.

The Food and Drug Administration cracks down on inert glandular products, holding that they are subject to seizure on the grounds that adequate directions for use cannot be written for a product that has no therapeutic value.

Members of the alkali industry are invited to a meeting March 25 by Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman to discuss setting up a voluntary allocation

—*Continued on page 51*

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Chemicals, Oils and Drugs Price Record

Heavy Industrial Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1946 H.	1946 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.
Acid, acetic, glac., 99.5%	$5.50	$5.00	$6.93	$6.25	$7.23	$6.93	$8.12	$7.62	$9.12	$7.62
Chromic, 99%	.15¼	.15¼	.16¼	.16¼	.17	.16½	.21¾	.20	.25½	.21¾
Formic, 90%	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.13	.12½	.14	.12½
Hydrofluoric, 30%	.07	.06	.06	.06	.09	.08	.09	.08	.09	.08
Muriatic, 18°	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.50	1.65	1.50
Nitric, 36°	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Oxalic	.10¾	.10¾	.11¼	.11¼	.11¾	.11¼	.13½	.13	.14½	.13¼
Sulphuric, 66°	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	15.00	17.00	15.00
Tannic, tech	.40	.40	.71	.71	.72	.71	.69	.68	.69	.68
Alum, ammonia, gran	3.50	3.15	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.80
Alumina sulphate, com	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.15	1.50	1.15
Ammonia, anhy., com	.04½	.04½	.05	.05	.0345	.0345	.03075	.03075	.0425	.0295
Antimony, needle, Chin	.20	.12	.20	.19	.22	.20	No price		No price	
Arsenic, white	.03	.03	.04	.04	.06	.04	.06	.06	.06¼	.06
Barium chloride, tech	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	73.00	73.00	85.00	80.00	90.00	80.00
Bleaching powder	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.25	3.10	2.50	3.75	2.75	4.25	3.75
Calcium acetate	1.90	1.65	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00
Arsenate	.06½	.06½	.07	.06½	.08½	.07½	.09½	.09	.10½	.09½
Chloride, flake	22.00	22.00	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	22.00	18.50	22.00	21.50
Chlorine, liquid	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	1.75	2.25	2.00	2.40	2.25
Cobalt, oxide, black	1.84	1.67	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.27½	1.16	1.30	1.27½
Copper carbonate	.169	.14	.19½	.18	.24	.19½	.26	.24	.26¼	.24
Sulphate, 99%	4.75	4.10	5.15	5.15	7.10	5.65	7.60	7.10	8.10	7.60
Copperas	16.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	17.00	17.00
Epsom salt, tech	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.50	2.05	2.30	2.30
Glauber's salt, dom	.95	.95	1.05	1.05	01.05	1.05	1.75	1.25	2.00	1.75
Lead acetate, wh., brok	.11	.10	.12½	.12	.17	.12½	.18½	.17	.27	.18½
Arsenate	.11	.10	.11	.09	.17½	.11½	.21¾	.20	.31½	.21¾
Magnesia, cal., tech	.26	.26	.26	.26	.33	.26	.33	.29	.32	.29
Magnesium chloride	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	40.00	37.00	40.00	40.00
Nickel salt	.13	.13	.13	.13	.14½	.13	.14½	.14	.18	.14½
Phosphorous, red, export	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.44	.40	.40	.34
Potash caustic, solid	.06¼	.03¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼	.06¾	.07¼	.07¼
Potassium carbonate, cal.	.06½	.06½	.03½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.07½	.07¼	.07½	.07½
Chlorate, powd	.10	.08½	.09¾	.09¾	.09¾	.09¾	.11½	.09	.09	.09
Saltpeter, gran	6.50	6.50	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	9.25	8.00
Soda ash, 58% light	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.185	1.13	1.30	1.20	1.40	1.30
Caustic, solid	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.415	2.30	2.85	2.50	3.05	2.95
Sodium chlorate, dom	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¾	.05¼	.07¼	.06¾	.07¼	.07¼
Phosphate, tribas	2.25	2.00	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	3.50	2.70	3.50	3.40
Silicofluoride	.05¾	.04	.12	.05	.07	.06½	.07½	.06¼	.06¼	.05
Sulphur, crude, mines	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	18.00	16.00	18.00	18.00
Tin, crystals	.40	.36½	.39	.39	No price		.92	.72	.71½	.60

Coaltar Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1946 H.	1946 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.
Acid, benzoic, tech	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43
Cresylic, high-boil	.68	.49	.81	.81	1.01	.81	1.42	.90	1.55	1.42
Sulphanilic, tech	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17
Tobias	.65	.55	.55	.55	.60	.55	.62	.60	.65	.62
Alphanaphthylamine	.32	.32	.32	.32	.35	.32	.35	.35	.42	.35
Anilin oil	.15	.15	.15	.15	.12	.11½	.13	.11	.15	.13
Benzol, 90%	.16	.16	.15	.15	.17	.15	.21½	.17	.21	.21
Creosote oil, crude	.13½	.13½	.15½	.15½	.16½	.15½	.19½	.17	.21½	.16
Dinitrobenzene	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.16	.18	.16	.23	.16
Dinitrophenol	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.32	.22
Diphenylguanidin	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.40	.35
Monoamylamine	.55	.53	.61	.50	.61	.61	.61	.61		
Naphthalene, crude, dom.	2.25	2.25	2.75	2.50	3.50	3.00	4.50	3.50	6.25	5.75
Nitrobenzene	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07½	.07	.09½	.07
Paradichlorobenzene	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12½	.11	.12½	.11	.12½	.11½
Phenol, USP	.14½	.13	.12½	.12½	.11	.10	.11½	.10½	.12½	.11½
Phthalic anhydride	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½	.13	.17½	.14½	.22½	.19½
Resorcinol, tech	.75	.75	.68	.68	.74	.64	.68	.68	.75	.68
Tar acid oil, 15%	.22	.21	.27½	.27½	.35	.26½	.43	.26½	.43	.43
Toluol, pure	.30	.27	.33	.33	.32	.27	.30	.23	.30	.28
Xylidin, mixed	.35	.35	.35	.35	.38	.35	.38	.35	.50	.38
Xylol, com	.27	.26	.27	.27	.31	.26	.30	.25	.30	.28

Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1946 H.	1946 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.
Albumen, egg, edible	.75	.60	1.80	1.73	2.07	1.80	3.00	1.70	3.00	2.57
Annatto seed	.07½	.05½	.06½	.06	.14	.11¾	.19	.14	.20	.19
Chestnut ext., solid	.01¾	.01¾	.02¾	.02¼	.0382	.0285	.0435	.0435	.0435	.0435
Cochineal, gray	.37	.35	.37	.37	.53	.46	.67	.65	.68	.67
Cutch	.04¼	.04	.05¼	.04¾	No stocks		.12	.12	.09½	.09
Dextrin, corn, white	3.50	3.30	4.00	3.95	7.571	4.97	8.09	5.19	8.28	6.68
Egg yolk, dried, dom	.67	.59	1.00	.87	1.10	1.04	1.20	1.13	1.18	.91
Fustic ext., cryst	.24	.22	.24	.16	.38	.35	.42½	.41	.42½	.42½
Gambier, common	.07	.03¾	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Hemlock, ext., 25% tan	.03	.02¾	.0385	.03½	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Hydrogen perox., 27%	.20	.20	.16	.16	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½	.17½	.15½
Indigo, synthetic	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.19	.16½
Logwood ext., liq., No. 1	.10½	.09½	.12½	.12¼	.17	.14	.18½	.18	.18½	.18½
Myrobalans, 32	27.50	17.00	60.00	60.00	51.00	48.00	52.00	39.00	47.00	46.00
Nutgalls, Aleppo	.29	.23	No price		.52	.50	.52	.50	.50	.50
Oak ext., 25% tannin	.02¾	.02¾	.0385	.02	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Potassium bichromate	.08¾	.08¾	.09¾	.09¾	.10¾	.10	.11½	.10¾	.12¾	.12¼
Quebracho ext. liq., 35%	.03½	.02¾	.05¾	.04½	.04⅜	.04⅛	.07½	.06	.09	.0635
Sago flour	.04	.02½	.05	.04½	.14	.10	.09½	.07	.08¾	.07
Sodium bichromate	.06⅞	.05⅞	.07⅜	.07⅜	.08¼	.07¾	.09	.08¾	.10	.09
Hydrosulphite	.16	.16	.17	.17	.17	.16½	.19	.18½	.22½	.18½
Starch, corn, pearl	2.65	2.45	3.10	3.10	6.681	4.321	7.02	4.07	7.31	5.41
Sumac ext., No. 1	.07	.05¼	.07	.07	.10½	.08	.10½	.10¼	.10½	.10½
Valonia cups	39.00	30.00	No price		62.00	60.00	58.00	53.00	60.00	57.00

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1946 H.	1946 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.
Acid, stearic, dbl-pres	.12½	.10	.1580	.1400	.33½	.15⅞	.38	.23	.37	.24½
Degras, common	.10	.07	.12½	.08¾	.12	.10	.12	.10	.12	.10
Lard, Western, prime	.08¾	.05¾	.138	.10½	.37	.138	.32	.1662	.26½	16.75
Oil, castor, No. 3	.11½	.07½	.13	.12⅜	.31¼	.13¾	.33¼	.27½	.26½	.18½
Coconut, crude	.04⅝	.02½	.0950	.0833	.23	.0835	.26	.11	.27	.19
Cod, NF	.72	.32	.90	.78	.90	.85	.24	20	.24	.22
Corn, crude	.07⅛	.04⅞	.12¾	.12	.27½	.27	.37	.18	.36	.17
Cottonseed, crude	.06⅜	.04¼	.12¾	.12¼	.27	.12½	.37	.16	.40	.16½
Linseed, raw	.1020	.078	.136	.106	.356	.147	.383	.2910	.3280	.2760
Menhaden, crude	.36	.21	.666	.60	*21½	.089	.23	.14	.20	.14
Neatsfoot, pure	.20¼	.14¾	.19¼	.17¾	No price		.55	.41	.43	.38
Oleo, extra	.12	.08	.18¾	.13¼	.35	.1304	No stocks		.33	.22
Olive, denatured	1.40	.80	4.40	3.50	No stocks		No stocks		3.25	3.00
Palm, Congo	.05	.03⅝	.09¼	.09	.0863	.0865	No stocks		.29	.22½
Peanut, crude	.07¼	.05⅝	.13	.13	.28	.12⅞	.37	.19½	.36	.17½
Perilla	.15½	.089	.238	.21½	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Red, single dist	.08½	.06¼	.1243	.1100	.30¾	.13¼	.32¾	.17¾	.31¾	.18¾
Sardine, crude	.38	.22	.66½	.60	.23½	.089	.25	.18	.24	.14
Soybean, crude	.0650	.0450	.12¼	.11¾	.25	.11¾	.34	.15¼	.29	.16½
Tung	.25	.14	.3885	.34½	.38¾	.38¾	.38	.21	.26	.20
Tallow, extra, loose	.07	.04⅜	.0971¼	.0862⅜	.21¾	.08⅜	.26¾	.11¾	.26¾	.11
Whale, ref., nat	.091	.077	.1070	.1070	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Wax, bees, crude, Afr	.29	.27	.49	.37½	.56	.45	.59	.45	.58	.53
Candelilla, crude	.18½	.15½	.38	.33	.78	.65	.76	.62	.69	.62
Carnauba, 3, chalky	.45	.28	.78	.71¼	1.72	1.25	1.50	.71	.82	.63
Spermaceti, blocks	.22	.18	.26	.24	.46	.23	.50	.44	.41	.39

* Price per lb., previously per gal.

Fertilizer Materials

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1946 H.	1946 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.
Ammonium sulphate, dom.	38.00	38.00	38.20	23.00	30.00	28.20	38.00	28.20	45.00	38.00
Phosphate rock, Fla., 68%-66%	1.90	1.90	2.20	2.00	2.60	2.20	3.49	2.60	4.61	3.34
Potash manure salt, dom.	.58½	.58½	.60	.60	.20*	.20*	.20*	.20*	.20	.20
Muriate, 60%	.53½	.53½	.53½	.53½	.53½	.53½	.53½	.37½	.45½	.37½
Sodium nitrate, crude, dom.	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	40.50	35.00	48.50	40.50
Superphosphate, pile	8.50	7.50	10.24	9.60	11.20	10.40	13.68	12.60	14.04	13.68
Urea, dom., 46%	95.00	95.00	85.00	80.00	68.00	68.00	73.00	68.00	85.00	73.00

* F.o.b. N. M. mines.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Materials

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1946 H.	1946 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.
Acetone, CP	.06	.04½	.10	.08½	.08	.07	.08	.07	.08¼	.08
Alcohol, butyl, norm	.09	.07	.15¼	.13½	.255	.188	.35	.25	.35	.17¼
Denatured, SDI	.22½	.19½	.53	.53	.825	.542	.98½	.82½	.93	.46
Amyl acetate, ex fusel	.12½	.09½	.14½	.14½	.24	.16	.27	.24	.27	.25¼
Barytes, dom., floated	31.50	31.50	27.65	27.65	31.10	27.65	33.30	31.10	35.05	33.30
Black, carbon, standard	.0375	.0375	.03625	.03625	.074	.03625	.075	.074	.0832	.0750
Blue, Prussian	.36	.33	.36	.36	.42	.36	.42	.42	.45	.42
Brown, sienna, Amer., burnt	.03¼	.03	.03¾	.03½	.08	.03¾	.08	.05	.06¾	.03¾
Casein, domestic	.20	.07	.31	.14	.49	.24	.34	.24½	.34	.30
Cellulose acetate, flake	.36	.35	.30	.30	.36	.30	.36	.36	.36	.36
Ethyl acetate, 85%	.06½	.051	.12	.12	.20	.10½	.19	.18	.20	.12
Green, chrome, to 5%	.21	.21	.23½	.23	.29	.23	.32	.29	.36	.32
Gum, copal, Congo	.49½	.34¾	.49½	.49½	No price		.28	.25	.26	.23
Dammar, Bat. A/E	.13¾	.11⅞	.25¾	.25¾	No price		.35	.29	.27	.23
Ester	.06½	.06	.09½	.08½	.20	.13	.16¾	.13	.17	.16¾
Lead, red, 95%, dry	.0810	.0735	.09¼	.086	.15¼	.09¼	.176	.15¾	.2425	.1760
White, bas. carb	.07	.07	.08½	.07¾	.14	.08½	.16	.14	.2210	.1600
Litharge, common	.0710	.0635	.08¾	.070	.14	.08¼	.1660	.74	.2325	.1660
Lithopone, ordinary	.04½	.0375	.04¼	.04¼	.05	.04¼	.06	.05	.06⅜	.06
Nitrocellulose, a/s	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.23	.32	.28	.34	.32
Red, Indian, pure	.08¾	.08¾	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼	.09	.10¼	.09	.11½	.10¼
Rosin gum, F	6.60	5.35	4.14	3.27	8.10	6.70	9.65	6.73	8.80	7.25
Shellac, T. N	.19	.19½	.34	.31	.68	.35½	.68	.60	.62	.59
Titanium dioxide, reg	.14	.13	.14½	.14½	.15½	.14½	.17½	.15½	.19½	.17¼
Turpentine, gum	.34½	.28½	.82½	.69	1.50¼	.83¼	1.25	.52	.64	.36
Whiting, chalk, com	12.00	12.00	18.00	18.00	22.00	18.00	10.50	10.00	11.00	10.00
Yellow, chrome, CP	.14½	.13½	.16½	.16	.24	.16	.27	.24	.31½	.27
Zinc oxide, lead-free	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼	.07¼	.09	.07¼	.10	.09	.13½	.10
Stearate, tech	.23	.20	.31	.30	.49	.29	.51	.48	.51	.42

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1946 H.	1946 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.
Acetanilide, USP	.30	.30	.34	.30	.40	.36	.40	.40	.40	.40
Acid, acetylsalicylic, USP	.50	.40	.40	.40	45	.40	.45	45	.48	.45
Boric, gran., tech	96.00	96.00	99.50	95.50	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	95.50
Citric, cryst	.22	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.25	.20	.27	.25½
Phosphoric, NF, 85%	.12	.12	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10¼
Tartaric, USP	.31½	.27¼	.70½	.70½	.62½	.54½	.54½	.45½	.45½	.37½
Agar, No. 1	1.50	.90	4.75	3.50	4.00	3.50	3.85	2.75	3.85	3.25
Atropine sulphate	4.00	2.50	21.00	18.75	7.35	5.75	8.90	7.35	10.35	8.90
Bismuth subnitrate	1.48	1.33	1.20	1.20	2.00	1.20	2.15	2.00	2.30	2.15
Borax, tech	43.00	43.00	41.50	41.50	44.50	41.50	48.50	48.50	44.50	44.50
Bromine, purif	.30	.30	.25	.25	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21
Caffeine	2.20	2.20	2.60	2.60	3.75	2.80	4.25	3.75	4.75	4.25
Camphor, nat., tabs	.82	.53½	1.60	1.60	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Synth., tabs	.68	.68	.82	.79½	.94	.82	.94	.83	.83	.83
Chloroform, tech	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Corrosive sublimate	1.99	1.05	2.24	2.24	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.53	1.53	1.53
Cream tartar	.25¼	.22¼	.57½	.57½	.57½	.45½	.57½	.38½	.38½	.32½
Formaldehyde	.05¾	.05¼	.05½	.05½	.0320	.0320	.0370	.0320	.0420	.0370
Glycerin, USP	.12¼	.12¼	.18	.18	.55	.18	.55	.39¼	.39¼	.39¼
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech.	.35	.32	.32	.32	.24	.24	.28	.24	.28	.27½
Iodine, resub	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.10	1.75	2.35	2.10	2.55	2.35
Menthol, natural	3.35	2.90	14.00	13.00	8.25	4.30	9.20	7.20	9.50	8.35
Methanol, nat., denat	.40	.35	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.66	.60
Synthetic	.33	.33	.28	.28	.24	.24	.24	.24	.28	.24
Methyl chloride	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.33	.32	.33	.33
Salicylate	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.40	.35	.40	.40
Oil, codliver, USP	40.00	20.00	85.00	72.00	85.80	70.95	85.80	79.20	85.80	79.20
Opium, gum, USP	11.50	11.50	13.00	13.00	21.30	13.00	21.30	21.30	21.30	19.20
Phenolphthalein, USP	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	.85
Potassium bromide	.31	.31	.27	.27	.25	.25	.33	.25	.33	.33
Quicksilver, dom	160.00	77.00	212.00	191.00	110.00	88.00	88.00	77.00	93.00	74.00
Quinine sulphate	.64	.61	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80¼
Rochelle salt, powd	.20¾	.17¾	.42½	.42½	.43½	.34½	.34½	.32½	.33	.31¼
Santonin, cryst	130.00	46.00	210.00	210.00	190.00	170.00	175.00	170.00	190.00	170.00
Silver nitrate	.31½	.27	.32⅜	.26⅞	.60	.47⅜	.55¾	.40½	.48	.46¼
Sodium benzoate, USP	.46	.39	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46
Bicarbonate, USP	1.85	1.70	1.85	1.85	2.25	2.10	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Strychnine	.60	.50	.70	.70	1.35	.70	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.25
Thymol	1.55	1.45	3.00	2.75	2.40	2.40	3.65	2.40	3.65	3.65
Trichloroethylene	.09	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.09¾	.08	.10½	.09¾

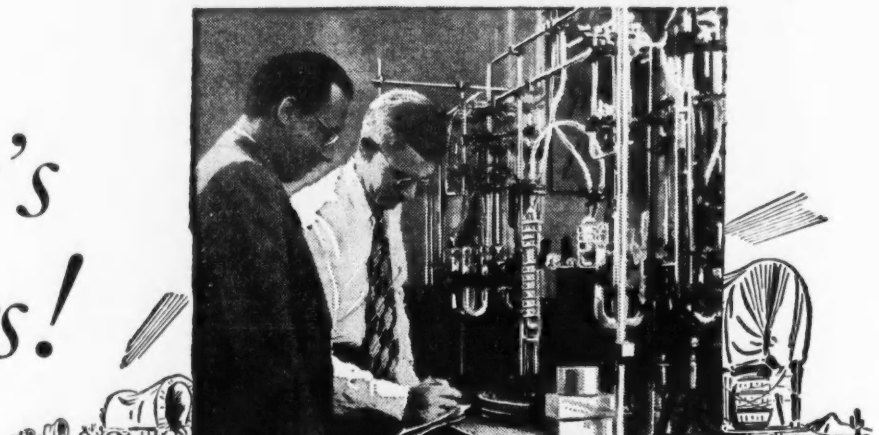
Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1946 H.	1946 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.
Belladonna leaves	.30	.12½	3.45	1.60	2.75	1.00	2.75	1.40	1.40	1.15
Root	.40	.13	2.25	1.30	2.50	1.35	2.50	1.10	1.10	.55
Black haw root bark	.24	.20	.40	.39	.84	.82	.82	.75	.80	.75
Buchu leaves	.80	.30	.80	.74	.83	.80	1.05	.80	1.00	.80
Cascara sagrada bark	.14	.10	.28	.20	.44	.39	.44	.40	.40	.38
Chamomile flow., Hung	.60	.20	.80	.60	.90	.52	.70	.65	.65	.46
Cinchona bark, short	.72	.40	1.25	.85	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Clover tops, dom	.38	.12	.33	.26	.70	.50	.70	.65	.65	.58
Cramp bark, NF	.23	.20	.60	.30	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Digitalis leaves	.40	.35	.50	.45	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	.85
Ergot, USP	3.50	1.25	1.70	1.25	1.75	1.55	1.55	.90	1.30	.90
Ginger root, Cochin	.09½	.06¼	.39	.26	.17½	.16	.16	.14	.20	.16
Goldenseal root	3.60	2.75	4.75	3.95	8.75	8.25	8.90	6.50	6.50	4.25
Gum arabic, sorts	.19	.09	.22	.14	.14½	.13¾	.14¼	.13	.14	.12¾
Myrrh, USP	.65	.39	.78	.60	.48	.47	.48	.45	.45	.35
Tragacanth, No. 1	2.50	2.25	3.75	3.25	4.85	3.75	4.85	3.60	3.60	3.00
Henbane leaves	.65	.14½	3.25	1.85	1.35	1.00	1.25	1.00	1.00	.45
Jalap root, NF	.24	.15	.65	.45	.45	.32	.45	.42	.45	.44
Lobelia herb	.12	.11	.50	.33	1.10	.75	.82	.60	.82	.65
Mandrake root	.11	.09	.25	.18	.33	.32	.40	.35	.50	.30
Marjoram, French type	.35	.16	1.15	.75	.35	.34	.42	.34½	.32	.30
Papain, powd	2.10	1.10	1.10	.84	6.50	3.75	6.50	5.75	6.00	3.60
Rhubarb root	.55	.35	1.20	.75	1.85	.43	1.40	.60	.80	.45
Sarsaparilla root, Mex	.19	.13	.22	.19	.45	.32	.60	.45	.52	.28
Senega root	.85	.65	.95	.59	2.65	2.00	2.65	1.75	2.25	1.82
Senna leaves, Tinn	.14	.09	.16	.14	.24	.17	.25	.17	.24	.18
Soapbark, whole	.23	.07	.13	.09	.29	.15	.18	.18	.19	.18
Stramonium leaves	.17	.13	.50	.27	.21	.16	.22	.22	.22	.20
Tonka beans, Angos	2.40	2.40	3.00	2.40	1.70	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.70
Uva ursi leaves	.11	.08	.25	.20	.16½	.16	.16	.12	.12	.11
Valerian root	.27	.09½	1.70	1.15	.65	.42	.58	.45	.45	.35
Vanilla beans, Mexican	6.50	5.00	16.00	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	8.25	8.25	5.00
Wild cherry bark	.07	.04½	.09½	.07	.23	.18	.24	.18	.24	.22

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1946 H.	1946 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1948 H.	1948 L.
Alcohol, benzyl	.63	.63	.63	.63	.65	.65	.65	.65	.68	.68
Citronellol	1.60	1.60	6.00	1.75	9.50	5.70	5.70	3.85	3.85	3.25
Coumarin	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.90	2.75	3.00	2.75
Oil, anise, USP	.85	.63	3.50	2.10	3.25	1.25	1.25	.65	.90	.70
Cassia, USP	1.20	.88	11.00	10.00	9.50	3.50	3.50	2.25	2.40	1.90
Citronella, Ceylon	.46	.34	1.70	1.05	2.10	1.65	2.25	.75	.75	.65
Clove, USP	1.55	.95	1.75	1.40	1.65	1.45	1.50	1.30	1.70	1.10
Eucalyptus, USP	.59	.33	.96	.70	1.18	1.05	1.18	1.05	1.05	.80
Geranium, Bourbon	3.25	2.40	25.00	17.00	17.50	16.25	16.50	10.50	11.50	8.25
Lavender, spike	1.15	.95	4.15	2.75	2.75	2.05	2.05	1.50	1.50	1.10
Lemon, Calif	3.00	2.00	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.50	3.10	3.10	2.55
Lemongrass	.85	.32	3.75	1.30	4.00	2.75	3.80	1.25	1.65	1.10
Lime, dist	4.15	3.00	13.00	3.25	6.60	5.25	6.00	4.00	4.25	3.10
Orange, exp., Calif	1.50	.75	3.25	2.25	1.80	1.60	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.25
Peppermint, nat	2.75	2.05	7.00	5.30	8.00	6.15	8.50	7.60	7.75	6.90
Sandalwood, USP	5.50	4.50	6.00	5.85	11.15	7.00	16.50	11.15	13.75	13.00
Sassafras, artif	.75	.34	2.00	2.00	.80	.55	.90	.65	.77	.45
Spearmint, USP	2.00	1.70	3.25	3.00	12.25	4.00	13.50	6.75	8.50	5.00
Wormwood	3.35	2.00	3.00	2.75	6.00	5.00	5.60	3.85	4.25	3.25
Terpineol, C.P	.25	.23	.40	.33	.42	.34	.47	.42	.43	.40
V

Today's Pioneers!



As long as you have America, you will have pioneers.

At Du Pont, the pioneers are chemists. The spirit that rode the covered wagons, lived in log cabins, helped make America great, burns today at Du Pont research laboratories.

Here scientists are constantly crossing new chemical frontiers—finding new and better things for better living. It is true pioneering—for with new products come new industries, new jobs, new opportunities to make life easier and more comfortable for millions of men and women.

That kind of pioneering has been going on at Du Pont for over 100 years.

Du Pont pioneered "Duco"—a service to the automobile industry, a colorful contribution to the American home.

Du Pont created neoprene, the most successful man-made rubber.

Du Pont chemists produced insecticides that save crops, increase yields, and reduce farm costs.

Du Pont developed moistureproof Cellophane—and a new packaging era was born.

Du Pont chemical pioneering discovered nylon—which, in fiber form, was first introduced in a stocking and has found its way into so many fields.

During 1948, Du Pont announced many new products of pioneering. One of the most interesting and important of these products is "Orlon" acrylic fiber. This new textile material has a combination of properties which promise to give it a wide variety of uses, such as window curtains, rainwear, awnings and industrial belting. Resistance of "Orlon" to outdoor exposure is so good that it is considered to be the best fiber yet found for outdoor uses.

Is there an end to chemical pioneering?

Certainly not in sight at Du Pont. Today, near Wilmington, Delaware, a $30,000,000 program of laboratory expansion is under way. It will provide facilities greater than ever before for the scientific development of new products and processes. It will enlarge the established Du Pont plan of fundamental long-range research for scientific facts without regard to immediate commercial use.

Has America come to the end of its frontiers? Not while so many of today's pioneers are engaged in a constant search for...

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING... *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

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E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.), WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Chemicals, Oils and Drugs Price Changes in 1948

The following information is a compilation of prices for various chemicals and related products at the beginning of 1949, as compared with the beginning of 1948. Only those materials are included whose prices as quoted on January 1, 1949, differed from those quoted on January 1, 1948. The symbol 'n' signifies nominal; 'n.p.,' no prices, while 'n.s.' indicates no stocks available.

A

	1948	1949
Acacia (see Gum, arabic).		
Acetaldehyde, 99%, tanks, works. lb.	.09½	.10
Acetaldol (see Aldol).		
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb.	.19	.22
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb.	.60	.67½
Acetone, CP, tanks, dlvd lb.	.08	.08½
Methyl (see M).		
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb.	.45	.40
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb.	1.00	1.10
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb.	.60	.55
Acid, acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs.	3.78	4.50
56%, bbls 100 lbs.	7.56	7.90
70%, bbls 100 lbs.	9.45	9.60
80%, bbls 100 lbs.	10.80	10.85
glacial, synthetic, tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.07	10.00
Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.		
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb.	.50	.53
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb.	.45	.48
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.		
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb.	2.00	2.10
tech., bbls lb.	1.00	1.05
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb.	1.05	1.25
Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bulk, c.l. ton.	95.50	86.75
Broener's, bbls lb.	1.22	1.45
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.32	.34½
Camphoric, natural, dms lb.	8.00	6.00
synth., dms lb.	6.00	5.50
Capric, tech., dms lb.	.50 Nom.	.50
Caprylic, 99%, dms lb.	.50 Nom.	.50
Castor oil, split, dms lb.	.36¾	.35¾
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb.	.21¾	.25½
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb.	.24	.27
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l. lb.	.25	.27½
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l. lb.	.22	.24½
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb.	.61	.65
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb.	.30¾	.32¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb.	.25¼	.14½ N
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb.	.23¼	.15¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high boil, 50% (210°-215°), low boil, 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, tanks, works and frt. alld gal.	1.53	—
high boil, 50% (210°-215°), tanks, same basis gal.	—	1.30
low boil, 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, tanks, same basis gal.	—	1.40
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.80	.75
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).		
F, bbls., works lb.	1.50	1.73
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb.	.12	.13
90%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb.	.12½	.13½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb.	.27	.30
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.40	1.60
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb.	1.23	1.43
Gamma, bbls lb.	1.03	1.22
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb.	.14	.23
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).		
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb.	.50	.66
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb.	2.52	2.69
Hydrobromic, tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb.	.45	.34
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).		
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., tanks, works lb.	.16	.16½
30%, steel dms., works lb.	.08	.08¼
J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb.	2.42	2.64
L, bbls., works lb.	.73	.80
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb.	.14½	.16
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb.	.24½	.29
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb.	.17¾	.19¾
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb.	.3175	.3495
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	4.40	5.80
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	8.15	10.95
Laurent's, bbls lb.	.70	.87
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb.	.45N	.40
60%, dms lb.	.37N	.35
Linseed oil, water white, dms. lb.	.42N	.3500
Maleic, powd., dms lb.	.26	.30
Anhydride (see M).		
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	2.35	1.85
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms lb.	.21	.23½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb.	.17½	.19
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs.	1.50	1.65
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs.	1.85	1.90
22°, tanks, E. works ton.	22.00	25.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb.	.08	.07¾
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, tanks, works lb.	.10	.12
230-240, tanks, works lb.	.17	.19
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)		
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, I.)		
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic-8-amino (see Acid, S).		
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).		
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).		
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).		
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).		
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).		
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).		
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).		
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).		
Neville and Winther's, dms lb.	.73	.88
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo.	6.00	8.00
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).		
Nitric, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb.	.13	.11½
Oleic (see Oil, red.)		
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming.)		

	1948	1949
Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.13¼	.14½
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb.	4.00	4.00N
Paranitrobenzoic, cns lb.	.80	.87
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb.	.85	.92
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb.	.25¼	.13½N
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).		
Picric, tech., bbls lb.	.30	.32
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms lb.	2.80	2.95
resub., dms lb.	3.30	3.45
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).		
S, bbls., works lb.	2.54	2.79
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb.	NS	.54½
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works lb.	.25¼	.13
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb.	.33	.22½
single pressed, bgs lb.	.33½	.22
triple pressed, bgs lb.	.36¼	.24¾
Sulphuric, 60° Be, tanks, E. works ton.	12.25	13.75
66° Be, tanks, E. works ton.	15.00	18.00
98%, tanks, E. works ton.	17.50	18.00
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.08	.07¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works ton.	19.50	18.00
Tallow, dist., dms lb.	.27¾	.16¼
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb.	.45½	.27½
Tobias, bbls lb.	.60	.65
Aconite leaves, bls lb.	.60	.55
Root, bbls lb.	1.10	.70
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.	32.50	27.50
Acrylonitrile, tanks, works lb.	.28½	.32½
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).		
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb.	.60	.35
Agar lb.	3.85N	3.25
Agaric, white, bls lb.	2.75	1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb.	.40	.35
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb.	3.00	2.65
powd., bbls lb.	3.05	2.70
tech., cryst., bbls lb.	1.25	1.48
Albumin, egg (see Albumen).		
Alcohol, butyl, normal, ferment. Ill., Ind., prod., tanks, frt. alld. E lb.	.35	.17½
other production, tanks, frt. alld. E lb.	.35	.17½
synthetic, normal, tanks, frt. alld. E lb.	.17	.17½
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher.		
secondary, tanks, dlvd lb.	.12	.10½
tertiary, tanks lb.	.11	.12
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb.	2.25	1.50
Cinnamic, bots lb.	3.00	2.80
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal.	.93½	.44
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.		
SD1, 190 pf., tanks, same basis gal.	.93	.44
SD2B, tanks, same basis gal.	.93	.42
SD23H, tanks, same basis gal.	.91	.45
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, tanks, same basis gal.	.97	.42½
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.		
Proprietary solvent, tanks, same basis gal.	.96	.44
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.		
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denatured, proprietary).		
Diacetone, acetone free, tanks, dlvd lb.	.13	.12
Ethyl, 190 pf, tax paid, tanks, same basis gal.	18.03	17.51
absolute, tax paid, tanks, same basis gal.	19.00	18.48
Furfuryl, tech., tanks, works lb.	.19	.18
Isopropyl, ref'd, 91%, tanks, dlvd gal.	.41	.39½
99%, tanks, dlvd gal.	.45	.43½
Methyl (see Methanol).		
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).		
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb.	4.00	2.40
Phenylethyl, cns lb.	2.30	1.50
Propyl, normal, tanks, works lb.	.10	.10½
Salicyl (see Saligenin).		
Aletris root, bgs lb.	1.85	1.60
Alkanet root, bgs lb.	.70	.45
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).		
Mexican, bgs lb.	.14	.13
Allyl chloride, tanks, dlvd lb.	.12½	.15
Aloe, Cape, cs lb.	.30	.35
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb.	.64	.70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb.	.35	.41
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb.	.31	.37
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald lb.	.24	.27½
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb.	.35	.30
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs.	4.00	3.80
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs.	4.25	4.05
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs.	4.40	4.20
Alum, potash, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs.	4.25	4.03
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs.	4.50	4.25
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs.	4.65	4.45
Aluminum chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.10	.12
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb.	.25	.12
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.	56.00	50.00
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb.	.20¾	.21¼
contract, works lb.	.19¾	.20¼
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb.	.17¾	.18¼
contract, works lb.	.16¾	.17¼
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works lb.	.78	.79½
contract, works lb.	.75	.76
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).		
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb.	.51¼	.48
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs lb.	.15	.17
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb.	.14	.16
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt. alld lb.	.19	.24½
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms. lb.	.56	.58
standard, dms lb.	.38	.39½

	1948	1949
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb.	.93	.96
standard, dms lb.	.62	.64½
rubber comp., dms lb.	.47	.48½
unpolished, standard, dms. lb.	.43	.44½
varnish, standard, dms lb.	.47	.49
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.		
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb.	.20½	.24¾
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb.	.47	.38
monobasic, ctns., c.l lb.	.47	.38
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb.	.52	.43
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs.	1.15	1.50
Sulphate, iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.	1.95	2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).		
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb.	5.50	6.00
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.	59.00	74.00
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.	61.50	77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.	65.00	76.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb.	.32	.39
reagent, jars lb.	.34	.61
Benzoate, USP, dms., bgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb.	.43	.80
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb.	.15	.18
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb.	.11	.16½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.		
Chloride, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb.	.13	.20
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).		
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).		
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb.	1.25	2.40
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.	75.00	79.50
dom., bgs., western works. ton.	48.50	58.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.	37.50	42.50
Oleate, dms lb.	.14	.30¾
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb.	.23	.25
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb.	.37	.40
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb.	.07	.08
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb.	.12½	.11½
Stearate, 23%, dms lb.	.34	.21
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.	35.00	45.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb.	.08½	.09
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb.	7.10	2.45
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., tanks, dlvd lb.	.27	.25½
Angelica root, dom., bls lb.	1.10	.90
imported, bls lb.	1.50	.98
Angostura bark, bls lb.	.55	.48
Anilin oil, tanks, works, frt. alld. lb.	.13	.15
Salt, dms., works lb.	.22	.26
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb.	.29	NS
Chinese, star lb.	.15	.17½
Cyprus, bgs lb.	.15	.20
Mexican, bgs lb.	.25	.19
Syrian, bgs lb.	.23½	.17¼
Anisic aldehyde, bots lb.	2.53	2.50
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb.	.70	.85
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).		
Chloride, solut., cbys lb.	.17	.29
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb.	.33	.38½
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.27	.34
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb.	.27½	.35¾
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.22	.26
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).		
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) lb.	32.00	18.00
Arnica, flowers, bls lb.	1.15	.50
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb.	.16	.13
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb.	N.S.	.75
Asafetida, cs lb.	.50	.35
powd., bbls., dms lb.	.72	.50
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).		
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons). Canadian		
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton.	73.00	88.00
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.	65.00	79.00
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.	48.50	59.00
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.	44.50	52.50
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.	42.00	49.50
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.	31.00	35.50
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.	27.50	31.00
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.	26.50	30.00
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.	27.00	31.00
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.	25.50	28.50
Atropine, bots oz.	27.00	31.00
Sulphate, bots oz.	10.80	13.50
	8.90	10.35

B

Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs. lb.	2.25	2.00
Barbasco root (see Cube root).		
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.	67.50	72.50
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb.	.10	.11
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.	85.00	90.00
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb.	.11½	.12
Fluoride, bbls. lb.	.14	.21
Peroxide (see Barium dioxide).		
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up lb.	.51	.42
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).		
X-ray, bbls lb.	.10	.12½
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.	33.30	35.05

	1948	1949
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).		
Belladonna leaf, bls lb.	1.40	1.15
Root, bls lb.	1.25N	.55
Benzene (see Benzol).		
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works lb.	.35¾	.30¼
dust, dry, 50%, 6% gamma, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.33	.18
wet, 50%, 6% gamma distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.34	.19¼
Benzidin base, bbls lb.	.77	1.02
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich. gal.	.19	.21
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio. gal.	.19	.20
Benzophenone, dms lb.	1.15	1.30
Benzyl Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb.	.20½	.19
Propionate, bots lb.	1.85	1.65
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works lb.	.14½	.21
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb.	.72	.75
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb.	.23	.30
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb.	.62	.73
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works lb.	1.60	1.35
98%, dms., c.l., works lb.	2.20	1.85
Beth root, bls lb.	.55	.45
Bismuth chloride, jars lb.	4.50	3.95
Citrate, USP VIII, jars lb.	3.12	3.27
Hydroxide, dms lb.	4.00	4.18
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb.	1.60	1.85
Oxychloride, dms lb.	3.80	3.97
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb.	4.20	4.60
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb.	2.60	2.80
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb.	2.45	2.75
Subiodide, fib. dms lb.	4.13	4.90
Subnitrate, USP, dms lb.	2.15	2.30
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb.	3.05	3.20
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb.	3.70	3.80
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.12½	.13¼
Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb.	.065	.07
bgs., c.l., works lb.	.0682	.0740
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.075	.0832
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.09¾	.10¼
Black dyes (see Dyes).		
Black haw, root bark, bls lb.	.80	.78
Tree bark, bls lb.	.35	.28
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb.	.55	.48
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.	72.50	77.50
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.	55.00	67.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	3.75	4.25
Blood, dried, high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton.	10.75	9.50
Bloodroot, bls lb.	.75	.58
Blue Chinese, bbls., same basis lb.	.42	.45
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).		
Milori, bbls., same basis lb.	.42	.45
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb.	.48	.51
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb.	.42	.45
soluble, bbls., same basis lb.	.42	.45
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.		
Blueflag, root, bls lb.	N.S.	.55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).		
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).		
Boldo leaves, bls lb.	.11	.06
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).		
precipated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).		
Boneset leaves, bls lb.	.17	.15
Borage flowers, bls lb.	.55	.45
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.	74.50	—
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.	—	61.25
gran., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.	48.50	—
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.	—	35.25
powd., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.	53.50	—
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.	—	40.25
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.		
Brimstone (see Sulphur).		
Broomtop, bls lb.	.29	.25
Brown, iron oxide, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb.	.12	.12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb.	.02¾	.03
Umber, burnt, Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb.	.05¼	.05¾
raw, Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb.	.05½	.06
Brucine, sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz.	.40	.30
Bryonia root, bls lb.	.45	.35
Buchu leaves, bls lb.	1.00	.85
Buckthorn bark, bls lb.	.34	.23
cut and sifted, bls lb.	.40	.26
Berries, bgs lb.	1.00	.85
Burdock root, bls lb.	.35	.23
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal.	.05½	.06

Butyl Acetate—Green, Chrome

	1948	1949
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., tanks, same basis	lb. .35	.17½
other production, tanks, same basis	lb. .35	.17½
synthetic, normal, tanks, same basis	lb. .17	.17½
Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher		
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).		
Lactate, tanks, same basis	lb. .45	.44
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb. .53½	.43½
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).		

C

Cadmium bromide, jars	lb. 1.66	2.10
Iodide, jars	lb. 4.89	5.10
Lithopone (see Yellow).		
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd	lb. 1.75	2.00
patent shapes, cs., dlvd	lb. 1.75	2.10
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb. 4.25	4.75
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb. 4.50	5.00
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb. 2.75	3.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	lb. 6.00	6.50
Calamus root, dom., bgs	lb. .35	.28
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld	lb. .09½	.10½
Carbide, dms., c.l., works	ton.70.00	114.00
Carbonate (see Whiting).		
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.21.50	22.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars	ton. 8.50	9.00
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis	ton.21.00	20.00
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb. .25	.30
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.	lb. 1.80	1.65
Lactate, USP, dms	lb. .34	.37
Mandelate, USP, dms., works.	lb. 2.35	1.85
Phosphate, feed grade, bgs., works	ton.75.50	105.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald	lb. .06½	.05¾
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.50	6.60
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works	lb. .20	.24
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works	lb. .48	.39
Calendula flowers, bls	lb. 1.00	.50
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs	lb. 3.20	3.10
Camphor, synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb. .45	.42
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb. .72	.66
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots.	lb. .86	.83
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb. 1.80	1.25
powd., bxs.	lb. 2.05	1.40
Cantharides, Russian, bgs	lb. 7.00	5.00
powd., bxs.	lb. 7.25	5.75
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal. 1.25	1.05
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs., afloat	lb. .17	.19½
Dutch, bgs.	lb. .17	.20
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works	lb. 1.10	1.75
Carbinol methylisobutyl, tanks, same basis	lb. .12	.13
Carbon bisulphide, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb. .05¾	.06¼
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works.	lb. .11	.08½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld	lb. .07	.08
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs	lb. 1.85	2.75
medium, cs.	lb. 1.50	2.10
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs.	lb. 1.00	2.00
Indian, cs., futures	lb. 1.15	2.00N
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures	lb. 1.10	1.74
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).		
Carotene, crystals, research grade, 90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg.	2.85	2.00
technical, tins, works	gm. .67½	.62
Carvol, bots.	lb.13.00	9.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb. .40	.37
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb. .32	.30
Imported, acid-precip., ground, 10 bgs. or more	lb. .31½	.25½
rennet-precip., unground, 10 bgs. or more	lb. .36N	.30N
Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1, broken, bls	lb. .18	.34N
shortstick, bls	lb. .60N	.26N
China, rolls, select, cs	lb. .11½	.10½
broken, bls.	lb. .08¼	.10
Kwangsi, rolls, bls	lb. .12	.11
Saigon, broken, bls	lb. .38N	.26
medium, bls.	lb. .41	.35
thin, bls.	lb. .44	.41
Yunnan, bls.	lb. .13½	.20
Buds, China, bgs	lb. .23½	.32
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb. .26	.30
Castor beans, bgs., Nov. ship't, Brazilian ports long ton.175.00N		125.00N
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.40.00	27.50
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.39.00	12.00
Catechol, resublimed, dms., works	lb. 3.25	4.00
Catnip, bls.	lb. .68	.55
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb. .31	.24
Indian, bgs.	lb. .23½	.20
futures, bgs.	lb. .23	.19½
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs	lb. .65	.46
Roman, bls.	lb. 1.50	1.10
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, tanks	lb. .0375	.0390
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb. .1040	.1105
Chloral hydrate, jars	lb. .93	.90
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l., stock points	lb. 1.55	1.05
refined, dms., stock points	lb. 1.65	1.20
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .40	.42
Chlorine, liquid, tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	2.25	2.40
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.	2.55	2.70
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb. 1.25	1.35
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld	lb. .80	.85
Choline chloride, feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb. 2.00	2.20
Chromium acetate, solut., 8½%, bbls., cs	lb. .09¾	NS
Green (see Green, chrome).		
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).		
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).		
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).		
Chrysarobin, USP, bots	lb. 6.02	7.65
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz. 1.02½	.93
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz. .79½	.69
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz. .75½	.65
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs	oz. .55½	.42
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).		
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms	lb. .82	.75
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb. .35	.27
Citral, bots., cns	lb. 3.90	3.75
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb. 3.85	3.25
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb. .14	.13
futures, bls.	lb. .12	.15
Zanzibar, bls.	lb. .16½	.18½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs	lb. .65	.60
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, tanks, works	gal. .14	.14½
refd., tanks, works	gal. .15	.15½
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb. .83¾	.90
Linolcate, paste, 6% Co, dms.	lb. .58¼	.56
solid, 8½% Co, dms	lb. .66¾	.65
8% Co, dms	lb. .62¾	.61¼
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz. 9.75	11.75
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb. .35	.21
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb. 1.30N	.89
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).		
Cohosh, black, root, bls	lb. .18	.22
Blue, root, bls	lb. .21	.18
Colchicine, bots., cns	oz. NS	145.00
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures	lb. 4.00N	3.00
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb. .50	.45
Colombo root, bls	lb. .16	.18
Colisfoot leaves, bgs	lb. .43	.40
Condurango bark, bgs	lb. .23	.20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb. .68	.65
Copper carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.	lb. .24	.25¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls	lb. .26½	.29
crystals, bbls.	lb. .17¾	.20
Cyanide, tech., bbls	lb. .40½	.46
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss.	lb. .26¼	.27½
Metal, electrolytic	lb. .21½	.23½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb. .21	.22¾
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb. .28	.30½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb. .24	.24½
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb. .21½	.25
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	7.60	8.10
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.	12.55	13.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l	lb. .21½	.22¾
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports	ton.266.00N	250.00
Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.260.00N	255.00
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures	lb. .08	.05½
Italian, bgs.	lb. .08½	.05½
Moroccan, bgs.	lb. .09	.06½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs. 6.87	5.59
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs. 7.23	5.95
Cornsilk, bls.	lb. .29	.19
Cottonroot bark, bls	lb. .40	.33
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton	1.59N	1.75
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E	ton.94.00	65.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs	lb. 2.75	3.00
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship	lb. .38½	.32½
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys	lb. 1.05	1.15
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal. .17½	.16
refined, tanks, same basis.	gal. .22	.25
solution, 80%, tanks, works.	gal. .16	.20
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb. .80	.85
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb. 2.30	2.35
Cresol, tech., tanks, same basis.	lb. .14	.18¼
USP, tanks, same basis	lb. .14½	.18¼
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb. .48	.31
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs	lb. .75	.50
powd., cs.	lb. 1.00	.60
Cumin seed, Persian, bgs	lb. .25	.18¾
Syrian, bgs	lb. .24½	.17¼
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk unit-ton	2.35	2.85
pulv., 21% N, bgs., same basis unit-ton	2.25	2.75
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works.	lb. .32	.34

D

Damiana leaves, bls	lb. .85	.45
Dandelion root, bls.	lb. .67	.45
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works	lb. .37½	.32
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works.	ton.39.25	41.65
Degras, common, bbls	lb. .10	.11
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls	lb. .20	.16
over 2% ffa., bbls	lb. .19	.15
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd.	lb. .48	.40
Dextrin, corn, British gum, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	8.55	7.00
Chicago 100 lbs.	8.10	6.50
Canary, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	8.29	6.83
Chicago 100 lbs.	7.84	6.24
dark, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	8.39	6.93
Chicago 100 lbs.	7.94	6.34
white, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	8.14	6.88
Chicago 100 lbs.	7.69	6.09
Potato, dom., bgs	lb. .16	.10½
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.		
Dianisidin, dms	lb. 1.54	1.65
Dibutyl phthalate, tanks, dlvd	lb. .36	.32
Sebacate, tanks, works	lb. .77¾	.56½
Dichloroanilin, dms., works	lb. .65	.75
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).		
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).		
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald.	lb. .26	.28
Diethanolamine, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .23½	.24½
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l	lb. .40	.46½
Phthalate, tanks, dlvd	lb. .30	.32
Diethyleneglycol, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .13½	.15½
Monobutylether, tanks, works	lb. .21	.24½
Monoethylether, tanks, works.	lb. .16	.16½
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb. .25½	.24
Diethylstilbestrol, bots	kilo.325.00	300.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.18.00	15.00
powd., bots	36.00	25.00
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb. 1.05	.85
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb. .19	.14
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb. .12	.10½
Dimethyl phthalate, tanks, dlvd	lb. .23½	.25
Sebacate, dms., tanks, works	lb. .90	.71½
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb. .22	.28
Dinitrotoluene, ref'd, dms	lb. .16	.17
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks	lb. .15	.12
Dioctyl phthalate, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .408	.43
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb. .44	.48
Dioxan, tanks, same basis	lb. .19	.23½
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).		
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms, incl., c.l., works, South	gal. .45	.35
N. Y. whse	gal. .60	.50
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb. .48	.53
Diphenylamine, bbls	lb. .25	.26
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.60.00	64.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb. .27	.20
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs	lb. NS	2.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. bots—		
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.14.85	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.14.85	17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.14.85	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.19.25	22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.30.25	35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 3.20	3.75
No. 2, cns	lb. 4.00	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 6.60	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb. 3.45	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.19.25	22.85
No. 4, cns	lb. 6.35	7.50
No. 32, cns	lb. 4.55	5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 9.35	11.05
No. 3, cns	lb. 2.90	3.40
No. 4, cns	lb. 2.90	3.40
No. 6, cns	lb. 3.45	4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots—		
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 9.15	10.10
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.13.55	14.90
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.13.55	14.90
No. 6, cns	lb.13.55	14.90
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots—		
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb. 9.15	10.10
No. 4, cns	lb.16.85	18.55
No. 5, cns	lb. 4.75	5.25
No. 10, cns	lb.17.40	19.15
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb. 3.10	3.45
No. 9, cns	lb. 3.10	3.45
No. 10, cns	lb. 3.50	2.75
No. 11, cns	lb. 1.85	2.05
No. 12, cns	lb. 2.50	2.75
No. 17, cns	lb. 9.15	10.10
No. 18, cns	lb.20.15	22.20
No. 21, cns	lb. 3.95	4.35
No. 22, cns	lb. 9.15	10.10
No. 28, cns	lb.20.70	22.30
No. 33, cns	lb.14.65	16.15
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.13.55	14.90
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb. 9.15	10.10
No. 8, cns	lb. 9.15	10.10
No. 10, cns	lb.11.35	12.50
No. 11, cns	lb.11.35	12.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—		
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.13.55	14.90
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.11.35	12.50
No. 3, cns	lb.24.00	26.40
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb. 9.15	10.10
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.		
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb. .61	.67
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb. .36	.49
Scarlet, croceine, MOO.	lb. 1.12	1.28
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb. .81	.89
fast light, 3 G, extra.	lb. 1.69	1.85
Methanil, conc	lb. .70	.77
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.		
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works at warehouse.		
Black, blue, No. 550	lb. .61	.67
Jet, No. 551	lb. .66	.72
Brown, R, conc	lb. 1.04	1.14
Orange R, brilliant	lb. .67	.73
Red, 4 B, conc	lb. 1.03	1.13
Yellow, C	lb. .88	.96
FN, conc.	lb. .91	1.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.		
Black, basic, blue	lb. .91	1.00
Jet	lb. .91	1.00
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb. 1.21	1.33
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb. .61	.70
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb. .44½	.50
Y, extra	lb. .48	.54
Green, malachite, conc.	lb. 1.64	1.70
Violet, methyl, B	lb. .87	.99

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb. .60	.48
Egg albumen (see Albumen).		
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb. 1.20	.96
tanners, bbls.	lb. .05½	.06
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb. .60	.45
Elecampane root, bls	lb. .35	.27
Elm bark, powd., bbls., bxs	lb. .48	.46
select, bndls	lb. .55	.60
Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.53.50	42.50
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100ozs	oz. .84	.98
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz. .76	.92
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.	oz. .60	.75
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz. .57	.72
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz. .58	.73
Epichlorohydrin, tanks, works	lb. .44½	.35
Ergot, USP, cns	lb. .90	1.18
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).		
Anesthesia, USP, cns, hospitals	lb. .61	.75
Dichloroethyl, tanks, same basis	lb. .12½	.15
Ethyl, synthetic, tanks, same basis	lb. .16	.12
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.	lb. .98	.93
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, tanks, frt. alld	lb. .18	.12
95-98%, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .18½	.12¼
99%, tanks, frt. alld	lb. .18½	.12½
NF, dms.	lb. .30	.23
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb. .55½	.44
Formate, dms.	lb. NS	.38
Iodide, bots.	lb. 3.50	4.08
Silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., works	lb. .50	.85
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb. .75	.80
Ethylene dichloride, tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies	lb. .07	.08
W. of Rockies	lb. .07½	.08½
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).		
Ethyleneglycol, tanks, same basis	lb. .12	.14
Monoethylether, tanks, works.	lb. .16	.16½
Monoethylether acetate, tanks, works	lb. .14	.15
Monomethylether, tanks, works	lb. .17	.18
Monomethylether acetate, tanks, works	lb. .22	.23
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb. .27	.32
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb. 2.25	1.85
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb. .14	.12
Eugenol, prime, USP	lb. 2.35	1.85
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls	lb. .17	.18

F

Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb. .07	.11
Indian, bgs	lb. .15	.12½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs	lb. .10	NS
Indian, bgs	lb. .10	.11½
futures, bgs	lb. .09	.10¼
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).		
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb. .14½	.13
water-white, cs., works	lb. .15½	.14
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.30.00	32.00
Oregon, bbls	gal. 2.45	2.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).		
Fishmeal, ground, 65% protein, bgs. Balto. area	ton.170.00	150.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).		
Fluospar, ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2 bulk, c.l., mines net	ton.37.00	39.00
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2 bulk, c.l., mines	ton.33.00	35.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.32.00	34.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.31.00	33.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.30.00	32.00
Fringetree bark, bls	lb. .65	.45

G

G salt, bbls	lb. .55	.59
Galangal root, bls	lb. .18	.14
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb. 1.35	1.00
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks	gal. .1075	.105
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks	gal. .093	.126
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks	gal. .105	.1025
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks	gal. .115	.12
Gentian root, bls	lb. .18	.15
grd., bbls., bxs	lb. .22	.18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb. .23	.19
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms	lb. 3.40	3.10
prime	lb. 2.75	2.50
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb. 3.35	3.15
Ginger, oleoresin, bots	lb. 4.25	4.75
Root, African, bls	lb. .14	.14½
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb. .16	N.S.
unbleached, bgs	lb. .16	.20
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb. .20N	.26
No. 2, bgs	lb. .16½	.25
No. 3, futures	lb. .15¼	.24½
Rhatton, bgs	lb. .14¾	.22N
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).		
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	1.25	2.00
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l.,		
East of Midwest	lb. .21	.17½
40-65, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb. .22	.19½
65-90, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb. .23	.21
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb. .25	23½
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .20	.25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .21	.26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .22	.27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .23	.28
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .24	.29
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .25	.30
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .26	.31
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .27	.32
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .28	.33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .29	.34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .30	.35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .31	.36
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .32	.37
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .33	.38
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd	lb. .29	.38
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb. .28	.27
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).		
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.	oz.20.00	22.00
acid-yellow, bots	oz.18.75	20.00
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb. .30	.40
Golden seal, root, bls	lb. 7.25	4.25
powd., bxs.	lb. 7.75	5.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots.	oz.13.00	13.50
USP IX, bots	oz.14.00	14.50
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb. .40	.27
Grease, house, loose	lb. .18¼N	.08
White, choice, loose	lb. .20N	.10½N
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).		
Yellow, loose	lb. .18½	Nom. .08¾
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb. .32	.36
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb. .33	.37
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb. .34	.38
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb. .34½	.38½
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb. .35½	.39½
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb. .35¾	.39¾
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb. .35½	.39½
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb. .38½	.42½
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb. .40	.44
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb. .41¾	.45¾
50% and over, bbls., same basis	lb. .42¾	.46¾
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis	lb. .10	.12
6-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb. .10¾	.12¾
11-13%, bbls., same basis.	lb. .11¼	.13¼
14-16%, bbls., same basis.	lb. .12	.14
17-19%, bbls., same basis.	lb. .12¼	.14¼
20-21%, bbls., same basis.	lb. .12½	.14½
22-23%, bbls., same basis.		

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Green, Chrome, Reduced Color—Lime, Hydrated

		1948	1949
Green, chrome, reduced color,	lb.	.12¾	.14¾
24-25%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.13	.15
26-27%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.13½	.15½
28-29%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.14	.16
30-31%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.15	.17
32-33%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.16¼	.18¼
34-35%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.17¼	.19¼
36-40%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.20	.22
41-45%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.22¼	.24¼
46-50%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.23¾	.25¾
51-55%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.23½	.25½
56-60%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.24	.26
61-65%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.25	.27
66-70%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.26¼	.28¼
Chromium oxide, pure, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.30	.33
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.30	.25
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins	lb.	1.75	NP
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.80	1.90
Carbonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.85	2.95
Gum, arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.14½	.12½
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphalthum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.50	.38
Camphor (see C).			
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.26	.23
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.22	.19
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.20	.14
Manila, loba, C, bgs	lb.	.27½	.24
DBB, bgs	lb.	.24	.18
soft, MA, bgs	lb.	.24½	.13½
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs	lb.	.27	.23
	lb.	.27	.23
E, bgs	lb.	.18½	.14
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.12	.09¾
	lb.	.12	.09¾
nubs & chips, bgs	lb.	.08½	.07½
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14½	.12½
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.31	.28
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.24	.22
Elemi, cns	lb.	.27	.21
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.16¾	.17
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc	lb.	.16¾	.17
Galbanum, cs	lb.	.85	.98
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	1.70	1.20
powd., bbls	lb.	1.95	1.35
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, powd., No. 1	lb.	.46	.48
No. 2	lb.	.38	.40
No. 3	lb.	.33	.34
No. 4	lb.	.28	.31
No. 5	lb.	.23	.29
No. 6	lb.	.20	.27
Kauri, bgs.	lb.	.31	.31½
Locust bean, powd., bgs.	lb.	.42	.35
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.45	.35
Opium (see O).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, cks.	lb.	.95	.90
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).			
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	3.60	3.00
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.20	3.40
No. 3, cs.	lb.	2.25	2.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.57	.55
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	3.25	3.10
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls	lb.	.70	.40
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	2.20	1.75
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	1.00	.45
Henna leaves, bls	lb.	.25	.21
powd., bbls., bgs	lb.	.34	.25
Heptane, industrial, group 3, tanks	gal.	.11¾	.12½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.26	.27½
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.35	.38½
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks	gal.	.12½	.13½
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	.31
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	8.50	7.00
Hops, NF, bls	lb.	.55	.40
Hydrangea root, bls	lb.	.22	.14
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	20.00	53.50
Sulphate, bots	oz.	29.00	53.50
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrogen peroxide, 27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal	lb.	.15½	.17½
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots	oz.	39.00	34.00
Hyssop herb, bgs	lb.	.50	.45

I

Iceland moss, bgs	lb.	.30	.40
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indol, CP, bots	lb.	18.00	18.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, resubl., bots., jars	lb.	2.35	2.55
Iodoform, dms., kgs	lb.	4.45	4.30
Ionone, alpha, cns	lb.	12.30	5.15
beta, cns	lb.	9.00	8.60
Methyl (see M).			
Ipecac root, bgs	lb.	5.25	3.85
powd., bgs	lb.	5.45	4.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.	lb.	.20	.18
Iron acetate, solut., USP IX, cbys.	lb.	.17	.16
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90	5.75
cryst., tech., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.00	5.00
USP X, lump, bbls	lb.	.07	.07½
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald	lb.	.05½	.06
Hypophosphite, dms	lb.	1.50	2.80
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.19½	.21¼
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).			
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	.24
Stearate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.46	.40
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	52.50
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	26.50	28.50
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.06	.09½
Iron by hydrogen, kgs	lb.	.45	.80

		1948	1949
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms	lb.	.45	.55
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.23½	.25½
Isoeugenol, extra, cns	lb.	3.25	3.20
Isophorone, tanks, works	lb.	.20	.22
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropylamine, dms., works	lb.	.25	.37

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.17	.15
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.44	.45
Resin, powd., bxs	lb.	5.90	7.15
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.10	.09
Tar, USP, dms	lb.	.50	.40

K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.46	.45
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls	lb.	.35	.28
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks	gal.	.09625	.09375
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.09	.103
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0840	.121
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0875	.0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.095	.0925
Penn., 47, s.g., w.w., tanks,	gal.	.1125	.12
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.08	.10

L

		1948	1949
Ladyslipper root, bls.	lb.	1.80	1.60
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.25	.22
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works	lb.	.23	.20
hydrous	lb.	.23½	.18
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago	lb.	.26½	.16¾
Larkspur seed bgs.	lb.	.55	.35
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, bls	lb.	.10	.07¼
Greek, bls.	lb.	.11½	.07
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.10½	.12
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.66	.65
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.30	.20
select, bls.	lb.	.75	.70
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls	lb.	.19¼	.27
gran., bbls.	lb.	.19¼	.27¾
Arsenate, dealers, basic powd.,			
3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l.	lb.	.21¾	.31½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.29¼	.39½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.			
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	.20¼
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	2.90	2.94
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.13	.21½
E. St. Louis	lb.	.1480	.2130
Naphthenate, liquid, 30% Pb dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.24¾	.28½
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17¾	.23
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.29	.41
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.1760	.2425
97% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1785	.2450
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1810	.2475
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25	.27¼
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't, point, frt. alld	lb.	.17	.2270

		1948	1949
Lead stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.52	.46
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.14	.14¾
solid, 30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.19	.23¼
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.16	.2210
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.1850	.1925
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	.20¼
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works	lb.	.28	.16
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb	.26	.15
Licorice root, bls.	lb.	.06	.08
powd., bbls.	lb.	.10½	.11
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works	ton.	9.00	13.00
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00	10.00
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00	10.00
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00	10.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.75	10.00
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.50	7.90
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	7.50	8.50
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	8.00	8.50
Longview, Ala.	ton.	8.50	9.00
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00	8.50
Martinsburg, W.Va.	ton.	8.00	8.50
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00	9.00
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	7.50	8.00
Newala, Ala.	ton.	8.50	7.50
Rockland, Maine.	ton.	8.00	9.00
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	8.39	9.30
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	8.50	9.50
York, Pa.	ton.	8.50	9.00
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.25	11.50
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	11.00	11.50
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	11.00	11.50
LeRoy, Minn.	ton.	10.00	10.50

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New Tri-Sure Presses Install Flanges in a Single Operation

The new Tri-Sure presses pictured here, the result of many years of research, enable drum manufacturers to convey the drumheads or drum shells to the presses and (1) *puncture* the head or shell, and (2) *install* ¾" and 2" flanges—all in a *single, continuous* operation. These new Tri-Sure presses accomplish in one operation what formerly required four separate steps for the drumhead and two separate steps for the shell. The result is a tremendous saving in time, and the maintenance of an absolutely uniform standard of accuracy in flange insertion.

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Omaha, Nebr.

Florida Drum Company, Inc.
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Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Co.
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Giant Manufacturing Co.
Council Bluffs, Iowa

The Globe Steel Barrel Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

Inland Steel Container Company
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Jersey City, N. J.
New Orleans, La.

J & L Steel Barrel Co.
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Port Arthur, Tex.

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Rheem Manufacturing Co.
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Chicago, Ill.
Houston, Tex.
New Orleans, La.
Richmond, Calif.
South Gate, Calif.
Sparrows Point, Md.

	1948	1949
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-dolomite).		
Linalool, ex bois de rose	lb. 5.10	4.50
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots	lb. 4.25	4.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb. .35	.25
without leaves, bls	lb. .35	.24
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.93.00	76.00
Litharge com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb. .1660	.2325
Lithium carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs	lb. 1.15	1.10
Fluoride, bbls.	lb. 1.90	1.95
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point	lb. .06	.06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb. .07¾	.08¼
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb. higher		
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb. .82	.70
Lycopodium, cs.	lb. 2.15	1.90

M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs	lb. 1.40	1.00
East Indian, bgs., futures	lb. 1.40	1.05
West Indian, bgs	lb. 1.35	1.00
broken	lb. 1.25	.95
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works	lb. .29	.32
USP, heavy, bbls	lb. .31	.36
Magnesium, carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb. .09¼	.09
USP, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb. .09	.11¼

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

	1948	1949
Magnesium hypophosphite, dms.	lb. 1.45	1.60
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).		
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls	lb. .62	.75
Silicate (see Talc).		
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb. .10	.09
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l.	lb. .48	.43
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).		
Magnesite, dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash	ton.24.00	27.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l	lb. .25	.30
Malva flowers, blue, bls	lb. 1.45	1.00
Mandrake root, bls	lb. .40	.48
Manganese acetate, bbls	lb. .32	—
Arsenate, bgs	lb. .12	.12½
Borate, tech., bbls	lb. .16	.23
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb. .18	.24
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms	lb. .41	.39½
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls	lb. .43	.41½
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld	lb. .21	.22¼
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms.	lb. .20	.22½
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.56.00	60.00
feed grade, 80%, bgs	lb. .04	.05¼
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E	ton.64.80	68.50
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.60.00	72.00
Manna, flake, large, cs	lb. 1.75	1.40
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works	lb. .38	.40
Marjoram, Chilean, bls	lb. .10½	.16
French, bls	lb. .38	.32
Matico leaves, bls	lb. .17	.25
Menadione, USP, bots., works	gram. .10	—

	1948	1949
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian	lb. 9.20	9.00
Menthyl salicylate, tins	lb. 3.00	4.25
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works	lb. .65	.79
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls	lb. 1.16	1.28
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs	lb. .72	.76
Methanol, natural, tanks, frt. alld	gal. .60	.66
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.		
Synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, frt. alld., tanks	gal. .24	.26
zone 2, frt. alld., tanks	gal. .27	.33

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1	lb. .13¼	.17½
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1	lb. .15½	.17¾
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, N. Y.	lb. .07	.08
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works	lb. .42	.49½
Acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E	gal. .53¾	.61½
Alcohol (see Methanol).		
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more	lb. 2.20	2.10
Benzoate, cns	lb. .45	.53
Bromide, cyls	lb. .55	.46

	1948	1949
Methyl chloride, indust., tanks, multi-unit, works	lb. .14¾	.18
refrigerator, not mfgs. but other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd.	lb. .41	.42
Cinnamate, cns	lb. 1.43	1.63
Heptin carbonate, bots	lb. 37.00	36.00
Iodide, bots., cbys	lb. 3.00	4.33
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l	lb. .07	.08
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works.	lb. NS	.70
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,-000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb. .70	.68
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb. .63	.62
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald	lb. 2.42	2.37
Methylpentanediol, tanks, works, dlvd	lb. .20	.16
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).		
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l	lb. .15¾	.14¾
spray, bulk, c.l	lb. .16¼	.16¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l	lb. .46	.36¾
spray, bbls., c.l	lb. .54	.34
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks	gal. .37	.12¾
Monochlorobenzene, tanks, works, frt. equald	lb. .05½	.06
Monoethanolamine, tanks, frt. alld, E	lb. .24	.25¾
dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb. .22	—
l.c.l., same basis		—
tanks, works	lb. .15	.20
Monomethylamine anhydrous, 25%-40%, tanks, works, basis 100%	lb. .30	.31
Mononylnaphthalene, tanks	lb. .16	.13
Morphine, cns	oz.12.40	12.45
Acetate, cns	oz. 9.90	9.65
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works	lb. .67½	.60
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.	oz.38.00	35.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more	lb. 8.00	5.65
Mustard seed, Calif., brown	lb. .20	.22
Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb. .13	.14¼
Dutch, yellow, bgs.	lb. .16½	.16
Montana, brown, bgs., source	lb. .12½	.06¼
Oriental, bgs., source	lb. .07½	.03¾
yellow, bgs., source	lb. .11¾	.12
Washington, yellow, bgs.	lb. .16	.11¾
Washington, yellow	lb. .16	.17
Myrobalans, J1, J2, ex dock	ton.45.00	46.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naptha, V. M. & P.).		
Solvent (see S).		
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., wks., frt. equald	lb. NP	—
tanks, same basis	lb. .045	.06¼
78°, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald	lb. .043	.063
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb. .041	.071
refined, industrial, tanks, frt. equald	lb. .09¼	.11
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis	lb. .12½	.14
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).		
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).		
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb. .39	.48
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb. .20	.23
Metal, electro cathodes, cs	lb. .33¾	.40
Oxide, black, bbls	lb. .35	.42
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .44	.13
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works	lb. 9.50	11.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l.	lb. .08½	.09
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight	lb. .32	.28
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb. .28	.30
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb. .31	.38
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb. .32	.34

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works	lb. .25	.30
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works.	N ton.107.00	120.00
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo.	unit-ton. 5.00	3.50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works	lb. .25	.30
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works	lb. .25	.30
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat	lb. .57	.48
West Indian, bgs.	lb. .60	.43½
futures	lb. .58	.43
Nux vomica, bls	lb. .09	.08
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb. .12	.11

O

Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, tanks	gal. .13½	.15½
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).		
Sweet, dms., cns	lb. .69	.90
Anilin (see A).		
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms	lb. .90	.80
Apricot kernel, cns., dms	lb. .65	.45
Babassu, tanks	lb. .26	.23½
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb. 3.80	2.50
natural, Italian, cns	lb. 5.00	3.75
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).		
Birchtar, rectified, cns	lb. NS	4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns	lb. 2.60	3.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).		
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb. 2.35	1.75
redistilled, USP, cns.	lb. 2.95	2.20
Camphor, natural, white, cns	lb. .60	.33
Cananga, native, cns.	lb. 6.00	3.50
rectified, cns.	lb. 9.35	4.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).		
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb. 23.50	35.00
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb. 2.40	1.90
Castor, blown, ret, dms., c.l.	lb. .30	.23
cold-pressed, USP, tanks	lb. .27	.20
dehydrated, bodied, tanks	lb. .30	.23½
No. 3, tech., tanks	lb. .26½	.19½
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms	lb. .16½	.13
75% (62-64% fat), dms	lb. .23	.16½
Cedarleaf, USP, cns, dms	lb. 2.15	1.95

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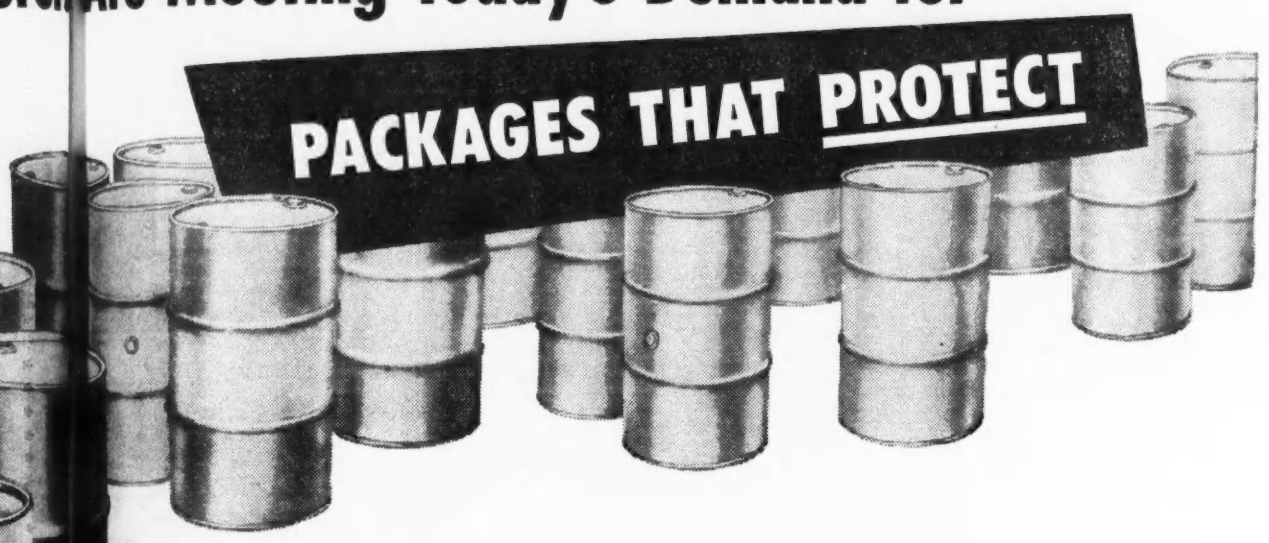

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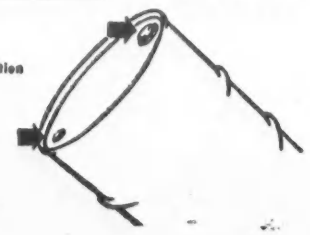

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dms.	lb.	.61	.40
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Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots.	lb.	32.50	33.00
Leaf, Ceylon	lb.	1.50	1.20
Citronella, Ceylon, cns	lb.	.75	.65
Java, cns.	lb.	1.25	1.15
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms	lb.	1.30	1.10
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.23	.20
Pac. coast	lb.	.22	.19
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.30½	.32
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.33	.32½
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	lb.	.24	.22
Codliver, USP, dms.	lb.	2.40	2.60
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.32	.17
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.11½	.07½
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.05½	.03¾
refined, tanks, mills	lb.	.35	.20½
Costus, bots.	oz.	40.00	45.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works, foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.11½	.07½
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.05¼	.03¾
refined, tankcars	lb.	.33	.21½
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Crude (see Petrolcum, crude).			
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	6.00	9.00
Dilliweed, bots.	lb.	6.25	8.50
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.30	4.00
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns	lb.	1.05	.80
70-80%, cns.	lb.	.90	.69
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.65	1.90
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms		.27	.34
1,000,000 units.			
concentrate 500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.42	.53
1,000,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.44	.55
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots.	oz.	15.00	9.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	12.25	9.25
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	11.50	8.25
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	8.00	7.50
Grapefruit	lb.	1.70	1.10
Grease, No. 1, dms.	lb.	.27½	.17
extra, winter, strained, dms.	lb.	.30½	.20
prime, burning, dms.	lb.	.31½	.22
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.25	1.95
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots	lb.	7.50	3.25
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, bots.	lb.	20.00	9.75
Lavandin, cns.	lb.	1.75	1.40
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns	lb.	7.00	3.50
30-32% ester, cns.	lb.	4.25	2.40
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb.	1.50	1.10
tech., cns	lb.	1.75	1.00
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns	lb.	3.10	2.55
Messina	lb.	3.50	2.75
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	1.45	1.65
Lignaloe Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).			
Mexican, cns	lb.	3.50	2.75
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	3.80	4.25
West Indian, cns	lb.	4.25	4.50
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	9.50	6.75
Linseed, raw, tankcars	lb.	.2310	.2780
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	6.20	4.65
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns	lb.	5.75	4.25
Italian, cns	lb.	8.50	8.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto	lb.	.22	.14
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.2790	.2090
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2960	.2240
tanks	lb.	.25	.18
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns.	lb.	1.45	1.40
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.50	.41
Neroli, French, bots	lb.	195.00	75.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	195.00	175.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns	lb.	5.00	4.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb.	.75	.48
Oiticica, liquid, tanks	lb.	.25	.18
Oleo, extra, tes.	lb.	.28	.22
Olive, edible, Calif., dms.	gal.	5.25	4.00
Spanish, dms., duty paid	gal.	5.30	4.50
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns	lb.	.80	.75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns	lb.	1.40	1.25
Calif, cns.	lb.	1.70	1.25
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	1.30	.72
Messina, coppers	lb.	4.50	3.50
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	80.00	55.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	3.20	2.40
Palm, Congo, dms.	lb.	.22½	.21½
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	6.00	6.50
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	11.50	6.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.29	17½
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.11¼	07½
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.05½	.03¾
refined, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.34	.22
Pennyroyal, imported, cns	lb.	3.00	2.70
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	7.60	6.90
redist., USP, dms	lb.	8.25	7.15
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	3.15	2.85
Pimento, leaf, cns.	lb.	1.75	1.50
Pine, dest.-dist., tanks, works South	gal.	.61	.60
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns	lb.	3.05	2.65
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.32	.24
Red, single, dist., tanks	lb.	.27½	.16½
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.90	.75
USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.15	1.00
Rue, bots	lb.	4.65	3.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	4.50	2.80
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.90	1.70
Sandalwood, NF, cns.	lb.	13.75	13.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.23	.14
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.2790	.2090
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.2960	.2240
light-pressed tanks	lb.	.25	.18
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	.80	.45
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms	lb.	1.90	1.80
Savin, cns.	lb.	6.75	4.00
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	17.50	22.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.27	.16¼
foots, acid, 95%, tanks dlvd. E	lb.	.11¼	.07½
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.05½	.03¾
Oil, soybean, refined, alkali, tanks	lb.	.2937	.1982
clarified, tanks	lb.	.2817	.1862
winterized, refined, tankcars dlvd. East	lb.	.30	.20
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	8.25	5.00
Sperm, bleached winter 45° dms	lb.	.2670	.2270
natural winter 45°, dms	lb.	.2650	.2150
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	.25	1.95
Sweet birch, Southern cns	lb.	2.50	4.50
Tallow, acidless, dms.	lb.	.28	17
Tansy, cns.	lb.	9.75	9.00
Tar, pine, com'l tanks, works South	gal.	.30	.32
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, dms.	lb.	.28	.26
Thyme, NF, red, cns	lb.	2.60	2.15
white, cns.	lb.	2.85	2.40
Tung, tanks	lb.	.26	.21¾
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.35	.30
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	30.00	9.50
Haitian	lb.	27.00	10.50
White mineral, tech, 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y	gal.	.44½	.45
65-75 vis., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.45	.48
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. N. Y	gal.	.51	.52
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y	gal.	.61	.64
145 155 vis., dms., c.l. N. Y	gal.	.63	.66
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. N.Y	gal.	.66	.69
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y	gal.	.70	.73
Wintergreen, nat., Northern cns	lb.	6.35	8.00
Southern, cns.	lb.	3.65	6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, NF, cns	lb.	4.00	3.25
Wormwood, cns	lb.	8.75	6.65
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra bot	lb.	14.00	8.00
first, bots.	lb.	12.00	8.00
second, bots.	lb.	8.00	5.00
third, bots.	lb.	5.25	3.00
Oleostearin, bbls	lb.	.26	.15
Opium, whole, USP, cns	lb.	21.30	19.20
gran, USP., cns.	lb.	22.70	21.65
powd., USP., cns.	lb.	22.70	21.65
Orange, cadmium, lithpone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.00	1.10
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.26	.34

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport: 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Molybdate	lb.	.39	.45
Orange flowers, bls.	lb.	.46	.40
Oregano, Portuguese, bgs.	lb.	.16	.20
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.34	.26
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.36	.30
Verona, bls.	lb.	.22	.18
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.24	.22
Orthoaminobiphenyl, tanks, works	lb.	.22	.31
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	.42
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.57½	.65½
Orthochlorophenol, dms	lb.	.37	.28
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26½	.26
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32	.25
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¼	.22¾
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.07½	.08½

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.15	.17
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	.19½
Orthonitrotoluene, dms	lb.	.08	.12
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs	lb.	1.00	1.10

P

Papain, powd., cs	lb.	6.00	3.60
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	6.60	3.00
Paprika, Chilean, bgs	lb.	.32	.25
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.39	.32
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.75	.80
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	.27
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works	lb.	.41	.50
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.11
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.06½	NP
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0685	.069
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0715	.07
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0740	.0710
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0770	.0730
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0795	.0735
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0860	.0760

Paraffin prices in bgs. and cns., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.23	.24
Paraldehyde, USP, cbys	lb.	.37	.51
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.41	.44½
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.15	.18
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.35	.40
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works	lb.	.25	.27
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works	lb.	1.25	1.30
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.46½	.55
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.35	.26
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.38	.45
Penicillin distributors, sodium, amorphous, 100,000 unit bot.	bot.	.25	.16
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.25	.28
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal.	.08	.10½
Pepper, black, bgs	lb.	.44	.55
futures, bgs	lb.	.42	.54
Red, capsicum, Niger, bgs	lb.	.18	.54
birdseye, bgs	lb.	.34	.50
White, bgs	lb.	.56	.51
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.75	.60
imported, bls.	lb.	.80	.75
Perchloroethylene, tanks, zone 1, works, frt. alld	lb.	.10¼	.10½
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.10¾	.11
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11½	.11¼
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11	.10¾

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kan. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W) Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Petrolatum, USP, cream, c.l., dms	lb.	.06	.06½
white, snow, dms., c.l	lb.	.07¼	.07¾
soft, dms., c.l	lb.	.07⅛	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l	lb.	.04⅞	.04⅞
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	5.00	4.50
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.75	2.25
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.55
Eastern, tanks, Baltimore, Md	bbl.	2.54	2.58
Boston, Mass	bbl.	2.595	2.605
Charleston, S. C	bbl.	2.50	2.51
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	2.50	2.54
New York, N. Y	bbl.	2.54	2.58
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	2.51	2.55
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	2.54	2.58
Portland, Me	bbl.	2.265	2.605
Providence, R. I	bbl.	2.565	2.59
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	2.50	2.54
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.065	.088
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.09125	.0875
No. 3	gal.	.08875	.0850
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.072	.091
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.095	.08375
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09375	.08875
No. 2, straw	gal.	.09	.08625
range	gal.	.09375	.09125
Lacquer diluent, East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y., refinery	gal.	.15	.16
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.1225
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.11625	.1225
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.123	.152
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.123	.152
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.123	.152
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.113	.142
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.113	.142
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.113	.152
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.135	.14
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10375	.1025
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.16	.175
Boston	gal.	.145	.16
Buffalo	gal.	.15	.165
Camden, N. J	gal.	.135	.15
Chicago	gal.	.169	.195
Detroit	gal.	.192	.211
Kansas City, Mo	gal.	.165	.182
Lancaster, Pa	gal.	.145	.16
Newark	gal.	.135	.15
New York	gal.	.125	.15
Philadelphia	gal.	.135	.15
Pittsburgh	gal.	.15	.175
Providence	gal.	.16	.165
Rochester	gal.	.16	.175
St. Louis	gal.	.171	.189
Syracuse	gal.	.17	.185
Washington, D. C	gal.	.16	.175
Naphtha, cleaners, East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.135	.14
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	.10625
tankwagons, Newark	gal.	.135	.15
Chicago	gal.	.183	.1425
Detroit	gal.	.196	.1550
New York	gal.	.145	.15
Philadelphia	gal.	.145	.15
high-flash, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt., refinery	gal.	.18	.22
25-26° C, m.a.p	gal.	.20½	.21
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	.24½
49° C, m.a.p	gal.	.24½	.29
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.23	.26½
V.M.&P., 245-360 b.r., East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.14½	.15
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.10	.12375
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.155	.175
Chicago	gal.	.172	.205
Detroit	gal.	.184	.221
Milwaukee	gal.	.188	.207
Minneapolis	gal.	.177	.205
Newark	gal.	.15	.165
New York	gal.	.145	.165
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	.165
Pittsburgh	gal.	.16	.185
St. Louis	gal.	.181	.199
Solvent, rubber, tanks, East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.145	.15
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	.11
Stoddard, tanks, ex tax, East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.13½	.14
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	.11
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.14½	.16
New York	gal.	.13½	.15
Philadelphia	gal.	.13½	.15
Sulphonate, 50% sulphonic content, tanks, works	lb.	.0965	.10¾
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs	lb.	3.50	4.00
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), tanks, works	lb.	.11¾	.12½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), tanks, works	lb.	.12	.13¼
USP, tanks, works	lb.	.11½	.12½
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs	lb.	.85	1.00
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	.85½
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	2.15	1.65
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	4.55	8.00
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works	lb.	7.10	8.00
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works	lb.	10.00	13.75
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66⅔% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine	long ton.	3.34	4.61
70%-68% b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	3.74	5.01
75%-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.34	6.31
77%-76% b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.34	7.31
Phosphate rock, finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis, 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	5.00	5.78
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	5.20	5.98
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	5.65	6.93

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Phosphorus, red, amorphous tins, export	lb.	.40	.34
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.11	.12
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	.12
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.17½	.22½
Pacific coast, dlvd	lb.	.21¼	.22
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.24½	.24
Pinetar, retort, tanks, works, South	gal.	.30	.34½
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	2.25	1.95
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.65	—
98%, dms., same basis	lb.	1.75	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots	lb.	11.50	8.50
Pitch, coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	31.00	34.00
Platinum metal, works	oz.	66.00	89.00
Podophyllin, dms.	lb.	13.50	14.25
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.21	.16
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.31½	.33
Poppy flowers, bls.	lb.	.65	.50
Seed, Danish, bgs., futures	lb.	.22	.24½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.19½	.13½
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	.0785	.0815
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	.03575
Potassium acetate, USP, dms	lb.	.28	.31
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.11½	.12¾
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	.0780
hydrated, 83-85% bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06	.06¼
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.14	.16½
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.20	.21
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.21	.26
gran., bbls.	lb.	.19	.20
powd., bbls.	lb.	.22	.29
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.35½	.37

Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.

Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys	lb.	2.20	2.05
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb.	.72	.90
Iodide, dms.	lb.	1.90	2.10
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls	lb.	.28	.30
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.12½	.13½
Permanganate, USP, dms., works	lb.	.23½	.29
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09	.07
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls	lb.	.30½	.31
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms.	lb.	.62	.70
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).			
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.33	.28
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots	lb.	4.50	4.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3	gal.	.05½	.06
Propyl acetate, tanks, works	lb.	.21	.15
Propylene oxide, tanks, frt. equald, E	lb.	.17½	.18½
Propyleneglycol, NF, tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	.16
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.45	.30
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.27	.23
husks, bgs.	lb.	.80	.65
Pulsatilla herb, bls	lb.	.60	.55
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.27	.25
Purple lake (see Red).			
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%: for aerosol bombs, regular base, dms., works	gal.	6.25	8.75
liquid (30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	9.30	9.55
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.30	.26
Pyridin, refd., 2° non-ret, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.60½	.69
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).			

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l	lb.	.13½	.16½
liq., 35% tannin, tanks	lb.	.06	.09
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb.	.0821	.12⅝
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis	lb.	.0821	.11⅜

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net.	flask.	79.00	86.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	1.20	1.95
Quinidine, NFV, cryst., cns	oz.	N.S.	1.30
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.22	N
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	NS	.95
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.97½	1.00
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	NS	1.30
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.73½	.73
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.	oz.	NS	1.00
Dihydrochloride, USP	oz.	.99½	1.00
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	NS	1.07
Formate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	NS	1.20
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns	oz.	.89½	.91
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.89	.91
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	NS	1.40
Tannate, USP, X, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	NS	.60
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs	oz.	1.12½	1.25
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	.94½	.97
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	.54½

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms	lb.	.57	.70
Raspberries, dried, bbls	lb.	2.00	1.90
Red cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.25	1.35
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.20
maroon, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.35	1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.20	1.30
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.15	1.25

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Soya Bean Oil

Hardened Soya Bean Oil and Flakes

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Hardened Cottonseed Oil and Flakes

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Shortening-Standard and all Hydrogenated

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SPECIAL VEGETABLE COMPOUNDS

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Tallow

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•

OIL ESTERS MADE TO SPECIFICATIONS

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

Red, Cadmium, Orange-Red Shade—Sodium Sulphanilate

		1948	1949
Red,	cadmium, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.05	1.15
	Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher, ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.			
	Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).			
	Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.10	.11½
	Iron oxide, synth., bgs	lb.	.10½	.11½
	Lithol toner bbls., works	lb.	.75	.80
	Lithol-rubin toner, Alizarin lake bbls. works	lb.	.75	1.40
	Maroon iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0345	.04
	Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¼	.05½
	Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	1.30	1.35
	Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.21	.24½
	Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.031	.035
	20%, bgs., works	lb.	.032	.036
	25%, bgs., works	lb.	.035	.0410
	30%, bgs., works	lb.	.038	.0440
	35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0415	.0465
	40%, bgs., works	lb.	.044	.0490
	Vermilion, Amer., bbls	lb.	.22¼	.34
Resorcinol,	tech., dms., works	lb.	.68	.75
	USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	1.70	1.80
Rhatany root,	bgs.	lb.	.11	.09
Rhubarb root,	whole, cs.	lb.	.60	.80
	powd., bbls	lb.	.65	.85
Riboflavin,	USP, bots.	kilo.	150.00	125.00
Rochelle salt,	gran., powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs	lb.	.32½	.31½
Rose flowers,	pale, bls.	lb.	.24	.23
Rosemary leaves,	Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.07	.07½
	Spanish, bls.	lb.	.13	.08½
Rosin,	wood, G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.85	7.65
	K, dms., c.l, works	100 lbs.	8.85	7.65
	N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.85	7.72
	WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.90	7.85
	WW, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	8.06
Rotenone,	cryst., bbls., works	lb.	18.00	20.00
Rottenstone,	bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	36.00
Rue herb,	bls.	lb.	.45	.40
Rutin,	10 kilos	gram.	.28½	.16½

S

		1948	1949
Sabadilla seed,	powd., bbls.	lb.	.72	.40
	activated ground with lime, bbls.	lb.	.42	.28
Saccharin,	gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.40	1.50
	powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.45	1.55
Saffron,	Mexican, bls.	lb.	1.50	1.25
	Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	32.00	23.00
Safrol,	dms.	lb.	.95	.68
Sage,	cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.14	.08
	Dalmatian, bls.	lb.	.25	.24
	Greek, fancy, bls.	lb.	.18	.13½
Sago flour,	bgs.	lb.	.09	.08½
Saligenin,	ctns., works	lb.	15.00	14.00
Salt,	rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		.87½	.68
	Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l., 100 lbs.		.93	.98
Saltcake,	dom., bulk, works	ton.	20.00	25.00
	Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter	cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.		12.40	13.90
	gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	8.00	9.25
	powd., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	9.00	10.25
	Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.			
Santonin,	cryst., powd., cns.	kilo	175.00	190.00
Sarsaparilla root,	dom., bls.	lb.	.45	.40
	Honduras, bls.	lb.	.50	.40
	Mexican, bls	lb.	.52	.28
Sassafras	bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.45	.30
	select, bls.	lb.	.65	.60
Savory,	French, bls.	lb.	.21N	.20
Saw palmetto berries,	bgs.	lb.	.24	.23
Senega root,	bls.	lb.	2.25	1.82
Senna leaf,	Alex., sifting, bgs.	lb.	.23	.22
	Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.24	.18
	No. 2, bls.	lb.	.18	.16
	No. 3, bls.	lb.	.15	.12
	Pods, bls.	lb.	.15	.14
Serpentaria root,	bls.	lb.	3.00	2.45
Shellac,	bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.63½	.65½
	bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.64	.66
	kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.66	.68
	refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.71½	.75½
	bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.72	.76
	kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.74	.78
	bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			

		1948	1949
Shellac,	lemon, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.68	.70
	No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.66	.68
	Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.	lb.	.61	.64
	TN, bgs., 10 bgs.	lb.	.59	.62
	Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more			
Silica	amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works	ton.	24.10	20.00
	hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	15.00
	99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	10.00
	Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	.14½
Silver	bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.74⅜	.70
	Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.62¼	.66
	Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.48	.46½
	USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.			
	Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.45	.95
	strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.40	.90
Skullcap herb,	Western, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Skunk cabbage root,	bls.	lb.	.41	.35
Snakeroot,	Canada, bls	lb.	.63	.45
Soapbark,	bls	lb.	.18	.19
	crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.25	.26
	cut, foreign, bbls	lb.	.30	.28
	powd., bbls	lb.	.28	.29
Soda ash,	dense, 58%, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.18	1.25
	light, 58%, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.10	1.15
	Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25	3.45
	liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.15	2.40
	70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.35	2.50
	50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.25	2.40
	solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.85	3.05
Sodium	acetate, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.09½	.10
	NF, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.07½	.08
	Alginate, semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.42	.46
	white, powd., dms., works, ton lots	lb.	1.50	1.25
	Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27	.31
	Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	N.S.
	Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	2.35
	powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.85	1.95
	Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09	.10
	Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.			
	Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11½	.13¼
	Bisulphite, solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.30	1.10
	Borate (see Borax).			
	Cacodylate, bots., dms	lb.	8.50	9.00
	Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¼	.07½
	powd., kgs., works	lb.	.08¾	.09
	Chloride (see Salt).			
	Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10⅝	.11⅝
	Citrate, USP VIII, bbls	lb.	.20	.21½
	USP XIII, gran., bbls	lb.	.26	.28
	Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.			
	Cyanide, 96-98%, dms	lb.	.14½	.15
	Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works	lb.	.10½	.11⅛
	anhydrous, dms., works	lb.	.11½	.14
	Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	.10⅛
	95%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	.10⅜
	Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	6.05	7.10
	Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.	lb.	1.46	1.54
	Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls	lb.	1.80	1.65
	powder, bbls	lb.	1.85	1.70
	solution, 75%, cbys	lb.	1.06	1.00
	Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate.)			
	Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½	.22⅛
	Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.75	2.90
	Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher. USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).			
	Metallic, dms., works	lb.	.16½	.18½
	Metanilate, bgs	lb.	.48	.57
	Molybdate, anhyd., works	lb.	.50	.51⅛
	Naphthionate, bbls	lb.	.46	.60
	Nitrate, crude, dom., bulk, c.l., works	lb.	37.00	45.00
	imp., bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	44.50	48.00
	Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	5.25
	hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.00	4.25
	Oxalate, neut., bgs., works	lb.	.10	.09½
	Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17	.21½
	powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16	.20
	Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾	.17⅝
	Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss	lb.	.14	.16
	Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.25	7.80
	cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	3.35
	NF, dried, powd., dms., works	lb.	.159	.20
	monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	12.45
	tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.25	NS
	cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.40	3.50
	Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.			
	Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	10.50	11.25
	tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	6.00	6.50
	Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60	1.95
	Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.			
	Silicate, 40°, turbid., tanks, works	ton.	15.00	16.00
	52°, turbid., tanks, works	ton.	20.00	32.00
	Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼	.08
	Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.43½	.58
	Sulphanilate, bbls., works	lb.	.21¾	.25

From SHELL CHEMICAL

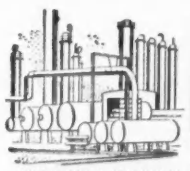
SYNTHETIC ALCOHOLS

useful as solvents, extractants, intermediates

AS SOLVENTS these high purity alcohols offer characteristics ranging from complete solubility in water to complete solubility in oil. These properties are important in the formulation of cleaning compounds, brake fluids, cutting oils and oil treating compounds. Alcohols in this group can also be used to excellent advantage as latent solvents in nitrocellulose lacquers and in the manufacture of antifreeze, fungicides and germicides.

AS EXTRACTANTS they provide high solvency for a variety of specific products. Isopropyl alcohol, for example, is used in the processing of pectin, sugar, starch, gelatin, animal and vegetable tissue. The selective solvency of these alcohols is also found to be advantageous in the refining of high grade mineral oils and in vitamin extraction.

AS INTERMEDIATES they serve many different industries. For example in the metallurgical industry, xanthates of isopropyl alcohol and secondary butyl alcohol serve as collectors in ore flotation. Secondary butyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol and methyl isobutyl carbinol are important in the preparation of acetate esters for solvent use.



	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES					
	MOLECULAR FORMULA	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	BOILING POINT °C.	SOLUBILITY % BY WEIGHT AT 20°C. IN WATER	SOLUBILITY % BY WEIGHT AT 20°C. WATER IN	FLASH PT. TAG OPEN CUP °F.
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	$CH_3CHOH.CH_3$	60.09	82.3	100	100	69
SECONDARY BUTYL ALCOHOL	$CH_3.CHOH.C_2H_5$	74.12	99.5	24.4	56.0	85
TERTIARY BUTYL ALCOHOL	$(CH_3)_3.COH$	74.12	82.4	100	100	60
METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL	$(CH_3)_2CH.CH_2.CH(OH)CH_3$	102.17	131.63	1.8	6.35	131
ALLYL ALCOHOL	$CH_2:CH.CH_2OH$	58.08	96.9	100	100	90
ETHYL ALCOHOL*	CH_3CH_2OH	46.05	78.3	100	100	69

*Supplied at 190 proof in several denatured grades.

A letterhead request to any of the Shell Chemical offices listed below will bring you full descriptive literature and samples of any or all of the above alcohols.

Among the many other Shell Chemicals are: Diacetone alcohol, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone.

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afc

AMERICAN FIRSTOLINE CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVE., N. Y. 17, N. Y. MU-3-3203 CABLE ADDRESS: FIRSTOLINE

Sodium Sulphate—Vitamin A

		1948	1949
Sodium sulphate, NF VII, dried gran., dms	lb.	.10	.14½
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).			
USP, cryst., gran., bbls	lb.	.07	.15
Sulphite, crystals, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60	3.35
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	3.40
powd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.25	6.50
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls	lb.	.12	.51
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05	—
liquid, 45%, tanks, works	ton.	85.00	95.00
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).			
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.10	.12
Tungstate, tech., bgs	lb.	1.40	1.30
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms	lb.	.19	.23½
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works	gal.	.28	.27
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur,	ton.	134.00	68.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.29	.22
Spikenard root, bls	lb.	.45	.40
Squaw vine leaves, bls	lb.	.45	.40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes	lb.	1.60	1.50
White, bls	lb.	.10	.08
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	16	.14
St. John's bread, edible, bls	lb.	.12	.17
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.02	5.41
[illegible]	100 lbs.	6.57	4.82
powd., paper bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	7.13	5.52
[illegible]	100 lbs.	7.03	4.93
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.			
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l	lb.	.1180	.06
Wheat, bgs	lb.	.0745	.0631
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).			
Stillingia root, bls	lb.	.45	.35
Stoneroot, bls	lb.	.07½	.07⅛
Storax, USP, cs	lb.	1.00	1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs	lb.	.22	.20
Streptomycin, hospitals	gram.	2.52	1.28
wholesalers	gram.	2.24	1.03
Strontium, chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.45	.43½
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs	lb.	3.00	3.60
Lactate, dms	lb.	1.30	N.S.
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	.09¼
Strophanthin, bots	oz.	30.00	39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.	lb.	2.25	2.50N
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	.55
Sulphur, crude, vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export long	ton.	20.00	22.00
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90	1.60
refined, flour, heavy, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55	2.60
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.60	3.25
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.			
rock, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	2.40
rolls, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45	2.70
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	2.25
Dioxide, cyl., works	lb.	.09	.10
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock	ton.	80.00	85.00
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock	ton.	85.00	88.00
Sweet basil, bls	lb.	1.10	1.50

T

		1948	1949
Talc, dom., fibrous, 98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	28.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose	lb.	.19¾	.10¾
fancy, loose	lb.	.20	.11
special, loose	lb.	.19½	.10
sulphonated, 25%, dms	lb.	.12	.06½
50%, dms.	lb.	.14½	.10½
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.10	.12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk	unit-ton.	10.50	9.00
Chicago	unit-ton.	10.75	9.25
Tansy leaves, bls	lb.	.15	.20
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs.	lb.	.11	.10½
medium grades, bgs	lb.	.09½	.08
Tar coal (see Coaltar).			
Pine (see Pinetar).			
Tarragon herb, bgs	lb.	.23½	.45
Leaves, bgs.	lb.	1.10	.95
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs	lb.	.41	.49
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.45	.54
Terpin hydrate, USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.70	.80
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.75	.95
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works	lb.	.65	.70
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).			
Theobromine, bots., kgs	lb.	5.15	6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams	kilo.	100.00	160.00
Thyme, French, bgs	lb.	.26	.17½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.10½	.09½
Thymol, iodide, NF, dms	lb.	3.55	6.80
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin, crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works	lb.	.60	.71½
Metal, Bolivian	lb.	.91N	1.03
Straits	lb.	.94	1.03
Oxide, bbls.	lb.	.92	1.01
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.54½	.60
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½	.19½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	.19½
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	.21½
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¾	.07½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.			
Tolu balsam, cns	lb.	3.35	2.90
Toluene (see Toluol).			
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin).			
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks:—			
Bethlehem, Pa., works,	gal.	—	.24½
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Birmingham, Ala., works,	gal.	—	.23¼
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Chicago district, works,	gal.	—	.26½
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Cleveland district, works,	gal.	—	.26
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Dangerfield, Tex., works,	gal.	—	.27
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Hamilton, Ohio, works,	gal.	—	.25
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Johnstown, Pa., works,	gal.	—	.23
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Lackawanna, N.Y., works,	gal.	—	.26
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Philadelphia, Pa., works,	gal.	—	.29
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Pittsburgh district, works	gal.	—	.23
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Sparrows Point, Md., works	gal.	—	.24½
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
St. Louis, Mo., works,	gal.	—	.28
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Syracuse, N. Y., works,	gal.	—	.27
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Terre Haute, Ind., works,	gal.	—	.28
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Woodward, Ala., works,	gal.	—	.25
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Wyandotte, Mich., works,	gal.	—	.27
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Youngstown, Ohio, works,	gal.	—	.23¼
frt. alld.	gal.	.23	—
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls	lb.	.90	.80
Tonka beans, Brazilian, cs	lb.	.90	.85
Tributyl phosphate, l.c.l	lb.	.68	.57½
Trichlorbenzene, tanks	lb.	.07½	.08½
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.15	.12
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1	lb.	.09¾	.10
Zone 2	lb.	.10½	.10
Zone 3	lb.	.11	.10½
Zone 4	lb.	.11	.10½
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1½c. higher, Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.31	.41½
petroleum, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.36	.41½
Triethanolamine, tanks, frt. alld, E	lb.	.19	.21
Triethyleneglycol, tanks, frt., alld., E	lb.	.17½	.19
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, 25%-40%, tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.25	.33
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.26	.31
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works	lb.	.75	.90
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).			
Tuba root (see Cube root).			
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls	lb.	.24½	.36N
Madras, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).			
Sulphate, ret. dms., East	gal.	.65	.50
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.45	.40
steam-dist., tanks, works	gal.	.55	.41

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).			
True (see Aletris root).			
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks	lb.	.03¼	.04¼
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east	ton.	73.00	89.00
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, basis, Belle, W. Va.	ton.	59.00	100.00
Uva ursi leaves, bls	lb.	.12	.11

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls	lb.	.45	.37
Indian, bls	lb.	.40	.32
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock	ton.	85.00	90.00N
Cups, bgs., ex dock	ton.	56.00	69.00N
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.09½	.14½N
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	7.75	5.25
Mexican, cuts, tins	lb.	7.50	4.50
whole, tins	lb.	8.25	5.00
Tahiti, tins	lb.	4.00	3.00
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs.	lb.	4.50	4.00
Vinyltrichloride (see Trichloroethane)			
Vitamins, B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).			
B_2 (see Riboflavin).			
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).			
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).			
C (see Acid, ascorbic).			
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).			
D_2 (see Calciferol).			
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).			
G (see Riboflavin).			
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).			
H (see Biotin).			
Violet, methyl toner (see M).			
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).			
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).			

LOOK TO

Stauffer CHEMICALS

SINCE 1885

for quality chemicals in quantity

ALUMINUM SULPHATE
ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE
BHC—(Benzene Hexachloride)
BORIC ACID—BORAX
BORON TRICHLORIDE
CARBON BISULPHIDE
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORINE
CITRIC ACID
CREAM OF TARTAR
DDT—(Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane)
FIRE EXTINGUISHER FLUID (Carbon Tetrachloride Base)
HYDROCHLORIC ACID
NITRIC ACID
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE
SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE (Anhydrous)
SULPHUR
SULPHUR CHLORIDE
SULPHURIC ACID
SUPERPHOSPHATE
TARTAR EMETIC
TARTARIC ACID
TEXTILE STRIPPER
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE
TITANIUM TRICHLORIDE
TOXAPHENE—(Chlorinated Camphene)
2,4-D—(Acid, Isopropyl Ester, Amine Salts)

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. • 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois
555 South Flower Street, Los Angeles 13, Cal. • 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
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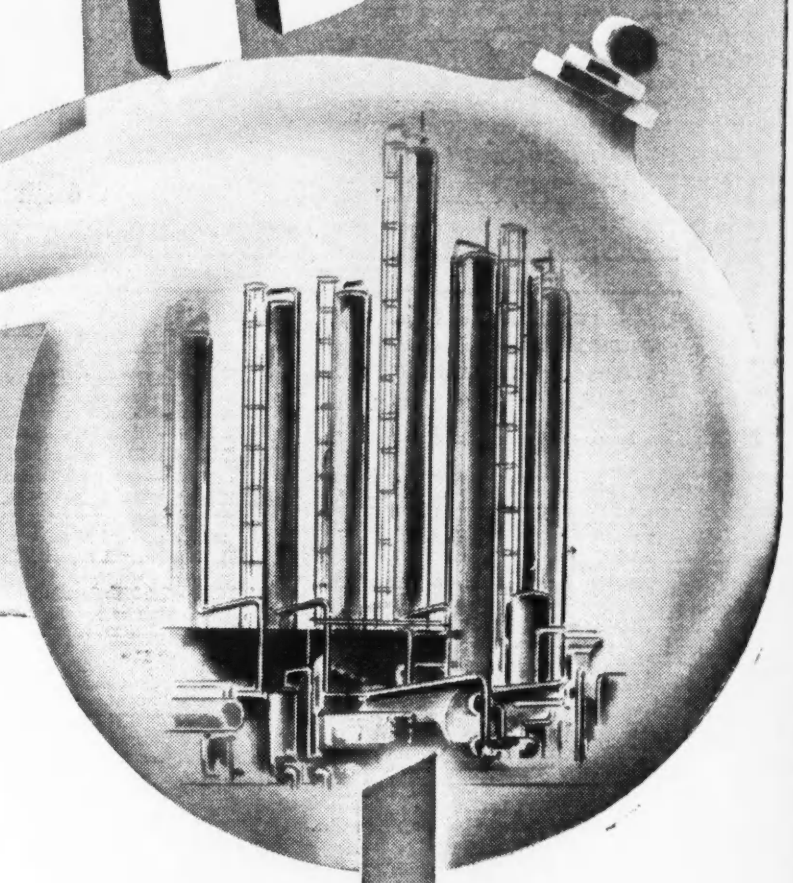
DAVISON

SYNTHETIC CATALYSTS...



Davison's experience in the cooperative development and production of special synthetic catalysts is available to you for your particular processes.

As an example of how this service has benefited other manufacturers . . . the oxidation, alkylation and cracking of hydrocarbons is facilitated through the use of a Davison produced catalyst.

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  Potassium . . . Zinc . . . Sodium . . . Ammonium . . . Magnesium
- Sulfuric Acid
- Hydrofluosilicic Acid
- Alum
- Protek-Coat* Asphalt Compound

CUSTOM-PRODUCED SYNTHETIC CATALYSTS

THE DAVISON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Progress through Chemistry BALTIMORE-3, MD.

Wahoo Root Bark—Zirconium Silicate

W

	1948	1949
Wahoo root bark, bls. lb.	2.25	1.80
Wattle bark, fair average bgs., ex dock ton.	71.00	83.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock, ton.	68.00	80.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, tanks, works lb.	.06¾	.08
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb.	.07¾	.09⅜
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb.	.07¾	.09⅜
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).		
Bees, bleached, USP, white, slabs, bgs. lb.	.69	.68
crude, African, bgs. lb.	.51	.55
Western hemisphere, bgs. lb.	.52	.55
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb.	.61	.66
refined, bgs. lb.	.65	.69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.		
Carnauba, North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb.	.82	.84N
No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb.	.75	.80
refined, bgs., ton lots lb.	.82	.85
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb.	1.44	1.15
No. 2 lb.	1.42	1.13
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.		
Japan, bgs. lb.	.57	.66
Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works lb.	.16	.14¾
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb.	.14½	.13¼
white, ctns., 30 tons same basis lb.	.27	.25¾
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb.	.21	.21¼
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb.	.19½	.19¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb.	.34	.34¼
Montan, crude, bgs. lb.	.45	.33
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb.	.64	.75
refined, bgs., ton lots lb.	.71	.82
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs lb.	.30	.36
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb.	.43	.39
cake, cs lb.	.44	.40
White lead (see Lead, white).		
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb.	.20	.17
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ton.	10.00	11.00
N. Y. whse ton.	18.00	19.00
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls lb.	.17	.16
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb.	.25	.14
Woolfat (see Lanolin).		
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb.	.17	.15
Levant, bgs lb.	4.25	4.15
Wormwood, bls lb.	.50	.40

X

	1948	1949
Xylene (see Xylol).		
Xylenol, 5°-7°, tanks, frt. alld. lb.	.18½	.19
fractions, tanks, frt. alld. lb.	1.20	1.50
Xylidins, mixed, dms. lb.	.38	.45
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks:—		
Bethelehem, Pa., works gal.	—	.26
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—
Birmingham, Ala., works gal.	—	.23¼
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—
Chicago district, works gal.	—	.26½
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—
Cleveland district, works gal.	—	.26
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—
Dangerfield, Tex., works gal.	—	.27
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—
Hamilton, Ohio, works gal.	—	.25
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—
Johnstown, Pa., works gal.	—	.24
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—
Lackawanna, N. Y., works gal.	—	.24
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—
Pittsburgh district, works gal.	—	.23
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—
Sparrows Point, Md., works gal.	—	.26
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—
St. Louis, Mo., works gal.	—	.28
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, Syracuse, N. Y., works gal.	—	.27
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—
Terre Haute, Ind., works gal.	—	.28
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—
Woodward, Ala., works gal.	—	.25
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—
Wyandotte, Mich., works gal.	—	.27
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—
Youngstown, Ohio, works gal.	—	.23½
frt. alld. gal.	.25	—

Y

	1948	1949
Yara yara, cns. lb.	1.62	2.10
Yeast brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb.	.35	.48
90 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms lb.	.45	.51
200 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms lb.	.50	.55
300 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms lb.	.60	.59
Yellow, cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb.	2.40	2.55
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb.	.85	.95
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.		
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb.	.27	.34
Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex, 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.01½	.01¾
French type, bgs., c.l. lb.	.04	.04½
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb.	.0135	.0185
synth. bgs., c.l., works lb.	.08¼	.09
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome lb.	.20	.24½
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb.	.45	.35

Z

Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms lb.	.20	.47
NF, dms. lb.	.26	.42
Carbonate, tech., precip., powd., dms lb.	.40	.36
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.27	6.75
gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	7.00	7.50
solution, 50%, tanks, works, lb.	.03	.023
NF, gran., dms. lb.	.30	.42
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., works lb.	.34	.39
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb.	—	.20¾
dlvd. lb.	.12½	—
Fluoride, bbls., works lb.	.18	.40
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.16	.18¾
Iodide, NF, jars lb.	4.65	4.85
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls. lb.	.53½	.51¾
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis lb.	.10½	.17½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld. lb.	.19¾	.21½
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb.	.24	.26¾
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.10	.15½
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.10	.15½
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.10	.15½
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.11¾	.17½
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.12½	.17½
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.12½	.17½
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.11¾	.17½
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.11¾	.16½
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.12¼	.17½
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.13¼	.18½
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb.	.11	.10
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. lb.	.51	.63
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs.	4.15	3.50
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	5.55	5.75
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs.	6.75	6.75
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher		
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.10½	.13½
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.07½	.10
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.07½	.10
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.07½	.10
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works lb.	.17	.26
normal, dms., works lb.	.35	.42
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).		
Zirconium silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.03¾	.07½

ISCOOPERATION News

The Voice of
INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.

117 Liberty Street, NEW YORK 6, N. Y. • BOSTON • CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • GLOVERSVILLE • PHILADELPHIA

Due to present conditions some items listed may not be immediately available.

ABSORPTION BASE, Cans, Drums.

AEROSOL BOMB—5 lb. cylinders.

ACIDS: *Acetic* — 56% Glacial. Bbls. & Carboys.
Boric — 99½% and U.S.P. Pow'd. Gran. Bbls., 300 lbs. Bags, 100 lbs.
Formic—85% and 90%. Water White, Carboys, 130 lbs.
Oxalic — 99½% Crys. Bbls., 300 lbs. Kegs, 125 lbs.
Tannic—Tech. and Conc. Bbls., 300 lbs.

ADSORBOL

ALGIN

ALUM — *Ammonia, Potash* — Tech & U.S.P. Bbls. & bags.

ALUMINA — *Sulphate* — Iron free and Com'l Bags, 100 lbs.

AMMONIUM—*Bifluoride*—Drums, 300 lbs.
Carbonate — Pow'd. and Lump. Drums & Kegs.
Chloride (Sal Ammoniac)—White Gran. 99-100%. Bbls., 275 lbs. Bags, 100 lbs.

AQUA AMMONIA—Drums, 825 lbs.

BARIUM HYDRATE — White, Crys. Bbls., 400 lbs. Bags, 100 lbs.
Barium Sulphate—(Blanc Fixe) Extra Fine. Bbls., 250 lbs.

BLANC ROUGE — White Optical Grinding Rouge. Bbls., 200 lbs. Drums, 100 lbs., Kegs, 50 lbs.

BLEACHING POWDER — 35-37%. Drums — 100-333-825 lbs.

BORAX — Pow'd. Gran. Bbls., 300 lbs., Bags, 100 lbs.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE—Flake. Bags, 100 lbs.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE — Drums, 700 lbs.

CASEIN—Gran. Bags, 200 lbs.

CHALK — Precipitated — Light and Medium. U.S.P. Bags.

CHINA CLAY—Imported. Bags, 60 and 140 lbs.

CLAY — Bleaching and Decolorizing.

CHLORIDE OF LIME—See Bleaching Powder.

CHLORPICRIN—See Larvacide.

CRYSTAMET — See Soda Metasilicate Penta Hydrate.

DRYMET — See Soda Metasilicate Anhydrous.

DRYORTH—See Soda Orthosilicate.

DRYSEQ—See Soda Sesquisilicate.

ELECTROTYPERS WAX

EMULSIFIERS *(Cosmetic)*—Cans, Drums.

EPSOM SALTS — Tech. U.S.P. Bags.

FERRIC CHLORIDE — Lumps and Crystals. Bbls., 500 lbs.
Ferri Chlor—Ferric Chloride for sewage treatment. Bbls., Drums, Kegs.

FLINT — Prime white, soft decomposed. Bulk or in Bags, 50 lbs., 100 lbs.

FORMALDEHYDE—40% U.S.P. Bbls., Kegs, and Drums.

GLAUBER'S SALT — Calcined — Bags — 100

GUMS:
Arabic — Amber sorts, Pow'd. and Grained. Bags and Bbls.
Ghatti.
Karaya—Pow'd., Crystal and Whole.
Locust Bean—Powdered.
Tragacanth—Ribbon, Flake and Powder.

IRISH MOSS—Whole, Bales. Pow'd. Bbls.

IRON CHLORIDE—(See Ferric Chloride).

ISCOBROME — 40-250-450 lb. drums.

ISCOBROME "D"—55 gallon drums.

ISCO INSECTICIDE SPRAY—1 Gallon Cans and 5, 10, 30 and 55 gallon drums.

KAOLIN—ISCO Excel. Imported. Bolted Bbls., 300 lbs.

LACTOSE—(See Milk Sugar).

LANOLIN—Hydrous and Anhydrous—U.S.P., Domestic. Drums 100 and 400 lbs.

LARVACIDE — *(Chlorpicrin)* — Fumigant, Cylinders—25, 50, 100 and 180 lbs. and 1 lb. Bottles, each in safety can, 6 or 12 to wooden case.

LEATHER DRESSINGS and FINISHES—Bbls., 50 gals.; Kegs, 10 gals.

LIME—HYDRATED—Chem. Grade. Bags, 50 lbs.

MAGNESITE—Ground, Domestic.

MAGNESIUM—Carbonate, Light. Bags, 50 lbs. U.S.P. Bbls., 70 lbs.
Chloride—Flakes, Bags, 100 lbs.
Oxide Heavy—Bbls., 400 lbs.
Stearate.
Sulphate—See Epsom Salt.

METHYL BROMIDE — in cylinders 50, 120 and 175 lbs. Cans, 1 lb.—12 to case.

MILK SUGAR — Sheffield Brand — Tech. and U.S.P. Bbls., 200 lbs.

MILL SPRAY — (See SERVACIDE and ISCO Insecticide Spray).

MIRBANE OIL—(Nitro Benzol). Prime Light Yellow. Drums, 600 lbs.

NAPHTHALENE — Prime White, Chip. Bags or Bbls., Flakes and Balls. Bbls., 200 lbs. Also in small packages, cartons, etc.

ORTHO-DICHLOROBENZENE—Commercial packages.

PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE — Commercial packages.

POTASHES:
Bichromate—Bags, 100 lbs.
Carbonate — Calcined, 99-100%. Bbls., 325 lbs.
Carbonate — Hydrated, 83-85%. Bbls., 400 lbs.
Carbonate — Liquid, 47-48%. Returnable Drums, 675 lbs.
Caustic, Solid—Fused 88-92%. Drums, 700 lbs.
Caustic, Liquid Clarified—45% KOH. Tank Cars and Drums, 675 lbs.
Caustic — Special low chloride grade. Tank Cars and Drums.
Caustic — Flake. Drums, 100-225-400 lbs. Ground, Drums, 100-225-500 lbs.
Caustic — ISCO American Selected Walnut. Drums, 100-225 lbs.
Chlorate—Pow'd and crys. drums, 220-300 lbs.
Muriate — (Chloride) 99%. Bags, 100 lbs.
Nitrate — Double Ref'd. Gran. 99½-100%. Bbls., and Bags.
Permanganate — U.S.P. and Technical. Crystals. Drums, 110 lbs.

SERVACIDE INSECTICIDE SPRAY—1 Gallon Cans and 5, 10, 30 and 55 Gallon.

SILICA—ISCO Carrara Pure Soft Decomposed, Prime white and uniform — 99½% pure; 325 mesh. Bags.

SODAS:
Acetate — Anhydrous — Drums, 265 lbs.
Ash — 58%, light and dense. Bags, 100 lbs.
Bicarbonate Powder — U.S.P. and Technical. Bags, 100 lbs.
Bichromate—Bags, 100 lbs.
Bisulphite — Pow'd. 62-65%, Bbls., 430 lbs.
Caustic — Solid-Fused-76%. Drums, 700 lbs.
Caustic Flakes — 76%. Drums, 100 and 400 lbs.
Caustic Liquid — 50-73%. Drums and Tank Cars.
Formate—Bags 100 lbs.
Hydrosulphite Powder—Drums, 250 lbs.
Metasilicate — Regular, Penta Hydrate. Bbls., 325 lbs. and 100 lbs. Paper Bags. Anhydrous—Drums, 400 lbs.
Bifluoride or Acid Fluoride — Bbls. 350 lbs.
Nitrite — Bbls., 400 lbs.
Orthosilicate—Drums, 400 lbs.
Phosphate—Dibasic and Tribasic—Bags, 100 lbs.
Sesquisilicate — Technically anhydrous — Drums, 400 lbs. net.
Silico Fluoride—Bbls., 400 lbs.
Sulphate—Anhydrous (Glauber's Salt)—Bags, 100 lbs.
Sulphide — Solid, and Flake. Drums, 300-400 lbs.

STEARATES:
Aluminum. Barium. Calcium. Lead. Lithium. Magnesium. Zinc.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE — Extra dry Esotoo for refrigeration. Commercial for bleaching.

SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS

TALC: All 50 lb. Bags
ISCO *Silver Lake I S.*
ISCO *Silver Lake N S.*
ISCO *Silver Lake L S.*
Trinity Superfine—Trinity Supreme
I S Cosmetic
Sierra Cosmetic—Sierra White
Steatite Grades
No. 107

TITANIUM POTASSIUM OXALATE — Kgs.

WAXES:
Beeswax, White, Sun-Bleached — Refined Yellow.
Beeswax Substitute—Light and Medium.
Candelilla—Crude and Refined. Lump, Flake, Powdered.
Carnauba—No. 1 Yellow, No. 2 Yellow, No. 3, N. C., No. 3 Chalky — Refined in the Flake, Lump and Powdered. Bags, 150-200 lbs.
Ceresine—Orange, Yellow, White. All melting points. Bags, 110 and 200 lbs.
Japan Wax Substitute, No. 525
Montan-Bohemia Brand
Montan Wax Substitutes, Powdered — Lump and Bleached.
Molding Wax for Electrotypers.
Ouricury—Domestic—Refined. Bags, 150 lbs.
Ozokerite—Domestic—White and Yellow. All melting points.
Spermaceti
Wax Substitutes—All Types.

WETTING AGENTS

ZINC CHLORIDE—Gran. 98-100%. Drums, 600-100-50 lbs.

ZINC STEARATE—U.S.P. Cartons, 50 lbs.

ZINC SULPHATE—Granular 89%. Bbls. and Bags.

Heavy Chemicals

—Continued from page 3

Ordnance Department and Signal Corps placed heavy orders for dry-batteries and the market position for white granular sal ammoniac tightened appreciably. Demand for copper sulphate increased sharply toward the close of March, presumably by reports that the government would increase its stockpile of copper metal.

April witnessed an advance in 220-230 naphthemic acid amounting to 2c. per pound. A shortlived coal strike started but ended April 12. An advance in the price of lead metal was followed by higher quotations for lead acetate, lead arsenate and lead nitrate. A strike at a major alkali producing plant tightened the market situation in chlorine and indicated a cutback production in caustic soda and soda ash. Demand for anhydrous ammonia stretched further ahead of production and glacial acetic acid remained definitely short on spot.

Plant Strikes Develop

Labor disputes resulted in several strikes at producing plants in May. In addition to a strike bound plant in Ohio, plants in Detroit, Baton Rouge and in Virginia were closed down. These included alkali and ammonia plants. Soda ash was least affected by these cutbacks but caustic soda and chlorine became very short by the close of the month. Anhydrous ammonia was advanced in some producing quarters. Antimony metal was advanced 2c. to 35c. per pound. Sodium silicofluoride declined to 5c. per pound. An additional increase in the demand for copper sulphate was noted with the dusting grades exceedingly short. This market was featured by the purchase of 580 tons for water purification by the army.

Ending of the strike at a West Virginia alkali plant took place June 8. New production of caustic soda, soda ash and chlorine also made itself felt during this month and stocks of these chemicals became freer. High inventories resulted in the closing down of several large glass factories and this was promptly reflected in the demand for soda ash. Inquiry for copper sulphate attained a very high level. particularly for the powdered grades. Negotiations between labor and management at a large potash plant fell through and resulted in a shut down of production.

July Sees Price Revisions

Several price revisions were registered in July. These included advances in ammonium sulphocyanide, barium carbonate, bleaching powder, carbon tetrachloride, formic acid, iron chloride, phosphorus oxychloride, caustic soda, soda ash, phosphate dibasic and tribasic, sodium sulphite crystals, sodium sulphydrate and strontium nitrate. A large plant making various chemicals went on strike July 12 following the settlement of the potash plants dispute on July 10. On July 25, one of the large glacial acetic acid plants went on strike. Producers of soda ash during this month were only averaging a week behind contract schedules while the supply situation in caustic soda had shown marked improvement. There were visible indications at the close of the month that a relaxation in buying interest was taking place from the glass, paper, textile and other consuming industries. Demand for copper sulphate also passed its peak for the season.

In August, following advances in copper to 23½c. per pound and lead to 19½c., copper sulphate and other copper based chemicals and lead acetate, nitrate and peroxide prices were revised upward. It was now fully apparent that a Summer relaxation in demand was slowing down shipments of chemicals in several directions. Soda ash and caustic soda were in much freer supply but the intense heat kept inquiry for chlorine in cylinders exceedingly active for water purification. Slackening of general buying interest, however, allowed production to restore many markets to a normal supply condition.

Caustic Potash Available

Caustic potash and potassium carbonate were available for prompt shipment in September, this included both liquid and dry forms. Shortage of lead affected the demand for potassium carbonate from the glass industry and purchases were regulated by the availability of the metal. Immediate and prompt shipments of white granular sal ammoniac were obtainable during this month. The stringency in salt cake stocks which prevailed since the war was broken and the paper mills, particularly the kraft paper and board mills were able to cover requirements without difficulty. Some producers were able to take on additional business in soda ash for prompt shipment.

October occasioned price advances in glacial acetic acid, oxalic acid, sodium chlorate, potassium titanium oxalate and anhydrous sodium metasilicate. General demand showed a slight pickup but was below seasonal expectations. The desire of consumers to build up inventories created a demand that exceeded production of nickel sulphate and the market's supply position tightened significantly. Soda ash, liquid caustic soda and chlorine were all available for prompt shipment at this time while producers announced that contract prices for 1949 would remain at the current levels established for 1948. Slight advances in contracts for caustic potash and potassium carbonate for 1949 shipments were also announced during this month.

Market Leveled Off

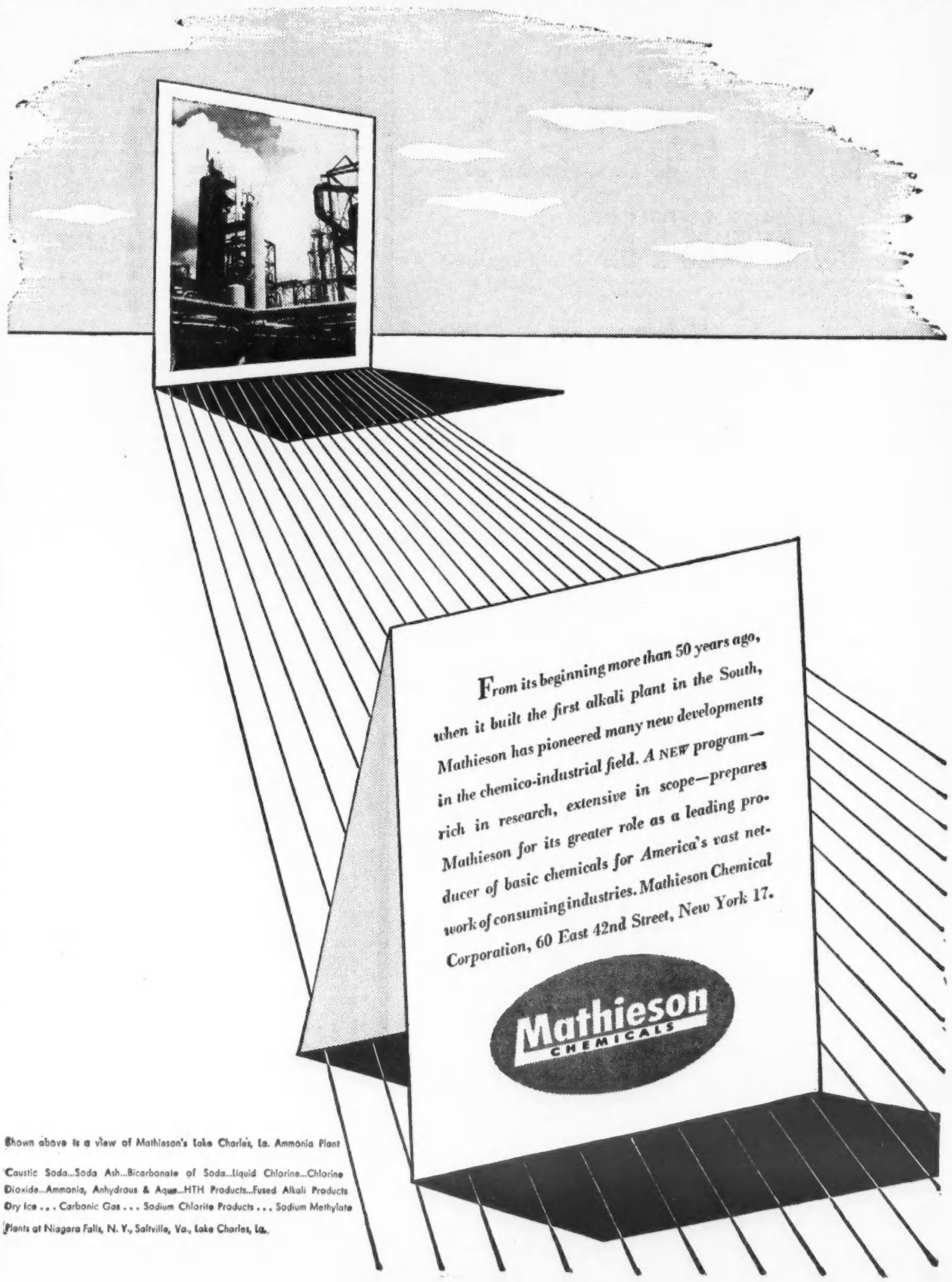
November found most of the chemical markets leveled off. Aside from a shortage of calcium chloride, cadmium and oxalic acid, the exceptions included nickel sulphate. Demand from platers for this chemical assumed dimensions out of control by producers and the market developed a definitely tight supply position. A prolonged maritime strike on the Pacific Coast and a sympathetic strike here tied up export shipments and caused some backing up of stocks in both areas but the eventual settlement of these disturbances opened the way again to a normal shipping situation.

White arsenic prices were lowered in December and the stringent conditions which had featured this market during the past few years were removed. Chlorine in tankcars was short under a broader demand but all grades of caustic soda were readily available and so was soda ash. There was never a full recovery of demand since the Summer relaxation. The price trend was still upward with several advances expected at the turn of the year. It looked, however, as though the upward swing had lost a lot of its momentum and some items were expected to recede from their high levels early in 1949.

Stocks of refined copper in the United States were at the highest level in about two years at the end of December, a report by the Copper Institute indicates. The total on December 31, 1948, was 96,080 tons. That compared with 76,035 tons a year earlier and with 104,704 tons on January 1, 1947. December was the third consecutive month that stocks increased. They totalled only 72,215 tons at the end of last September. These stocks do not include government stockpile metal.

Production of refined copper, including imports, was 96,117 tons in December, a decrease of 6,662 tons compared with production in November. Deliveries were stepped up to 102,292 tons, or 2,637 tons over deliveries in November. Production of primary crude copper in December was 54,362 tons, a rise of 3,421 tons over the November output. The daily average in December was 1,754 tons. Production of secondary copper was 9,726 tons compared with 7,156 tons in November. Total production of primary copper in 1948 was 849,815 tons or 21,576 tons less than were mined in 1947. Output of secondary copper was 130,320 tons, compared with 105,307 in 1947.

Outside the United States production of primary copper rose 3,727 tons in December to 119,955 tons and for the year amounted to 1,271,623 tons. Production of refined copper was 98,710 tons and for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the year amounted to 1,072,229 tons. Deliveries in December totalled 76,947 tons and for the year were 901,073 tons. Refined stocks at the end of the year were 175,669 tons compared with 143,979 at the end of 1947.

Platinum in 1948

In producing quarters it was stated that two-thirds of all the platinum metals sold to United States consuming industries in 1948 were for electrical, chemical, dental and miscellaneous purposes of an industrial nature, indicating that these precious metals served the public extensively as hard-working metals as well as for adornments. Sales of all six-platinum metals to consuming industries during the first nine months of 1948 amounted to 259,000 ounces, including approximately 14,000 ounces of platinum and 13,000 ounces of palladium per month, according to the latest reports. The commercial importance of palladium is approaching that of platinum and far outranks the four other platinum metals—rhodium, ruthenium, iridium and osmium.

Industrial demand for silver for domestic use reached a new peacetime high in 1948, according to trade reports. It was stated that 110,000,000 ounces were moved representing an increase of about 10 percent over 1947. Nearly two-thirds of the metal last year was used in silverware. During the first eleven months of 1948 domestic coinage of silver amounted to 23,055,418 ounces, compared with 25,552,082 for all of 1947. Once again the Federal Government last year minted no silver dollars, its minting having been confined to subsidiary coinage.

Silver stocks held by the United States Treasury at the close of 1948 are estimated at 2,783,700,000 ounces, an increase of 37,200,000. Actual figures for the first eleven months show a net increase of 33,670,000 ounces, of which 33,465,000 consisted of domestic silver purchased at 90½c. an ounce under the 1946 law. There were no returns against lend-lease, the total outstanding being unchanged at 410,553,011 ounces.

Prices for silver bullion ranged from 70c. to 77½c. per ounce, the low figure prevailing at the close of 1948.

Tin Stockpile Increased

United States government stocks of refined tin increased from 54,438 to 60,023 long tons in the third quarter of 1948, the Department of Commerce reported. October stocks in government hands were 50 percent higher than a year ago. Imports of tin in the third quarter of 1948 were 11,604 long tons, off about 2,500 from the second quarter and a few hundred tons less than in the third quarter of 1947. The smaller imports were offset by relatively high production at the government's Texas City tin smelter. Consumption of tin in the third quarter declined seasonally despite higher production of tin plate by the steel industry.

Total output of all grades of zinc slab in December 1948 amounted to 76,946 tons according to the American Zinc Institute. This brought the yearly output up to 850,355 tons, compared with 848,027 tons in 1947. Domestic shipments in December were 68,246 tons, draw-back and export 69,910 and government account 1,652 tons, making total shipments 75,582 tons, against 96,142 in November. Stocks on December 31 were 20,848 tons, compared with 19,484 on November 30. Unfilled orders at the end of December were 51,318 tons, against 43,788 on November 30. Daily average production during December was 2,482 tons, against 2,373 in the preceding month and 2,323 tons in 1947.

Agricultural Chemicals

Aside from normal superphosphate, demand for the basic fertilizer chemicals continued far enough in excess of supplies to create shortages which were apparent throughout 1948. There never was sufficient nitrogen to meet requirements, and the scarcity during intervals throughout the year seriously affected fertilizer mixers, who were able to secure potash and phosphate but not nitrogen. This condition restricted operations at many fertilizer mixing plants and caused a backup of superphosphate that halted shipments for temporary periods. A reflection of this situation was also noted in phosphate rock, where stocks became freer and eventually demand was leveled off. There was no easement in the inquiry for ammonium nitrate or sulphate throughout the year and requirements were never fully satisfied. This same condition characterized sodium nitrate and cyanamide.

It is stated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture that supplies of nitrogen for fertilizer are expected to continue tight in 1949, according to Production and Marketing Administration estimates. Instead of the 10 percent gain over 1947-48 expected earlier, the increase probably will be only about 7 percent, due to production difficulties. Farmers in the East and South may run into difficulty getting enough of these fertilizers unless they plan ahead. Supplies of phosphate for this fiscal year are expected to be 5 percent above 1947-48, those of potash, 10 percent.

Animal Products Varied

Most of the packing-house byproducts fluctuated rather widely. Such items as bonemeal and hoofmeal were purchased by the fertilizer trade and remained steady, but in dried blood and tankage the price range was too high for fertilizer use and most of the buying was credited to the feed trade. Supplies came mostly from domestic packing houses as the markets at supply sources in South America were above the parity of those in the United States. The major part of the castor pomace output was sold early in the year and no additional offerings reached the open market in the third or fourth quarters. Fishmeal prices were governed by the demand from feeders and advanced sharply late in the season.

Insecticide materials started the 1948 season rather late. Entrance of many new insecticides into the market appeared to confuse buyers and also producers. Stocks, however, were ample to meet demand as the hot, dry season favored farmers and not producers. Large inventories of DDT were liquidated at the expense of prices early in the season and this created an uncertain feeling in other insecticides that eventually developed into a conservative buying movement that lasted throughout the year.

January witnessed a straightening out of the potash situation, where serious accumulations had taken place at plants as a result of a shortage of boxcars during the latter part of 1947. A heavy demand developed for ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate and supplies of both tightened significantly. Canadian ammonium nitrate and cyanamide were advanced in January and demand for all fertilizer chemicals exceeded supplies.

DDT Production Cut Back

Liquidation of carry-over inventories of cube root, pyrethrum and sabadilla resulted in declining prices in February. Heavy stocks of DDT depressed prices sharply and production of this insecticide was cut back. A violent break in the grain market occasioned a nose-dive in dried blood, hoofmeal and tankage prices. Bad roads in the South delayed the movement of mixed fertilizer to farms and resulted in accumulations of superphosphate at acidulating plants.

Sales of normal superphosphate were made at 75½c. per unit of a-p-a in Baltimore during March. There was not sufficient power to keep Canadian ammonium nitrate and cyanamide plants running full capacity. A strike at packing-house plants had no appreciable effect in stimulating the demand for byproducts. An arrival of 3,100 tons of Russian potash was recorded.

Packing-house strike was carried over into April. Demand for the byproducts, however, remained quiet and sellers found it necessary to cut prices to induce trade. Heavy production of normal superphosphate commenced to crowd storage space at plants, and resales were made as low as 75c. per unit. Meanwhile, phosphate rock prices were advanced 45c. per ton in the Florida area as a result of increased producing costs. Some of the major producers of potash announced prices unchanged for the 1948-1949 season. A coal strike cutback production of ammonium sulphate, and the supply situation was definitely tight at the close of the month. All the potash available for the spot period was sold. An advance in the price of lead metal caused an upward revision of 1¾c. per pound in the market for lead arsenate.

Potash Contract Prices

All producers announced potash contract prices for 1948-1949 by May. The only price revision was in potassium sulphate which was advanced $2.50, establishing the market at $32.50, works. There was an accumulation of normal superphosphate at Baltimore plants resulting from continued heavy production. The packing-house strike was still in progress, and some improvement developed in the demand for byproducts, the feed trade taking the initiative in the buying movement. An advance in the price of fish meal, menhaden, of $10 per ton brought the market up to $135 to $140 in the Baltimore area. The army asked for and received bids for

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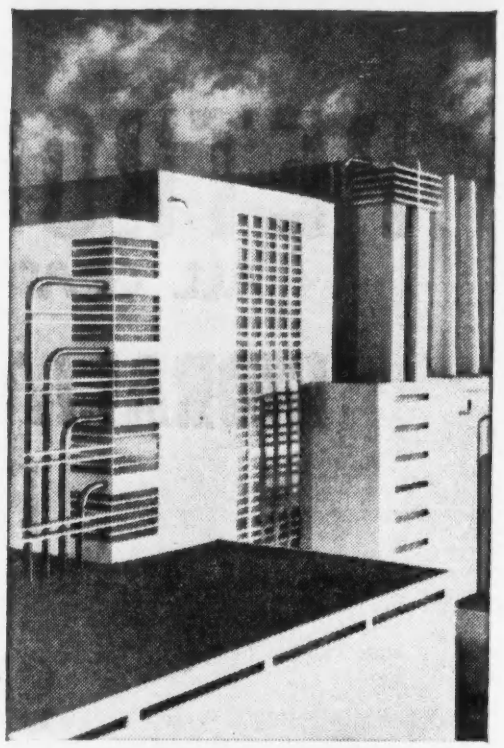

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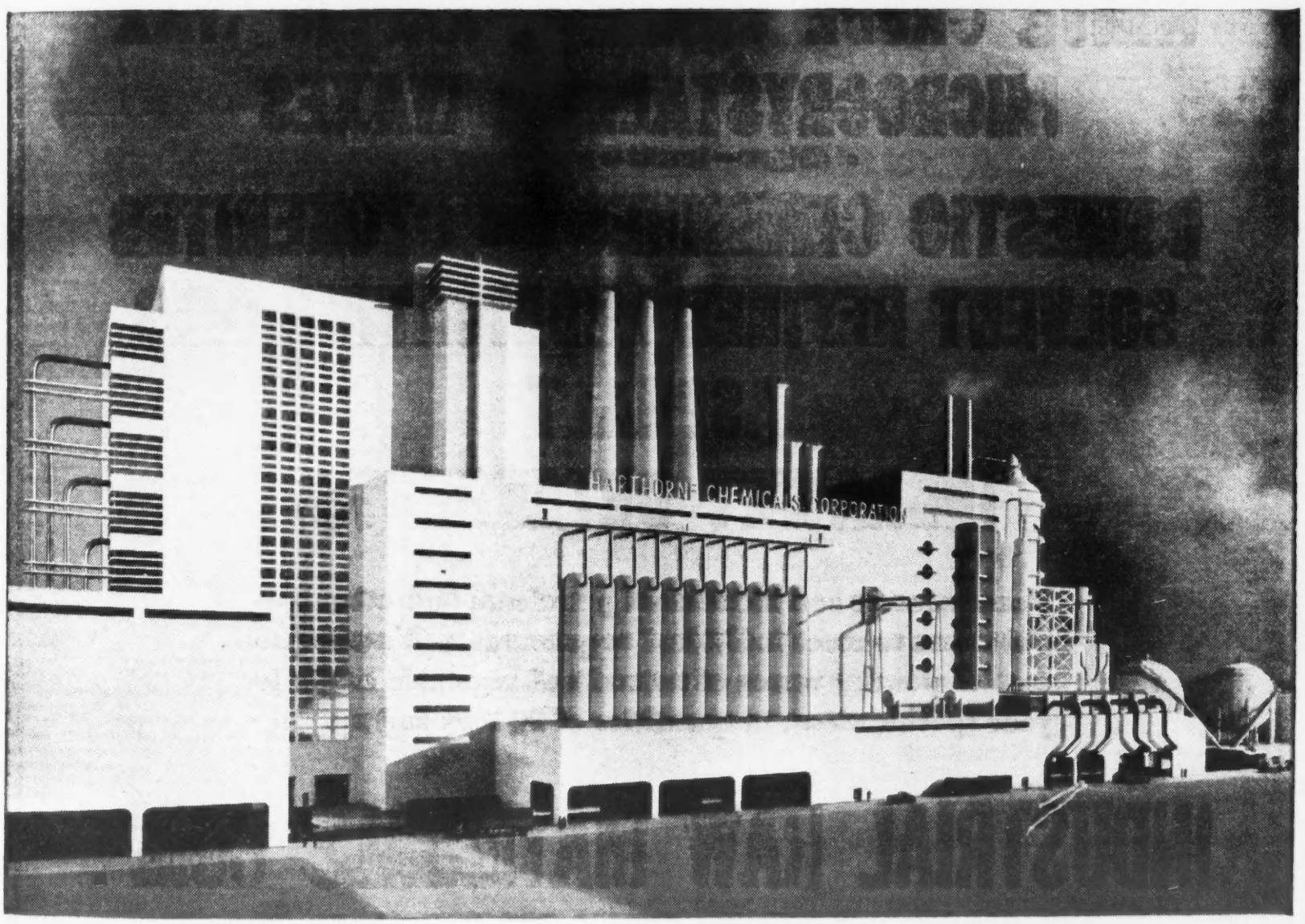

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50,000 tons of normal superphosphate. Stocks of superphosphate increased along the eastern coast. All the Canadian allocation of ammonium nitrate was completed, with 2,000 tons over.

Higher producing costs caused an advance in the price of normal superphosphate in June, the market at Carteret and Baltimore recording 76c. to 76½c. per unit of a-p-a. All potash contracts for 1948-1949 were written. Announcement was made that more superphosphate and less nitrogen would go into mixed fertilizers. A labor strike forced the closing of one of the major potash producing plants. Ammonium sulphate prices were advanced to $40 to $45 per ton for bulk at the ovens.

July occasioned an advance in price of domestic sodium nitrate to $42 per ton in bulk and $45.50 in bags at the works. The potash strike ended July 10 after a suspension of operations for one month and one day. Urea output was checked by strike at the producing plant. Heavy inventories resulted in lower prices for rotenone and sabadilla.

Ammonium Sulphate in Demand

Lower cottonseed meal and soybean meal prices in August dampened the buying movement in packing-house byproducts. Chilean sodium nitrate was advanced $3.50 per ton. There was no easement in demand for ammonium sulphate as the season progressed, and prices were advanced to $45 per ton for bulk, carlot shipments from works, with the market practically bare of supplies.

September recorded improvement in the demand for dried blood, tankage and fish meal from the feed trade. Importations of 7,000 tons of potassium sulphate from the American zone in Germany were noted. Shortage of nitrogen hampered mixing operations at fertilizer plants and caused an accumulation of normal superphosphte and a decline in prices of ½c. per pound to 76c. per unit of a-p-a. Power shortage again cut back production of cyanamide.

Nitrate solutions and domestic sodium nitrate prices were advanced in October, the latter amounting to $3 per ton. Coke-oven ammonium sulphate became exceedingly tight, while superphosphate was readily available. The army purchased 140,000 tons of superphosphate, which relieved the surplus to some extent. Allocations of power continued to keep production of cyanamide down. Producers of ammonium sulphate in certain areas sold their output for the remainder of the fertilizer season for $45 per ton bulk, works. Importations of 5,000 tons more of German potassium sulphate completed these shipments, and all were sold at $66 to $67 per ton, Atlantic ports.

During November the army purchased 50,000 tons of superphosphate. A domestic producer of ammonium nitrate advanced the price $5.50 per ton to $58; others did not alter former quotations. Advances were registered in prices for both calcium and lead arsenates. Short stocks of dried blood and tankage resulted in higher prices, and menhaden fish meal was revised upward for the same reason.

Cyanamide Prices Higher

Cyanamide prices were advanced in December 30c. per unit of nitrogen, establishing the market for the fertilizer grade at $2.85 per unit, pulverized at $2.75 and the grade for direct application at $64.75 per ton at the works. Buying interest from the feed trade increased sufficiently to advance menhaden meal $5 per ton at North Carolina producing points. Competitive selling forced a decline of 3c. per pound in dry and wet benzene hexachloride dusts for carlots delivered and later in the month DDT prices were reduced 2c. per pound for carlot shipments from works. Steady demand and short stocks resulted in an advance in raw bone meal prices and production of this grade and steamed bone meal were entirely sold out for prompt shipment before the close of the month. Menhaden meal scored another $5 a ton advance late in the period bringing the market up $145 per ton for 60 percent protein and $150 for 65 percent.

Superphosphate Output: Jan.-Nov.

Despite the fact that monthly production this year has been below that of the same month in 1947 on four separate occasions, total equivalent production for the January-November period, amounting to 9,731,000 short tons (18 percent a-p-a), was four percent above the 9,341,000 tons reported for the same period in 1947. For the 11 months, production of normal superphosphate totaled 8,593,000 tons, or 88 percent of all production. Shipments of superphosphate for January-November, which amounted to 5,511,000 tons, were six percent greater than the 5,192,000 tons recorded for the same period in 1947. The tonnage used in mixed goods, 4,051,000 tons, was about three percent lower.

Coaltar Chemicals

When the year 1948 drew to a close, many producers and buyers of coaltar chemicals breathed a sigh of relief that the year was over. It was in many cases a difficult year. It saw many exasperating shortages of vitally needed materials. The industry strained every production facility and yet it could not make enough of many of the most direly-needed items to satisfy the heavy and steady influx of orders.

Numerous orders could not be filled on time because there was simply not enough material available to take care of the wants of all those who clamored for material. Then, there were, especially in the early part of the year, some difficulties with transportation, and this situation also helped to slow up the final delivery of goods. The industry had all its facilities going at full blast and yet for item after item it was next to impossible to fill all orders that came in and to fill them at the time the buyers wanted them filled. In some cases such a situation was met by delaying deliveries if such delays would not seriously hamper the buyers' schedules and in other cases the practice was to allot part of an order to customers in an effort to give each of them a fair share.

Making enough material and distributing it fairly was the big headache for the producers, and getting enough of the short items to carry on their normal business operations was the big headache as far as the consumers were concerned. Not that producers and buyers did not have other headaches—they did, but these were their big ones. Prices, naturally fluctuated somewhat during the year, but these were expected happenings, and did not prove truly troublesome, in the sense that the shortages and strained schedules of production did.

Basic Materials Tight

The basic products throughout the year were in a tighter supply position than were the intermediates. Creosote was an exception and there were a few others that were only relatively tight, but on the whole it could be said that the situation in the basics field was more distressing than that in the intermediates group. There were shortages among the latter too, and some of them caused much grief to both producers and consumers, but when examined by and large it could be seen that conditions in the field of intermediates were on the whole happier than in the neighboring field of the basics.

While the year produced its difficulties, it also produced its bright spots, and by and large they outnumbered the dark ones. In general, business was good. Producers were able to sell as much as they could make of nearly all their items. There was little if any inclination on the part of buyers to quibble about prices. Their first concern was to get the material they needed, and since this proved so difficult in many cases they were quite willing to forget about saving a few cents and instead bent all their efforts towards finding the material they wanted and getting it to their plants.

Prices rose for some materials over the course of the year, and for others they went down. This was natural enough and was an expected occurrence. It was interesting to note that despite the revisions

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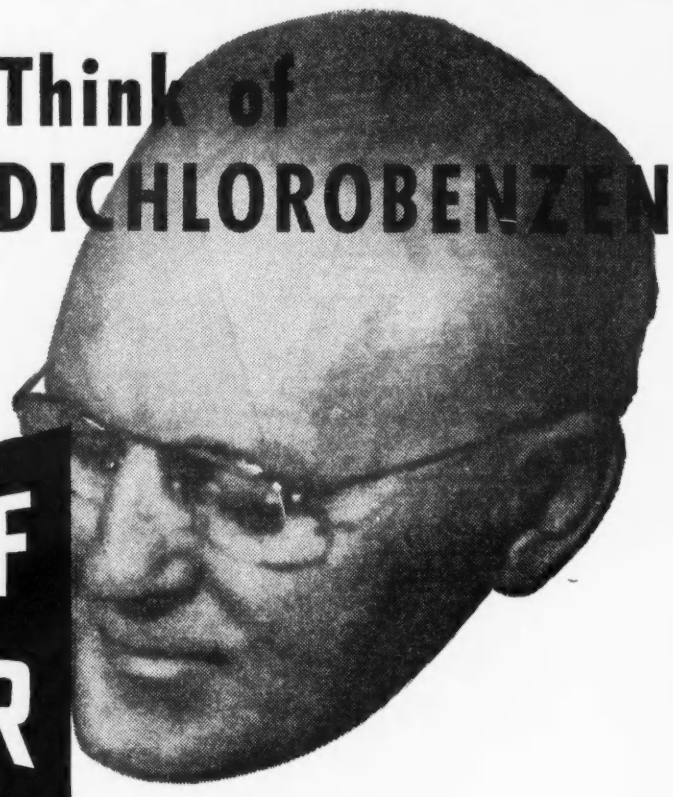

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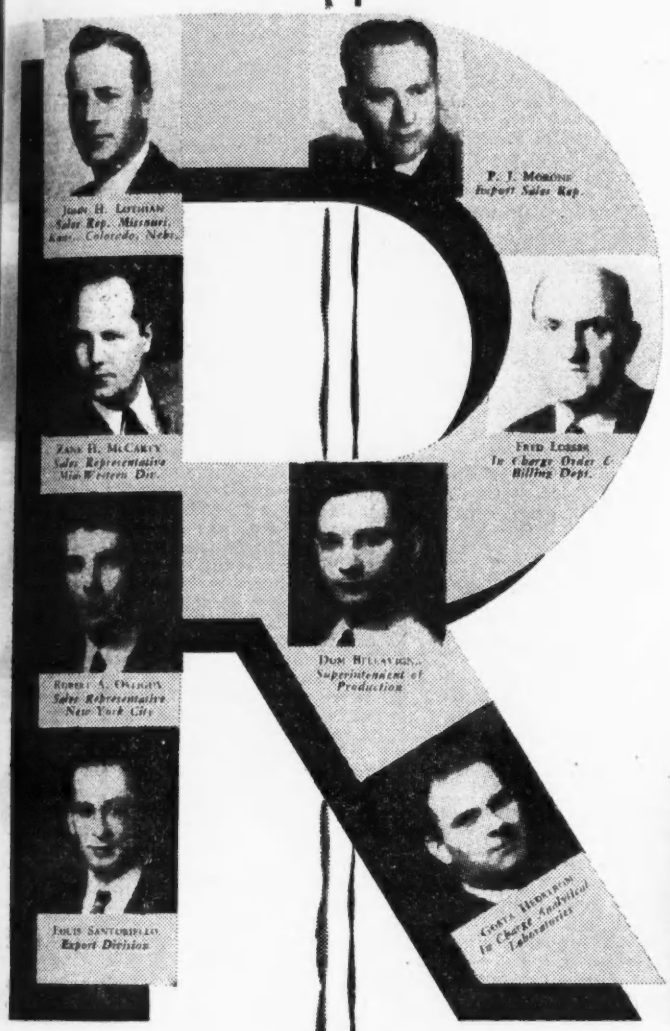

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which took place both ways there was only a very small change in the weekly price index as recorded by OPD. For the first week in January of last year, the figure stood at 140.3 and for the first week of the current year it had climbed one point exactly.

The rises and falls in price during the year had a tendency to balance each other, and this was an indication of stability within the industry and also an indication that there was no outside force that had sufficient power to batter price schedules. It meant that most of the price revisions were, after all, adjustments to the then existing factors in the industry. Most of the industry considered the price change as adjustments and not as changes that were forced upon them. It was necessary to adjust in many cases because of such influencing factors as the price of raw materials, transportation, labor demands and general production factors.

The year 1948 was a profitable one for the coaltar industry and was also a profitable one for the buyers of coaltar chemicals. It was a good year all around, and the industry could at this point see no reason why the year just beginning would not be just as good. One observer, who for many years has had his finger on the pulse of the market, said last week that he expected 1949 to be a good year, although he thought it would still take time for the kinks to be ironed out of production and distribution. He also felt that the new year will not be a year when sellers will be able to get anything they might ask for their materials, but still he felt there was no reason to believe they would not be able to turn a fair profit and at the same time enjoy a nice turnover of goods.

This speaker pointed out that any predictions on what might happen during the coming year were likely to be governed by the mood of the prognisticator at the moment and by the same token any comments on what happened during the past year might be influenced by some outstanding event, which, although it was noteworthy, was still not sufficient to characterize the entire year. This was shown during the first period of January of this year in the market for phthalic anhydride.

Phthalic Anhydride Tight

That material had been in tight supply for the whole past year, and only after the first of the year did any change in this situation take place. There were new production facilities in operation and turning out large quantities on the material. Then, there was a rather sudden slump in demand, brought about largely, it was thought, by a desire to reduce inventories. At first blush these conditions gave all the appearances of a serious break in the phthalic anhydride market. Seasoned observers, however, who had seen this sort of thing happen before, were not disturbed by it and pointed out that the supply and demand conditions would soon tend to equalize themselves again and that there was very little likelihood of any revisions being brought about in the price listings.

One of the most interesting occurences during the year was the record production of steel. All year long the nation's steel mills had been roaring at high production schedules, but during the Fall they suddenly spurted ahead and broke both peacetime and war-time records for output. Then they went ahead to reach 100 percent of their previously estimated capacity and in some cases to even exceed this.

Such was, of course, good news for the distillers of coaltar, for it meant that the more steel there was being made, the more coaltar there was coming off as a by-product and therefore the more raw material there was for the coaltar industry to work with. Despite this heavy increase in the output of steel, distillers of coaltar were still willing to take all the material they could get and only regretted that there was not more of it available. During the full year, it was estimated that production, by the time the final figures were in, should reach a total of 93,000,000 tons of ingots. This would be an all-time high and would break even the war-time records of output by about 3,000,000 tons.

Shortage of Steel

Despite this heavy production, there was still a shortage of steel in the basic economy of the country and the industry was doing all it could to overcome this. President Truman, after considering the steel situation, had recommended to Congress "an immediate study of the adequacy of production facilities for materials in critically short supply, such as steel." The industry had already announced that it was geared for the production of 96,000,000 tons of steel ingots for 1949. It was planning to increase this output in 1950 by putting out 98,000,000 tons. However, while these figures are record shattering and are far beyond what a few years ago it was thought the steel industry could do, the government's economists still think this is insufficient steel production. They want more and the coaltar industry would certainly not object, for the greater the output of steel the greater amount of coaltar would be made available for the distillers.

The Department of Agriculture thinks that the nations requirements of steel, based on full employment, run upwards of 110,000,000 tons, while the Department of Labor forecasts range as high as 120,000,000 tons. Whatever the actual needs of the country will be in the next few years, the industry did last year and will during this year work hard to keep production up to as high levels as possible.

Switch Pricing Practices

The Supreme Court's decision in the Cement Institute case was another of the more important happenings during the past year as far as the coaltar industry was concerned. As soon as the decision was announced there were some producers who immediately changed their pricing basis from a freight equalized to a works basis, for that was the way they had interpreted the decision and they wanted to comply as speedily as possible. However, in other quarters there was some doubt on a number of points, and some producers wanted to wait until further explanations indicated that the decision was clearly mandatory. Then there were others who wanted to see what the rest of the trade was going to do before they made their decisions. As it finally happened, some producers went over to a works basis and some did not; some had a works basis for some of their materials and a freight equalized for others.

Whatever the final result of the Cement Institute case will be, it had during most of last year provided a puzzling question for the industry and a source of never-ending argument as to just how it was to be interpreted. Most of the excitement had died down by the end of the year, but it was a matter that was still being studied.

While the market for coaltar chemicals was generally characterized by shortages, it was interesting to note that there was one product that was in especially heavy supply and remained so for the entire year. That material was creosote. When the year began, there was a great deal of the item on the market, and while the demand for it was at reasonably good levels, it was still not sufficient to take all of the material that was being offered. Domestic production of the product was at an extremely high point and coupled with that were the heavy imports of the goods that had been coming in from abroad. Such conditions naturally forced the stockpiles in this country higher and higher, and at several points sellers of creosote were hard-pressed to find sufficient storage space in which to keep their goods.

Creosote Readily Available

Demand, on the whole, was not so much at fault as was supply. The demand, although not heavy, was there, but the supply was sufficient at times to flood the market. In the early part of the year it was noted that demand began to fall off somewhat, both on the east coast and the west coast. This condition prevailed for some time, but then a pickup took place, and although it was not sufficient to completely restore the market to balance, it was helpful.

In the early part of the year creosote was being listed as high as 21½c. a gallon. Sellers tried to maintain this price as long as they possibly could, but after a time began to do a little shading and then later, formally announced that they were dropping prices. New quotations held for a time and then there was a further dropping, with the result that the year wound up with some sellers asking 16c. The general opinion seemed to be that the material had about reached its level at the lower figure, but no one was sure. The

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MERCURY-MERCURIALS

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Zirconyl Acetate
Zirconyl Nitrate
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MERCURY-MERCURIALS
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Redistilled Mercury
Corrosive Sublimate
Mercuric Acetate
Mercury Oxides
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trade seemed optimistic about the prospects for the new year, however. They pointed out that demand had been slow for such a long period that there had to be a big backlog of orders that needed to be filled in 1949.

It was also expected that the railroads would do a great deal more buying in 1949 than they did in 1948. During the past year most of the buying for poles and ties was done on a hand-to-mouth basis, but the creosote sellers were confident that the new year would see an increase in buying.

A great deal of timber in 1948 had been diverted into building materials, where ordinarily some of it would have gone into ties and poles. This helped cut back the demand for creosote. The cost of lumber on today's market was seen as another reason why sales should be higher in the coming year. Higher prices, sellers said, make it more than ever advisable to preserve wood rather than replace it periodically. Strikes in the timber country as well as poor drying weather had done a lot to keep the timber in the woods during the early part of last year, but now that those conditions were straightened out, sellers were hoping that they had left another snag behind as they started on 1949.

Cresylic Acid Price Off

Cresylic acid was one material that dropped in price after the first of the new year. It had fluctuated somewhat during the year, but towards the end of 1948 competition from the imported goods was being felt keenly. Producers dropped their prices on the domestic, not suddenly, but one after another, with the result that in a few weeks they were all at the same figures and there was no longer a high of the range. No further revisions were expected, and it was thought that the material had become stabilized.

The imported cresylic at the end of the year was in heavy supply. One observer, with a clear view of the whole market situation, said that he had heard of importers who wanted to sell at most any price to get their money out. From other sources, it was said, there were reports that the demand for the imported looked somewhat better. The matter remained a bit confused, but it seemed that those who found business in the imported goods slow were in the majority.

Both technical and USP cresol showed an inclination to advance during the year. By April the USP was beginning to show upward fluctuations, and by June the low side of the range had advanced to bring in higher quotations.

Naphthalene wound up the year quietly enough, but shortly after the beginning of the new year reports began to circuate that the material was pretty well oversupplied and that sellers were having trouble moving it. As often happens, this was an exaggeration of a temporary and mild condition. At the time, supply and demand so came together as to create what looked like an oversupply, but the cool heads in the industry said that, in taking a perspective view, they could see no danger in the situation, and had very strong doubts that the situation would cause any revisions in the listings.

Phenol Showed Strength

Phenol was another material that showed strength during the year. Over the period all grades of it had gone up. All major sellers were at equal prices for the natural material, although the end of the year still saw a spread in the range for the USP material.

Benzol, toluol and xylol prices showed some fluctuation during the year, but largely as a result of the switch from a freight equalized to a works basis. All in all there was little difference in the actual prices; the real difference came in the manner in which the material was sold, and in some cases this caused minor adjustments to be made.

Dyes were among the items that pretty consistently advanced throughout the year. In July the market saw an increase of about 10 percent go into effect, and, although the listings then remained steady for the balance of the year, they advanced again on the first of January of this year by about 8 percent. There had been advances in the costs of raw materials, labor and transportation, and these advances were forced upon the industry, although the industry preferred to call them adjustments to conditions rather than advances in prices.

The end of the year saw some cutting back in inventories. This produced some spottiness in the market, but nothing of a serious nature, and some leaders in the industry were sure the reduced inventories would be only temporary. Export trade was a bit slower, but, on the whole, business was still at strong levels, and the prospects for 1949 looked good.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The year 1948 was characterized by a general upward price trend in pharmaceutical products as a result of accumulating costs of manufacture, labor, and freight rates. The volume of business was steady in most items, usually at a lower level than in 1947, and business was done under considerably less pressure of demand. While the year could be described as a good year, there was a definite trend throughout the industry that could best be described as a return to normal business. The supply situation on most items was one of adequate supplies, and business in such items as mercurials and the bismuth salts was slow.

In the field of large volume chemicals such as alcohol, methanol, the ester solvents, ketones and formaldehyde the price trend on many items was upward early in the year, followed by some declines in the latter part of the year. With the volume of business on many major items appreciably off from levels of the previous year, markets became abundantly supplied, and in the case of such items as alcohol they were oversupplied. The result was a declining price movement which in the case of alcohol developed into a serious route. Alcohol was the exception, however, and while supplies eased on many items which prior to 1948 were in short supply, the price structure on these items was not too much affected.

One of the most important developments of the year was the commercial production in large quantities of glycerin made synthetically from petroleum products. The synthetic material during the year did not develop into sufficient production to exert any marked impact on industries making materials from glycerin. At the year end, however, production problems involved in synthetic production had reached a point where such an impact was about to be felt in many quarters. Pricewise, glycerin was firm throughout the year, not having moved from the levels established in November, 1947.

Price Movements in 1948

Among the price movements in 1948 on drug items were the October advances in aspirin and USP salicylic acid which had not undergone any change in price for many months, and in the case of aspirin none the previous year. Narcotics in general held firm, although opium and some of its derivatives were reduced by 10 percent, while codeine hydrochloride moved upward by a comparable amount. The alkaloids and their salts were characterized by price stability during the year, with only minor adjustments on such items as ephedrine and atropine. Podophyllin took a sharp advance because of the critical situation existing in mandrake root.

Trading in cinchona bark and its quinine derivatives was described as consistently off during the year, with the volume of business running appreciably under what might have been expected. Prices on most of the various quinine salts were adjusted only by small amounts of a cent or two. Where there was a change, it was generally upward and was made as the material became more generally available again after a period when it was essentially out of production.

Argols moved up and down during the year, with a net reduction of $2.00 per hundred kilos. In view of the pressure of imported materials tartaric products declined. Tartaric acid during the twelve

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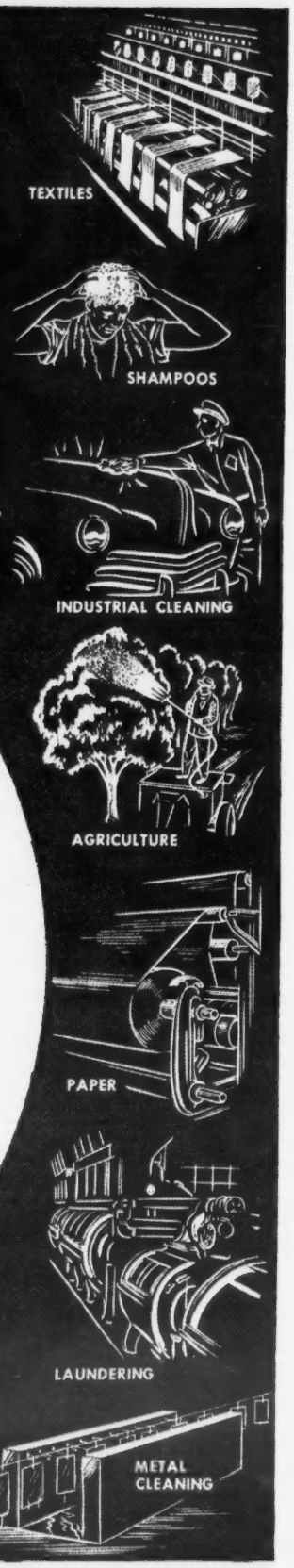

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months dropped 8 cents, cream of tartar was off 6 cents, and certain tartrates were off while tartar emetic advanced 8 cents. Citric acid advanced 2½ cents in August, carrying with it comparable declines in the citrates.

Alcohol Price Break

The most spectacular and important single price development during the year occurred in the last quarter in the alcohol market. At the middle of November a price break occurred in which tax free alcohol which had moved to 75 cents per gallon in August dropped to 57½ cents. There were corresponding reductions in the denatured grades. Back of this price break were several economic factors which would indicate that some downward adjustment was in order. As a commodity, alcohol was overpriced from a use standpoint. In addition, business had been slow for months and a situation of oversupply had developed. There threatened to come on the market, around December 1, a substantial quantity of alcohol produced from petroleum at 55 cents per gallon. In addition, the market was threatened with distressed lots of potato alcohol.

Then there was negotiated between Cuban suppliers of molasses and a large fermentation alcohol producer a contract for the remainder of the 1948 crop. This was reported to amount to between 80,000,000 and 100,000,000 gallons of molasses to be shipped by April 1. This quantity of molasses is roughly equivalent to 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 gallons of alcohol. It was questionable as to whether or not the market could absorb any such quantity of alcohol.

In an effort to move alcohol in large volume, price cutting became the standard practice among certain producers, and the cutting involved was of sufficient volume that the entire industry under pressure of competition was forced to go along. The result was that prices dropped virtually every week for the remainder of the year by 1 to 3 cents per gallon. At the year end the price of tax free pure alcohol was 41 cents per gallon, and the bottom of the decline had not yet been reached.

Ester Solvents Reduced

The ester solvents were reduced in price during the year, but not to the extent that would be expected as a result of the alcohol market. Prices were adjusted earlier in the year in two steps on fermentation ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, and on amyl and butyl alcohol to bring them in line competitively with the synthetic materials. Here they remained through the balance of the year, although they could have been pulled down farther by the declining alcohol market. The primary reasons why they did not decline farther lay in their value with respect to end-use, and the desire of producers to hold the price structure firm in view of the losses they were taking on alcohol.

Acetone softened during the year as also did methylethyl ketone and several of the other ketone solvents. Prior to early 1948 these materials were in short supply as a result of sustained heavy demand and inadequate production to cope with the demand.

Late spring and early summer saw the plastics industry go into a slump that proved to be more than merely seasonal, and the industrial lacquer business volume was off significantly. Additional production units came into operation, increasing the supply.

The price structure of acetone advanced ½c. during the year, but the other large volume ketone solvents held firmly to price schedules in effect at the beginning of the year. A new plant, producing ketone, came into production at the mid-year.

By reason of the above mentioned slump in the plastics industry, an easing of demand for resins in the protective coating industry, and the knocking out of the plywood bonding industry by floods in the Pacific Northwest, the demand for formaldehyde condensation resins and adhesives fell to a new low. In the face of this declining market, several new producers of formaldehyde came into the market. The result was not only the easing of supply on a heretofore tight commodity, but an abundance of supply. Accordingly, price gains made at the second quarter as a result of increased costs, were lost in the competitive scramble for business during the third and fourth quarters.

The price structure at the year end stood in a somewhat confused position, with prices of 3.5 cents per pound for tankcars of methanol free material and 3.7 cents for USP formaldehyde. These prices were f.o.b. works, except for an area within a two-hundred mile radius of New Haven, where these prices were on a delivered basis.

Mercury metal advanced sharply in the closing weeks of 1949 by virtue of manipulations of the European cartel. However, the price of mercurials was unaffected because the volume of business was particularly low and manufacturers preferred to wait a few weeks and see if the high metal prices could be made to stick, before adjusting mercurial prices in line with the metal.

Borax and boric acid prices were firm all during the year, but December price announcements made for the coming year showed some new developments in pricing policy. In addition to a net price advance, the usual 1 percent cash discount was eliminated and prices were quoted on an f.o.b. plant basis.

Silver salts were amply available during the year. Silver nitrate followed the fluctuations in the price of bullion rather closely, silver cyanide was less sensitive, and silver proteinate made only one sharp move upward during the year. In 2,500-ounce lots silver nitrate moved to a high of 47¾ cents per ounce in September and then dropped to 46⅛ cents.

Silver cyanide hit a high of 68⅜ cents per ounce in September and later fell to 66 cents where it held to the year end. Silver proteinate advanced in the Fall very sharply from 40 cents per ounce to 90 cents per ounce for the strong material, and from 45 cents to 95 cents per ounce for the mild material.

Vitamin materials were in good supply during the year, and most of them changed to a different price position. Riboflavin early in the year was priced at $150 per kilo, but in the Spring was reduced to $125. Pyroxidin hydrochloride was unchanged at 55 cents per gram. Folic acid was quoted at $2.00 per gram throughout the year. Nicotinic acid advanced $1.00 per pound to a new level of $8.00 in August. Nicotinamide hydrochloride advanced at the same time from $9.00 to $10.50 while nicotinamide itself moved upward from $9.50 to $11.00.

Fishliver oils maintained a relatively steady price position, with slight advances on most grades during the year. Ascorbic acid in 500 kilo lots held firm at $24.00. Codliver oil was short during the year by virtue of a short crop last season.

Carotene was in an ever increasing output, but in view of the world-wide shortage of vitamin A, there was heavy pressure of demand upon all sources. Both codliver oil and carotene were firm in price. Alphatocopherol and alphatocopherol acetate were unchanged during the year at $750 per kilo. Biotin moved at $12.50 per gram, a low level during the year.

Bismuth Salts Trends Mixed

Bismuth salts showed several price changes during the year. The chloride was reduced from $4.50 to $3.95 per pound, bismuth citrate advanced from $3.12 to $3.27; the hydroxide from $3.98 to $4.18; the nitrate from $1.70 to $1.85, the oxide from $4.40 to $4.60, the oxychloride from $3.79 to $3.97, the phenolsulphonate from $4.20 to $4.70.

The bismuth sub salts also were advanced, the subcarbonate from $2.60 to $2.80, the subgallate from $2.45 to $2.73, the subiodide was priced at $4.90 while the subnitrate advanced from $2.15 to $2.30, the subsalicylate from $3.05 to $3.20, bismuth-ammonium citrate from $3.70 to $3.80.

Diethylstilbestrol at the beginning of the year was priced at $330 per kilo. At the mid-year it was reduced in price by one source to $290 per kilo, and maintained that price level to the end of the year when it was reduced another $35 per kilo.

Import controls on castor beans and castor oil were removed April 23 by an amendment to War Food Order 63. At that time, IEFC discontinued international allocations for castor beans and oil. Prices on castor beans opened 1948 at a level of $205 per long ton and dropped steadily during the year to $110, then recovered to $135 and closed the year at $125. Total imports of castor beans during 1948 amounted to 1,505,846 bags, equivalent to 225,972,909 pounds, compared with 1,682,546 bags or 252,381,900 pounds during 1947.

Isopropyl alcohol is competitive in many fields with ethyl alcohol of the specially denatured formulas 2-B and 23-H. Accordingly, the declining alcohol market at the year end reached a point where its affect on isopropyl was to depress the price of the 91 percent grade from 41 cents to 37½ cents per gallon. Isopropyl acetate was unaffected, holding firm so long as the other ester solvents were not dropped below the levels established during the first three quarters.

Penicillin Under Competition

Penicillin during the year moved from a supply position of moderately limited supplies to a free supply position in which competitive influences depressed the price structure markedly. New producers came into the field, and established producers

expanded their production facilities. By the end of the year, the market had dropped to a point where only large scale production was considered economical, and some small producers ceased operations.

In bulk quantities, calcium Romansky penicillin, which was priced at 14 cents per 100,000 units at the beginning of the year, fell in May to 13 cents, in July to 10 cents, in August to 7½ cents and in December to 6½ cents. This was typical of the penicillin salts in general. The crystalline G salts of sodium, potassium and procaine underwent comparable price adjustments.

Streptomycin quotations to wholesalers at the beginning of 1948 stood at $2.24 per gram net. There was an acute shortage of streptomycin at the beginning of the year, which persisted well into the second or third quarters, with continual and gradual easing. By the year end, the supply situation was well in hand, there being ample material available for the greatly expanded domestic demand, and appreciable quantities available for export so that the export controls were eased.

The eased supply position was primarily the result of production capacity increases made by established producers and augmented by new producers. The increased manufacturing operations at greatly stepped up volume brought about certain economies which were passed on by producers to the pharmaceutical industry.

The regular streptomycin salts were reduced at the wholesalers' level to $1.26 in July and again to $1.03 in December. As supplies eased, there were also some competitive influences which came into play and probably had their effect also on the price structure.

New Antibiotic Developed

In the field of antibiotics there was a new, important addition developed and placed on the market in the last quarter, designated as dihydrostreptomycin. This material was announced by two producers with claims that it had the advantage over regular streptomycin salts in that it could be given continuously over a long period of time without the usual toxic or nauseating effects, and was accordingly claimed a big step in the treatment of tuberculosis. Tyrothracin during the year became available in appreciably more substantial volume.

The sulpha drugs were unchanged with respect to price during the year. The volume of business fluctuated seasonally with the usual summer lull, but ended the year in good trading volume with export demand up appreciably. As a whole, 1948 was a good year, although the sulpha drug market suffered somewhat from the influence of a wider use of antibiotics.

Methanol of the natural type was produced in steady quantities which did not fluctuate much from month to month. Synthetic methanol, however, was produced in heavy volume all during the year because of a sustained pressure of demand stemming from many industrial consuming channels.

There was a price advance of 4 cents per gallon in tankcars at the beginning of the second quarter, and this price level held firm for the balance of the year, although December saw another advance in drum prices. Several new producers came into the field during the last half of the year.

Methanol Stocks Not Excessive

Despite that fact, however, the market did not show any significant accumulation of excessive stocks. Large quantities of methanol went into the production of formaldehyde, but while the demand from this source was off somewhat from the previous year, the demand for methanol from the antifreeze market was up considerably.

Methanol had to carry the major burden of the antifreeze market because of the shortage of ethyleneglycol and the high price of ethyl alcohol early in the antifreeze canning season. However, actual consumption of antifreeze in the winter months of 1948 was off from anticipated figures because of the mild weather which continued to be warmer than usual in most parts of the country.

Methanol shortages of the past were not expected to develop again because of the increased production capacity, and 1948 was the first year of ample supplies in a long time.

Ethyleneglycol and propyleneglycol as well as diethyleneglycol were in their usual tight supply position during most of 1948, although there was a period during the summer months when there was less pressure of demand.

Ethylenedichloride was in quite ample supply and maintained a firm price position during the year. Ethyleneglycol advanced in price 2 cents during the year, with announcements of an additional half cent increase in some quarters at the end of the year.

Ethyleneglycol remained tight all year, but in the closing months propyleneglycol eased appreciably. Propyleneglycol at the end of the year was advanced to 15 cents per pound after maintaining a position of 14½ cents all during the first eleven months.

Propylene oxide moved upward 1 cent during the year, and ethylene oxide moved variously. In April, ethylene oxide advanced to 20 cents per pound. In July, it fell to 15 cents, and maintained this position until the end of the year, when some, but not all, producers announced an advance of 1¾ cents per pound.

Epsom Salt Closed Weakly

Epsom salt dropped 15 cents per 100 pounds at the close of 1948 after maintaining a firm position all year. Corn syrup fluctuated with the grain market, rising and falling with the price of corn and closing at the year end with an advance of 5 cents per 100 pounds because of the new higher schedule of freight rates.

Aminophylline was reduced in price 75 cents per pound in October. Acetanilide advanced in price 10 cents per pound at the midyear, with the expection of inventories at one source. The acetanilid market was particularly slow during the year as this material met increasingly heavier competition from other analgesics.

Camphoric acid at the midyear dropped 50 cents per pound, and at the year end a further drop of 25 cents was announced. In December picric acid advanced to 42 cents per pound, and trimethylamine moved upward to 33 cents. Aluminum hydroxide gels of the pharmaceutical grade were advanced ½ cent in December after holding firm all year.

At the midyear aminopyrine was advanced from $5.50 to $6 per pound and remained in short supply during the year. Caffeine during the year moved to levels 50 cents higher than former quotations. Calcium pantothenate in April was quoted at 7½ cents per gram. December saw panthenol come on the market commercially at $90 per kilo. Despite advancing raw material, manufacturing and labor costs, as well as increased freight rates, camphor maintained the price of 42 cents per pound all during the year which was established in January. The reason these costs were absorbed in order to hold prices firm, lay primarily in the competitive influence of other plastic materials on those made from camphor.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

The highlight of the tanning materials market in 1948 was the announcement late in February advancing the price of quebracho extract 50 percent per pound for shipment from the Argentine. Solid ordinary 63 percent tannin was raised to 12¾c. per pound, ex dock, U. S. ports, plus duty, and clarified to 14c. This action had a disruptive influence on the tanning industry, causing tanners to practically withdraw from the market and to seek other material as substitutes, and reduced inquiry for quebracho to small quantity buying for prompt requirements during the major portion of the year. One of the materials turned to was wattle extract, and the increased demand promptly cleared stocks at primary markets, resulting in a scarcity of offers for shipment, and this placed this material in a tight supply condition during the greater part of the year. The increased price for

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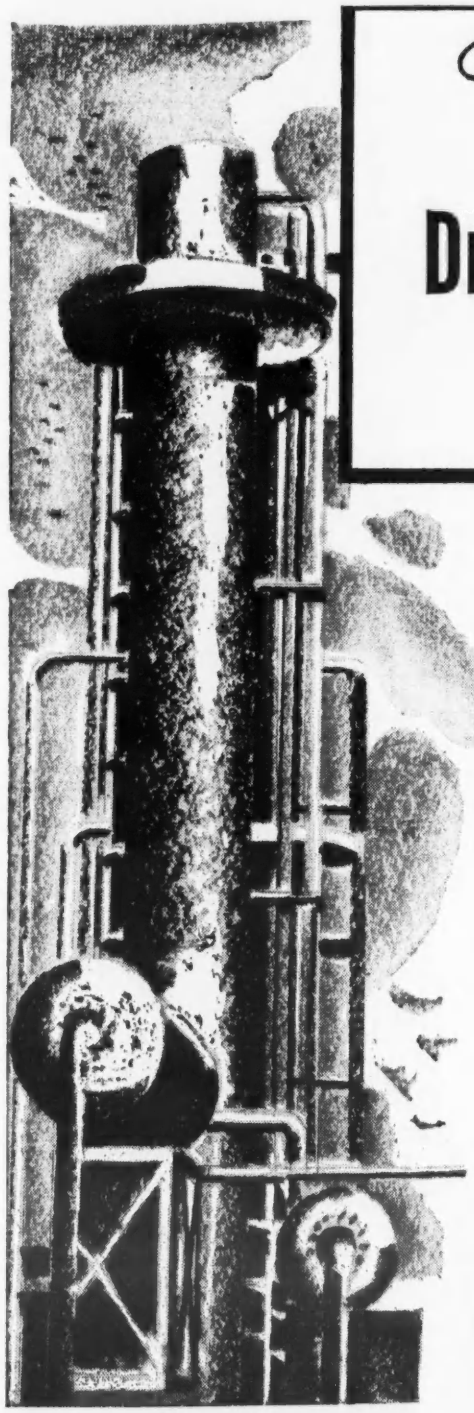

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BUFFALO Wetherbee Chemical Co.	HOUSTON Joe Coulson Co.	NEW ORLEANS C. N. Sutton	SAN FRANCISCO E. M. Walls
CHICAGO Philip E. Cate Co.	KANSAS CITY John T. Kennedy Sales Co.	PHILADELPHIA Loos & Dilworth, Inc.	SEATTLE Carl F. Miller & Co.
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quebracho extract was the highest since World War I, when the market soared to 20c. per pound. The price advance for quebracho was considered ill-timed by the tanning industry, in view of the fact that other tanning materials were unsettled because of the slackened pace of tanning operations, which began to decline early in the year. At that time tanners' inventories of most tanning materials were heavy, from purchases made late in 1947.

As a result of the reduced purchases of quebracho by American tanners during the year, final import figures were expected to be considerably below the previous years.

While the high prices of quebracho extract were maintained during the year, accumulated stocks in the Argentine were reported as heavy. In December reports from Buenos Aires stated that a sale of 3,000 tons of quebracho was made to the British government at $45 per ton, under a private agreement. This price was about 2c. per pound below the prevailing fixed schedule. Later in December Paraguayan quebracho extract was bought by American tanners at 11⅜c. per pound, ex dock, U. S. ports, plus duty, a decline of 1⅜c. below the price for the Argentine material, and additional quantities were offered at this figure at the close of the year. Late in the year rumors were current in the trade that the Argentine peso would be devalued, which would lower the cost to importers, but no readjustment of the peso occurred up to the end of the year.

Tanning Operations Unsatisfactory

Tanning operations were unsatisfactory during 1948. Many shoe and tanning plants were operated on part-time basis, and a number were shut down during the dull period. Tanning operations were reported from 30 to 50 percent of capacity at various times during the year.

It was not only the increased cost of quebracho extract that reduced the demand for this and other tanning materials. The main factor, it was pointed out, was huge tanners inventories which in some cases were sufficient to cover requirements up to ten months. As a consequence, buying interest throughout the year was of a hand-to-mouth nature, and restricted to prompt shipment.

Prices of tanning materials fluctuated narrowly during the year and were more or less nominal, owing to the lack of actual trading. Price index for textile and leather chemicals was indicated at 396.3 on January 1, 1948, and 366.5 at the end of the year.

Primary markets were maintained on a steady basis during the year, the bulk of production was reported taken by foreign consumers.

One of the firmest materials on the list was wattle, which received considerable inquiry from both American and European tanners. Quotations of the bark and extract were strong until the last quarter, when resale material became available at concessions, and was readily absorbed.

Mangrove Bark Exports Limited

Business in mangrove bark was materially affected by the enactment of a government ruling at African producing centers, limiting the export of mangrove bark to not less than ⅜ inches in thickness. The material became practically unavailable because of this regulation. Prior to the new ruling shipments of thinner bark were frequently found lower in tannin which was not in line with good conservation practice. This resulted in an active demand which quickly absorbed available stocks for shipment, and strengthened the market. Supplies that were held in India were resold at higher levels. Some of this material on arrival here was found to be unsatisfactory, because of the loss in tannin as a result of the exposure to the weather at storage points in India.

Reports from Turkey stated that the valonia crop this year was reduced by drouth and producers raised prices sharply for all grades for shipment, boosting beards to $90 per ton, exdock and cups to $68. Tanners interest in replacements for this material which was light before the price advance dried up completely.

A smaller crop also was reported for myrobalans in India due to hurricane damage. Because of numerous complaints by tanners regarding the practice of some shippers of mixing J1 with J2 on orders for J1, some importers guaranteed the quality, by quoting prices slightly above the general run of offerings.

Chemical Business Steady

In the chemical division, the market ruled on steady basis throughout the year. Production of bichromates, continued insufficient to meet both domestic and export requirements. In fact domestic consumption outstripped the output. Prices of potassium bichromate and sodium bichromate and chromate were advanced 1c. per pound during the year because of the increased costs of labor, basic materials and rail freight rates. Export inquiry continued active, with producers unable to accept business for shipment beyond export quotas. In December export quotas for the first quarter of 1949 were announced by the Office of International Trade as follows:—Potassium bichromate and chromate, 900,000 pounds, and sodium bichromate and chromate, 3,000,000 pounds.

Sodium and zinc hydrosulphite were advanced 1½c. per pound in December for immediate delivery, and on 1949 contracts. This boost was the result of the sharp increase in the cost of zinc late in the year. Sodium perborate also was lifted 1 cent per pound.

As a result of high shoe prices and reduced demand, many shoe manufacturers cut shoe production sharply during the major part of the year, curtailed plant operations to part time basis and causing shutdowns in some instances. This condition in turn made tanners even more cautious concerning leather inventories which were reduced to a minimum both by shoe manufacturers and tanners. Hide and skin prices were lower during the year, but were still above OPA ceilings.

Yarns spun in the United States on the woolen and worsted systems were indicated at 730,600,000 pounds for January-November, 1948, according to preliminary estimates by the Census Bureau, compared with the revised total of 718,700,000 pounds for the same period in 1947.

Protective Coatings Materials

The paint industry in 1948 posed a paradox. Sales were again well above the $1,000,000,000 mark, in fact, surpassing even the all-time high of 1947. Yet, producers insisted that business had declined —by an estimated 15 percent in trade sales and about 10 percent in industrials.

Although dollar volume reached record levels during the year, there was little doubt that business turnover had dropped off. There were a variety of tell-tale signs at year's end. Organic toners, in critically short supply at the start of 1948, were available for prompt shipment in December. Synthetic resins, particularly alkyds, similarly tight in January, were a glut on the market by the fourth quarter. Carbon blacks eased considerably. In a sense, this was partly the result of increased production. Yet, waning demand was generally believed to be the more important factor.

Why then the increase in gross sales? Raw materials costs were up. For instance, lead and zinc metals were 43 percent and 71 percent higher, respectively, at year's end than at the beginning. That prices reflected these increased costs was evident from the protective coatings index, which rose 53 points during the twelve months. Such materials as dry white lead, CP chrome orange and lead-free zinc oxide received boosts of 38 percent, 31 percent and 55 percent each. Labor cost more, as did equipment. Profit margins were narrower.

Specifically, prime pigments were almost uniformly higher-priced and better-stocked in December than they were in January. Channel blacks moved up .5 cent to .82 cent during 1948. Furnace grades remained firm the year round. The former was in narrow supply for most of the twelve-month, but eased appreciably at the start of the fourth quarter. That this situation developed despite a slight decline in production, as reported by the Bureau of Census for January-November, was evidence to some observers of lessening demand.

Acetylene black increased by 1 cent per pound. Production facilities of one manufacturer were expanded in September, and supplies of this pigment were viewed as adequate at year's end. Interest in antimony oxide was sluggish for most of the year, but in line with metal advance, pigment prices moved 7 cents to 8¼ cents higher.

Other metals cost more at the end of 1948 than they did at the beginning, and comparable increases were reported for their corresponding pigment materials. Cadmium gained 25 cents to 35 cents per pound during the year, and both red and yellow cadmium lithopones jumped 10 cents as a result. The CP grade of cadmium yellow, quoted at $2.40 per pound in January, brought $2.55 at year's end.

Metallic lead, listed at 14.8 cents, pigs, East St. Louis, at the start of the year, commanded 21.3 cents per pound in December. Basic sulphate blue and white lead pigments were, therefore, 5 cents

higher. Red leads were hoisted 6.65 cents per pound, and dry white lead, which commanded 16 cents, carload, in January, had moved up to 22.1 cents by December 31. CP grades of chrome green gained 4 cents per pound, while reduced types were up 2 cents. Chrome orange experienced a rise of 8 cents per pound, and chrome yellow rose 7 cents. Commercial litharge, in carload quantities, brought 16.6 cents at the beginning of 1948, but by the turn of the year had moved up to 23.25 cents.

Lead Derivatives Scarce

With pig lead scarce, buyers of lead oxides and white leads were on short rations the year round. Inventories, which are customarily built up during the first quarter of the year, were almost immediately depleted with the resumption of Spring painting operations. Pigment makers were in fierce competition with battery manufacturers for raw lead. At year's end, stocks were still critically short. Suppliers anticipated no easement in the situation until, at least, 1950.

Other lead-based pigments, such as chrome colors, were in free availability during the entire twelve months. Demand ranged from fair to moderate during the first three quarters, but sloughed off during November and December.

The price of zinc metal, quoted in January at 10½ cents per pound, East St. Louis, was 7 cents higher by December 31. All grades of zinc oxide were up 5½ cents by January 1, 1949. Pure zinc sulphide increased 3 cents, while extended grades advanced ½ cent per pound. Zinc yellow, listed at 20 cents per pound at the start of 1948, moved up to 24½ cents on January 1, 1949. Ordinary lithopone was up ⅜ cent during the twelve-month, while titanated grades climbed ½ cent per pound.

The year's price developments in zinc oxide were highlighted by an unsuccessful attempt to stabilize the market. Early in the first quarter, one company took the lead in establishing firm quotations. Other producers were quick to follow. Schedules throughout the trade were guaranteed for a ninety-day period during April-June, but by mid-year it became evident that the metal markets were too unstable to permit stabilization of pigment listings. However, although new price lists were issued every month during the third quarter, in October all but one zinc oxide manufacturer reeffected previous ninety-day guarantees.

Zinc Metal Fluctuation

There was considerable fluctuation in zinc metal during October-December, and by year's end it was apparent that the experiment to hold the zinc oxide market in line had failed. On January 1, 1949, leaded and lead-free zinc oxides received 2-cent increases. One maker announced that the new schedules were subject to change without notice. At least one other manufacturer guaranteed the new quotations for all orders accepted for January shipment.

As to supply, zinc oxide was as tight in December as it had been in January. Business for the most part was limited to regular customers. Lithopones, however, severely short for most of the first half, eased up during the Summer months, and were freely available late in 1948. Lithopone sellers reported that the loosening in supply had paralleled a slackening in demand.

Earth colors exhibited no substantial changes in supply position. Most pigments were free at the beginning of the year, and continued that way all year long. A shipment of Persian Gulf oxide arrived in January, and was doled out to buyers throughout the remainder of 1948. However, Spanish oxide, which was severely short at the start, was considerably easier, though still narrow, by December.

Siennas and umbers were in good availability the year round. A shortage of black and brown synthetic iron oxides developed in the late Spring, following a walkout at a major alkali plant. The strike was settled during the early Summer, and producers of the oxide pigments began to make inroads on their backlog of orders by September. However, not until very late in the year was the situation reported to be reasonably comfortable. At years' end, shipments were still subject to delays of up to two weeks. Red and yellow synthetic iron oxides were in reasonably good shape throughout the year.

Turkey Umbers Higher

Turkey umbers were advanced ½ cent per pound during 1948. Grade 1 Spanish oxide, quoted at 5¼ cents, carload, in January, was up to 5½ cents per pound by the end of the twelve-month. Indian red gained 1½ cents, while pure reds were 1 cent higher. Tuscan red experienced a 3½-cent leap, and Venetian grades were ⅜ cent to ⅗ cent up. Black and brown synthetic iron oxides moved up 1 cent and ½ cent each. Yellow synthetic iron oxide rose ¾ cent per pound.

With the exception of organic toners, which were severely short until late in the year, most dry colors were in good availability during 1948. Such pigments as lithol, lithol-rubin, para and toluidin toners were uniformly narrow during the first half, but improved progressively in July-December. In fact, by year's end, buyers reported no difficulty in locating stocks. Easement was attributed to loosening coaltar intermediates and a decline in pigment buying interest.

Iron blues, priced at 42 cents at the outset of the year, were up to 45 cents per pound by December 31. Potash blue was also 3 cents higher. Pure chromium oxide was moved up 3 cents during the twelve-month. Lithol toner, listed at 75 cents in January, brought 80 cents per pound at year's end. Toluidin toner was also worth 5 cents more during the year. American vermilion moved from 22½ cents to 34 cents per pound.

Demand for aluminum paste and powder was fairly active in 1948. Prices of the former were 1½ cents to 2 cents higher at the close of the year than at the start, while quotations on the powder rose 1½ cents to 3 cents per pound. During the first nine months, there appeared to be no difficulty about supply. However, midway in the fourth quarter, it was noticed that aluminum metal stocks were dwindling. The development was attributed to three principal factors—a drought of domestic waterpower; increased government demands for metal under the aircraft construction program, and declining imports from Canada, induced by equally acute waterpower problems in that country. At year's end, one paste and powder producer announced that allocations during the first quarter of 1949 would be cut under levels of the preceding year, indicating that the curtailment would probably continue in force until some improvement was noted in the supply position of aluminum metal.

Titanium Dioxide Rationed

Titanium dioxide was in limited supply all year long, moving only through contract channels. Orders were rationed on a quota-basis during the entire twelve months, despite expansion of production facilities by one maker in the Spring and by another in September. During the year, extensive ilmenite deposits were discovered in Canada, and a new producer was expected to get into the commercial market by mid-1949. However, exhaustive surveys of the site indicated that considerable construction work was necessary before commercial operations could be started. At year's end, it was reported that the newly-found material would probably not make its way to the commercial market before 1951.

Anatase grades of titanium dioxide gained 2 cents during the year. The calcium-rutile extended pigment, quoted in carloads, delivered, at 6¾ cents at the start of 1948, ended the year at 7½ cents per pound. Barium and calcium grades of titanium were discontinued by major manufacturers during the year.

Among the fillers and extenders, barytes jumped $1.75 per ton in 1948. Quoted at $72.50 per ton, carload, at the beginning of the year, the dry, by-product grade of blanc fixe commanded $77.50 by December At the same time, the pulp grade rose $12 per ton. Blanc fixe demand remained uniformly heavy throughout the twelve-month, and supplies were as short at year's end as they were at the start.

Mica supply was adequate the year round, but there was no surplus. Prices held firm. However, at years' end, there was some expectation of an increase, due primarily to an advance in freight rates, effective January 11, 1949. Both dry-ground and hard-quart silica were lower in December than at the beginning of the

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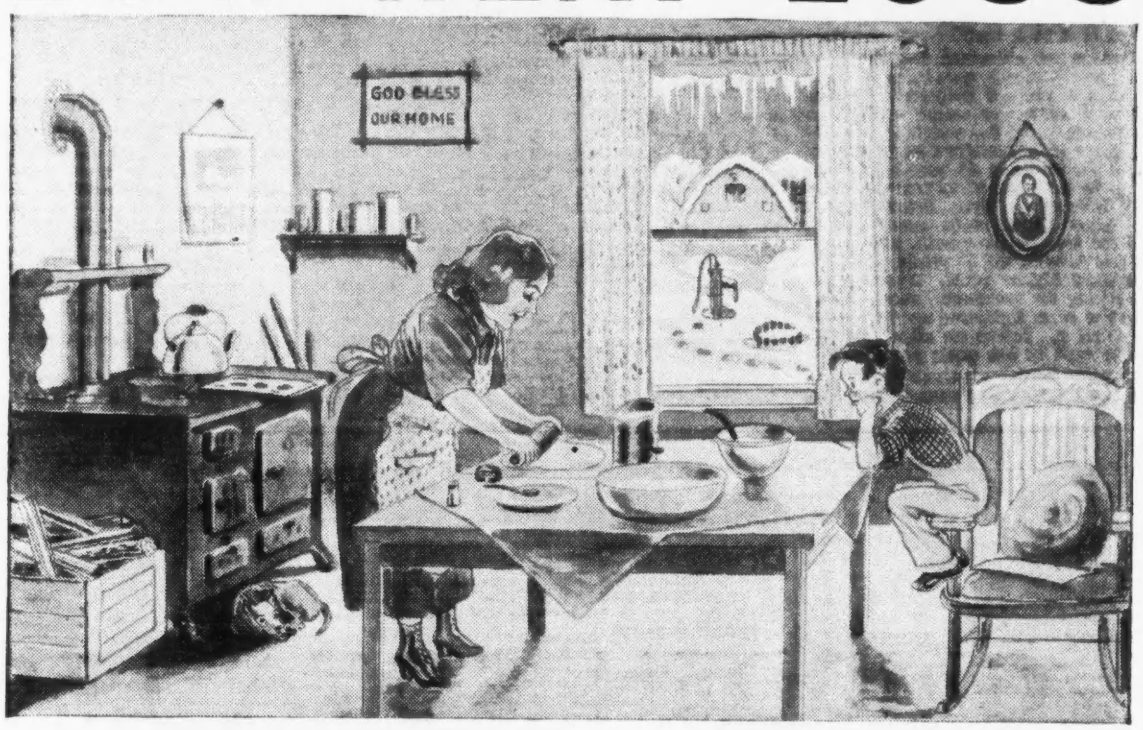

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year, the former declining $4.10 per ton and the latter off by $5. Stocks were ample throughout the year.

Synthetic Resins Available

The year saw the first rude awakening in the synthetic resins market. Alkyds, for instance, which were considerably short of demand throughout the first half, began to loosen up during the summer months, and ended the year in a position of oversupply variously estimated at 30 percent to 40 percent. The market was so oversold at years' end that proportionate easement began to set in for phthalic anhydride, long a bottleneck to all-out alkyds production. In fact, one maker of this coaltar intermediate was reported to be offering limited quantities on spot, the first such material available on a non-contract basis since pre-war. Phthalic anhydride producers pointed the finger at the waning alkyds market, explaining that, though all production was under commitment, buyers were taking less than their quotas.

Prices of alkyd resins were relatively firm for the first eight months of 1948. However, late in September, the reaction set in and a series of sweeping reductions were effected throughout the trade. The market became highly competitive and listings weakened progressively throughout the fourth quarter. As a result most lines of alkyds ended the year at lower price levels than prevailed at the outset. One maker effected reductions in amounts ranging from 1 cent to 6 cents per pound during the year, while another cut listings by 1 cent to 8½ cents. A third line declined ¼ cent to 9 cents.

Production of chlorinated rubber increased and carload quantities became available for prompt shipment. Prices moved up 2 cents per pound during the year. Coumarone-indene resins were under pressure of tremendous demand from the floor tile industry all year long. The paint trade maintained a moderate but steady interest. The lighter-colored grades were in severely short supply throughout the twelve-month, and many consumers were forced to employ styrenes despite their higher price. Dark coumarone-indenes, in relatively good supply most of the year, tightened up during the fourth quarter. Prices on all grades advanced ½ cent to 1½ cents per pound.

Ester gums held a reasonably balanced market position the year round. Modified esters of pentaerythritol were down ¼ cent to ½ cent. Glycerol esters of hydrogenated rosin moved up ½ cent to 1½ cents, but glycerol esters of polymerized rosin dropped ½ cent to 1¼ cents. Film scrap, down 1½ cents at year's end from levels in January, was in moderate call for the first half. However, with the spread of Marshall Plan dollars abroad, interest from foreign countries stepped up considerably during July-December.

Maleic resins were in better supply at the end of the year than at the beginning. Maleic anyhdride was still a key obstacle to unlimited production, but demand slackened. One line of melamines was off by 4 cents to 5 cents, while another declined 1 cent to 5½ cents per pound. Melamines bucked the general downward trend, rising ¼ cent to 2 cents. Methyl abietate also was higher, moving up 2¼ cents to 4¼ cents during the twelve-month. Methylcellulose demand weakened during the year, and reductions of 1 cent and 2 cents per pound were effected on standard and special viscosities, respectively.

Nitrocellulose moved in both directions. One type of ester-soluble material was down 4 cents in 1948, while others rose 1 cent to 2 cents per pound. Spirit-soluble grades increased 2 cents. Phenolics, relatively short at the start of 1948, moved into excellent supply at mid-year, and was in good availability at year's end for all but butylated types. One line experienced an increase of 1 cents to 2½ cents, while another dropped 1¼ cents to 3 cents per pound.

Polyethylene Resins Reduced

Polyethylene resins were off by ½ cent to 1¼ cents. Polystyrene monomer was 1½ cents higher at year's end than at the outset. Styrene resins were similarly advanced, rising 1.4 cents to 2 cents per pound during the year. Rosin residue, reflecting declines in the naval stores market, dropped 1 cent per pound in 1948.

Terpenes advanced 2 cents to 5 cents during the year. Urea-formaldehyde resins were lower, however, dropping 1 cent to 3 cents per pound. A maker of polyvinyl elastomers effected increases of 1 cent to 2 cents.

Of further importance was the action taken by two manufacturers of synthetic resins, one a maker of silicones and the other a producer of vinyls, in switching from an f.o.b. plant basis to a delivered formula. The moves came at a time when a definite trend toward f.o.b. prices, stemming from the Supreme Court decision in the Cement Institute case, was setting in in the paint and other industries. While there was considerable confusion evident elsewhere, both in industry and out, these companies argued that the court had ruled against delivered quotations only when they operated in restraint of trade. Subsequent announcements from the Federal Trade Commission late in the year proved this view correct.

Natural Resins Recovery

Natural resins staged a mild recovery during 1948, as prices backed into line with their synthetic competitors. Viewed as a whole, more business was done during the year than in 1947. However, dealers were still unable to say at year's end that naturals had regained their degree of prewar acceptance. Even die-hards were ready to admit that synthetic resins were here to stay. Nevertheless, it was apparent to the trade that naturals, if priced low enough, would continue to command a growing audience. Stocks were in good supply the year long.

Indicative of the realistic attitude of dealers was the record of gum prices during the year. Congo copals were brought down 3 cents to 6 cents per pound under levels of a year earlier, while Manila gums declined 3½ cents to 11 cents during the twelve-month. Batavia A/E dammar, quoted at 27 cents at the start of 1948, was down to 23 cents at year's end. East India resins were off by 1 cent to 2 cents per pound. Singapore No. 1, which began at 31 cents, dropped off to 28 cents by December. Elemi was 3 cents lower, and sandarac declined 5 cents.

Shellac Demand Good

Demand for shellac was reasonably steady the year long. Some spottiness was noted in the third and fourth quarters, but at year's end buying interest was on the rise. The overall supply position remained short, although dealers appeared to have sufficient inventories during most of the year to meet requirements. The Bysacki crop, harvested in March-April, lasted throughout the remaining three quarters. However, in December, reports from Calcutta indicated that stocks from the 1948 yield were depleted.

Meanwhile, the Kusmi crop, which appeared in the middle of the fourth quarter, did not live up to expectations. Transportation problems in India were as acute in December as they were in January. Producers were still reporting difficulty in bringing raw lac down from up-country at year's end. With these factors all pointing to narrower supplies, the outlook for 1949 was one of dwindling stocks in this country, particularly on the better grades, at least until the harvesting of the 1949 Bysacki crop.

Bleached, bonedry shellac moved up 2 cents during the year, while refined was 4 cents per pound higher. Lemon No. 1, quoted at 68 cents at the beginning of the year, closed out at 70 cents per pound. Lemon No. 2 was also 2 cents higher. Three-cent advances were effected on superfine and TC lacs. The year closed on a strong note.

Perhaps the most significant development in the lacquer materials market during 1948 was the mid-November break in alcohol. Quoted at 75 cents per gallon, tanks, 190 proof tax-free ethyl alcohol plummeted to 41 cents within seven weeks. Under the impetus of fierce competition, the downward spiral forced a reduction in isopropyl alcohol, threatened ester and ketone solvents and endangered the price structure of the entire lacquer market. The outcome of this price situation was still in doubt as the industry moved into 1949. By the third week of January, 1949, ethyl alcohol had sunk to 37½c., and the end was not in sight.

Meanwhile, dibutyl phthalate and sebacate declined 4 cents and 21¼ cents per pound, respectively, during 1948. Part of the reason could be found in normal fermentation butyl alcohol, which started the year at 35 cents per pound, tanks, and closed out at 17½ cents. Diethyl phthalate, which opened at 30 cents, tanks, was up to 32 cents by year's end. Ethyleneglycol ethers increased ½ cent to 1 cent during the year.

Tricresyl Phosphate Advanced

Tricresyl phosphate, which waged a nip-and-tuck race with demand all year long, moved up 11½ cents and 5½ cents per pound on the coaltar and petroleum grades, respectively. However, at the very beginning of the new year, the coaltar grade was lowered 4½ cents and the petroleum product dropped 5 cents per pound. The moves followed reductions in coaltar acids, notably cresylic. Dimethyl phthalate was raised 1½ cents during the

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twelve-month, and dioctyl phthalate was advanced by 2.2 cents. Dimethyl sebacate, reflecting declines in raw materials, dropped 18½ cents per pound.

Supplies of dibutyl phthalate, tight for the first half, eased during the Summer, and were reported in good availability throughout the remainder of the year, largely because of a slump in demand from the plastics and paint industries. Considerable quantities of war-surplus dimethyl phthalate were still afloat on the market at year's end. Sebacates were in reasonable supply the year round.

Stocks of long-fibered asbestos, short at the start of 1948, became progressively scarce during the year. That this situation developed despite an increase in production was due almost wholly to an intensification of demand. Short fibers, also narrow in January, eased during the Summer and were in relatively good supply by Fall. Prices were steady throughtout the year, but on January 1, 1949, increases of $3 to $11.50 per ton were effected.

Casein Buying Interest Off

Substitute materials made deep incursions into the casein market during 1948. Despite declines of 2 cents and 6 cents per pound, respectively, on domestic and imported acid-precipitated grades, buying fell off sharply. It was apparent by midyear that buyers were turning more and more to lower-priced substitutes. Meanwhile, domestic production declined severely. Production during January-November, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, totaled 12,935,000 pounds, a drop of 59 percent from the 30,479,000 pounds produced during the corresponding period in 1947.

The reason was self-evident. Extensive purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation of spray and roller milk solids pushed milk powder up to record levels. Domestic casein producers, unable to remain within competitive range of the imported product, withdrew from the market in wholesale lots. This situation prevailed all year long. However, on December 31, the CCC announced that it had completed its purchase program, and milk powder declined 2 cents to 3 cents per pound almost overnight. The trade interpreted the move as meaning that more and lower-priced domestic casein would appear on the market after the March milk flush.

Although imported casein had a considerable business edge over the domestic product, dealers lost many large-volume accounts to substitute makers. On January 1, 1949, an 8 percent export tax was imposed by the Argentine government, but this was expected to be offset by a simultaneous devaluation of the peso. However, the latter action did not materialize, and at the turn of the year the tax, which was tantamount to an increase of 1½ cents, was being passed on to consumers.

Hide Glues Scarce

Hide glues were scarce all year round, and gained 5 cents per pound during the twelve-month. Bone glues, short for three quarters, eased considerably in the Fall and were freely available by year's end. Declines of 1½ cent to 3½ cents per pound were noted by the turn of the year. Lecithin prices fell off 11 cents to 12 cents during 1948, reflecting waning buying interest. Soybean protein was 7 cents lower, due primarily to the tremendous bean crop.

Stearate flatteners were lower by as much as 13 cents during the year, reflecting declines in tallow, grease and stearic acid. Demand was steady but moderate the year round. There never was any difficulty about supply throughout the twelve-month. Naphthenates and resinates, however, were up.

Although grade B gum rosin advanced 13 cents per hundred pounds in 1948, other grades were down 56 cents to $1.45. Gum turpentine, at the same time, quoted at 64 cents per gallon at the start of the year, skidded to 36½ cents by December 31.

Pehaps the primary reason for the decline in naval stores was the break in gum turpentine which developed during the last week in May. Quotations that week tumbled 10¼ cents per gallon on the Savannah market, under the impetus of waning domestic and export demand and the inability of producers to take advantage of the government support price.

Government purchases during 1947 totaled 2,500,000 gallons, and by the late Spring of 1948 available storage space was at a premium. CCC required all sellers to provide suitable storage facilities to become eligible for government sale. To move inventories, sellers were forced to dump their turpentine on the market. As domestic buyers had withdrawn by that time and inquiries from abroad were at a low ebb, prices plummeted to levels from which they never recovered.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

The year 1948 was another good twelve months for the oils and fats industry. Business was of heavy volume both for domestic enduse and for shipment abroad through government export allocations for relief purposes. The market was strong, especially during the first half of the year, but by the late summer months it began to reflect the proximity of the new crop season. New crop oil futures became available at discounts while the sold up condition of old crop oil for immediate and prompt delivery kept prices on a firm basis well into the Fall months.

While domestic consumption for oils and fats was of good volume, there were periods when demand eased and the market tended to sag, this was usually bolstered by the issuance of supplemental export allocations by the government. Not only were large quantities, of edible oils allocated for export, but also industrial oils, including tallow and greases were strengthened by export business.

The market did not denote noteworthy weakness until the latter part of December, when buying interest dried up and it felt the full weight of this season's record crops of cotton, peanuts and soybeans.

The price index at the end of 1948 was indicated at 173.9, compared with 237.2 for the same time in 1947.

The heavy increase in the production and consumption of oleomargarin last year to the detriment of butter, helped to swell the consumption of vegetable oils. Oleomargarine production for year, showed a remarkable increase. Final totals of the yearly production were not available, but latest figures indicated substantial gains above previous years. Production of oleomargarin for the first 11 months of 1948 amounted to 832,426,780 pounds, against 664,540,610 pounds for the corresponding period in 1947. Consumption totaled 806,657,600 pounds, compared with 639,740,850 pounds for the same time in 1947.

Corn, cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils were in steady demand during the first half of the year and registered high price levels for the year. Crude cottonseed oil reached the peak of 40c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude corn and peanut oils sold up to 36c., and soybean oil touched, 29c., same basis.

There was some reaction during July, because of the nearness of the new crop, which created an easier tone in futures, while oils for immediate and prompt delivery were in limited supply and remained steady. Futures were offered at discounts of several cents per pound. During the Fall months trading was spotty, with prices receding in an orderly fashion, under the mounting supplies of new crop oil. In December the big break started, with light demand and liberal offerings, the market was sharply lower and reached the lowest point of the year.

The following table indicates the high and low prices for 1948 per pound, in tankcars, New York basis, unless otherwise specified:—

Oils	High	Low
Castor, dehyd., bodied	$0.29	$0.23½
tech., No. 3	.26½	.19½
Coconut, crude, Pac. coast	.27	.19
Corn, crude, mills	.36	.19
Cottonseed, crude, mills	.40	.16¾
Linseed, raw	.3270	.2760
Menhaden, crude, works	.20	.14
Oiticica, drums, c.l.	.25	.18
Olive, edible, Spanish, gal.	5.25	4.45
Moroccan, gal.	4.10	3.90
Oleo, tes	.33	.22
Peanut, crude, mills	.36	.17½
Rapeseed, ref.	.51½	.23
Red, single dist., c.l., bgs.	.30½	.16½
Soybean, crude, mills	.29	.16½
Tung	.26¼	.21¾
Miscellaneous—		
Copra, short ton, Pac. coast	330.00	235.00
Grease, ch. white, works	.25	.10½
Lard, tres., Chicago		
Stearic acid, single press, c.l.	.36½	.22
Tallow, fancy, works	.27	.11

Growing conditions were extremely favorable for 1948 oilseed crops and rec-

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ord productions were indicated for flaxseed corn, cotton, peanuts and soybeans. Flaxseed production was placed at about 50,000,000 bushels, and only exceeded in 1943, against 39,800,000 bushels in 1947 and 10 year average, 26,800,000 bushels; peanuts, 2,300,000,000 pounds, against 2,200,000,000 pounds, in 1947 and 10 year average, 1,800,000,000 pounds; soybeans, 205,800,000 bushels, compared with 181,400,000 bushels in 1947 and 10 year average, 134,600,000 bushels; cotton, 15,079,000 bales, against 11,857,000 bales in 1947 and 10 year average, 12,014,000 bales.

World production of oils and fats improved slowly in 1948 and available quantities for international trade were still below prewar levels, according to the Department of Agriculture. The world's output of edible vegetable oils was estimated at 9,100,000 short tons, compared with the final production of the same amount in 1947; 8,000,000 tons in 1946; 7,500,000 tons in 1945 and the five year average of 8,300,000 tons. Animal fats production also was estimated at 7,400,000 short tons in for 1948; 7,300,000 tons were made in 1947; 6,800,000 tons in 1946; 7,000,000 tons for 1945 and five year average, 8,100,000 tons. Marine oils were estimated at 500,000 short tons in 1948; 500,000 tons were produced in 1947; 300,000 tons, in 1946 and 5 year average, 900,000 tons.

Department of Agriculture announced April 1 that purchases of copra, whale oil, soybeans and soy flour and processed meals for government foreign relief programs would henceforth be made by the Army Department.

Copra in Great Demand

Coconut oil was steady during the greater part of the year due to a good consuming demand and the strength in copra, which was in active request for export to European countries. In December these products were unsteady and declined sharply due to the short drop in demand for export and domestic requirements. Imports of Philippine coconut oil totaled 93,607,710 pounds in 1948, compared with 23,559,000 pounds for the previous year. Copra exports from the Philippines were placed at 575,872 tons during the first eleven months of 1948, representing 64 percent of the total shipped during January-November, 1947, according to the office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Production of copra in the Philippines was estimated at slightly less than 800,000 tons, of which about 100,000 tons were required for domestic needs.

The three month maritime strike on the Pacific Coast paralyzed the industry there and held up deliveries of copra. This resulted in rerouting of steamers destined for the Pacific to Atlantic ports and boosted the volume of trading of coconut oil and copra on the Atlantic seaboard. Exports of copra and coconut oil from Malaya were larger during the first ten months of 1948, than the same period in 1947. Copra shipments totaled 45,085 tons, against 5,960 tons during 1947, while coconut oil exports were 38,764 tons, compared with 34,575 tons last year. The bulk of the shipments to European countries.

Cottonseed Oil Price Peak

The peak of the cottonseed oil market was reached in May when crude oil was sold at 40c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, a new high for the past two seasons. This strength was reflected in bleachable cottonseed oil futures boosting prices to new highs for May and July options under heavy short covering as a result of a squeeze. Total refined cottonseed oil disappearance during the 1947-48 season totaled 3,102,380 barrels, compared with 2,510,130 barrels, in the previous season. The visible supply of oil was estimated at 2,285,000 barrels, December 31, 1948, against 1,672,600 barrels, the same time last year, an increase of 600,000 barrels.

Cotton 1948 production was indicated at 15,079,000 bales, compared with 11,857,000 bales in 1947 and 10 year average of 12,140,000 bales according to the Census Bureau.

Cottonseed output in 1948 totaled 6,036,000 tons, against 4,681,000 tons in 1947 and 10 year average 1937-45 of 4,947,000 tons.

Market for linseed oil was sustained by the government support on flaxseed and oil in 1948. Supplies were liberal during the latter part of the year and with consuming inquiry limited, the market would have undoubtedly declined further without the heavy purchases of oil by the government at the support price of 26.7c. tankcars, Minneapolis. Raw oil was held at 32.70c. per pound, tankcars, last January and gradually eased off to 26.70c. at the end of the year. Business was reported slow in the East when new crop oil became available and trading in sizable quantities were reported at concessions on firm bids during the last few months. Consumption of oil was affected by the inclement weather last Spring, lower prices for soybean and tung oils, and the high cost of paints. The wide price spread between linseed and other drying oils increased the use of combined soybean and tung oils by the paint trade and other consumers.

Flaxseed Price Support

Support prices of flaxseed produced in 1948 were based on $6 per bushel, U. S. No. 1 grade, and $5.95 per bushel, U. S. No. 2 grade, Minneapolis. Prices were supported by three methods:—(1) Non-recourse loans, through October 31, 1948 to growers in Arizona, California, and Texas, and through December 31, 1948 to growers in other States. Loan values based on support prices. (2) Purchases made by CCC from producers in Arizona, California, and Texas, if necessary to assure that producers will receive the support prices. (3) Contracts for purchase of flaxseed and linseed oil at specified prices were offered to processors who paid growers not less than the support price for flaxseed. The contracts covered flaxseed purchased through December 31, 1948. The support price to processors for linseed oil was 26.7c. per pound f.o.b. tank cars at processor's plant, Minneapolis basis, with specified differentials for other points.

Linseed oil import controls were reimposed on flaxseed and linseed oil from Canada and Mexico effective May 1 by the Department of Agriculture. These controls were lifted November, 1947, but were reimposed because shipments from these countries had virtually equaled the yearly allocation of 2,000 tons each for both countries.

Marshall Plan Buying

All purchases of linseed oil and flaxseed by Marshall plan countries with dollars made available by ECA must be made in the United States it was announced by the Department of Agriculture August 24. This action was but one phase of the problem facing the department on flaxseed and its products, because of the buying resistance to high prices of oil in face of large new crop supplies. Crushers withdrew from the flaxseed market because of the refusal of the department to support the price of linseed meal, claiming that the decline of linseed meal to $60 per ton, mills, prevented a profit by the purchase of flaxseed at the support price of $6 per bushel. This forced the department to announce that CCC would purchase flaxseed at the support price. For several weeks most of the sales of flaxseed were made by growers to CCC, until the meal market became firmer and advanced $5 per ton and more, when crushers reentered the market and absorbed the bulk of seed offerings during the Fall and Winter.

Licenses to import flaxseed and linseed oil for domestic consumption were denied by the Production and Marketing Administration under a new policy of administering provisions of WFO 63, it was disclosed late in December. Import licenses were only granted for registered or certified seed by flaxseed growers or recognized importers. Under the new policy all requests for licenses to import flaxseed or linseed oil for transhipment to other countries also were watched closely and no approval given to intransit shipments where the products were being purchased by another country with dollars furnished by ECA.

Flaxseed production throughout the world in 1948 was estimated by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at 143,500,000 bushels, compared with 126,600,000 bushels in 1947. Canada's 1948 output was less than earlier expectations and was later estimated at 17,400,000 bushels. Canada's crop combined with the United States record production of about 49,975,000 bushels and Mexico's record crop of 1,469,000 bushels, the North American flaxseed production totaled 68,844,000 bushels in 1948.

Flaxseed Production Abroad

Preliminary estimates of 1948 flaxseed production in European countries indicate an increase of almost 50 percent over the preceding year. The United Kingdom more than doubled both acreage and production to produce 1,700,000 bushels. Flaxseed output in the Soviet Union is estimated at 22,000,000 bushels, as compared with 15,200,000 in 1947 and 11,300,000 bushels in 1946.

India's 1948 flaxseed crop was 14,600,000 bushels, while Turkey harvested 1,800,000 bushels, with the concentration being on flaxseed for seed, rather than fiber.

Argentina's 1948 flaxseed crop, estimated at 21,000,000 bushels, is the smallest in more than thirty years. In Chile, 17,000 acres have been planted to flaxseed, which is 30 percent greater than in 1947. On the basis of average yields of the past two years, production should be

well above the 168,000 bushels realized in 1947. Uruguay has reduced plantings below last year when 4,100,000 bushels were produced.

There was a substantial expansion in African flaxseed acreage in 1948. Algeria harvested 394,000 bushels, Egypt produced 312,000 bushels, and Morocco produced more than 1,000,000 bushels.

Prices of 1949 flaxseed crop will be supported at greatly reduced levels, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture last October. The 1949 crop will be supported at 90 percent of parity as of July 1, 1949. While the support level could not be determined until next July 1, the support rate would be about $3.80 per bushel, on the basis of the current parity price.

The 1948 crop is supported at the rate of $6 per bushel, f.o.b. Minneapolis and was set at a relatively high level to encourage increased production of linseed oil needed for industrial purposes. The new farm law permits a flaxseed support as low as 60 percent of parity, beginning with the 1949 crop.

Texas Crop Bought Outright

Except in Texas, the 1949 crop will be supported by loans to growers. In Texas the crop will be bought outright as the flaxseed grown in that State is not normally storable. The department also announced that processors contracts will not be used in 1949 in connection with the support program. Often in the past the department agreed to assure processors a minimum return for their products if they paid producers support prices for flaxseed.

In December the 1949 flaxseed goal was set at 3,026,000 acres by the Department of Agriculture. This was a reduction of 36 percent from the actual planting in 1948 and far below the near record of 50,000,000 bushels produced in 1948. The department placed flaxseed requirements for 1949-50 at 36,200,000 bushels, with the anticipated large carryover of oil sufficient to guarantee domestic requirements.

Olive Oil Market Inactive

Edible olive oil market was a narrow affair last year. Trading was restricted throughout the year, with business confined to immediate requirements. Prices denoted little change and declined about 75 cents per gallon for Spanish oil and were practically unchanged for Moroccan oil. Most of the business was transacted in Moroccan oil because of its lower prices. Private estimates placed the olive oil production in the principal Mediterranean countries for the 1948-49 season at 540,000 tons, compared with 1,125,000 tons for the previous season and the prewar average of 945,000 tons. Private reports indicated the 1948-49 crop was about 50 percent less than the previous season's production.

Peanut oil also reached record prices for the year with cottonseed oil. Crude oil was sold up to 36c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, but was available at 17½c. at the end of the year.

Department of Agriculture's support prices for 1948 crop farmers stock peanuts were based upon 90 percent of parity as of July 15 follow:—Peanuts with less than 2 percent damage and less than 4 percent foreign material, $215 for Spanish and Valencias East of the Mississippi River; $210 for Spanish and Valencias west of the Mississippi River; $207 for Virginias, and $195 for Runners. Comparable base grade prices for 1947 crop peanuts, respectively, were: $203, $201, $196 and $185. The base grade prices are for peanuts of sound nature kernel content of 65 percent in Runners, and in Virginias with not over 15 percent extra large peanuts, and 70 percent in Spanish and Valencias. Premiums and discounts were similar to those applicable to the 1947 crop. Price supports for 1948 crop No. 2 shelled peanuts were:—15¾c. a pound for Spanish, 15⅜c. for Runners, and 16¼c. for Virginias. Supports for 1947 crop No. 2 shelled peanuts, respectively, were:—14¾c., 14⅜c. and 15¼c.

Peanut Milling Record

A total of 230,000,000 pounds of farmers' stock peanuts was milled during December, it was reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This amount was the largest on record for December since 1943 and compared with 216,000,000 pounds during December, 1947. For the season (September-December; 1948), total millings amounted to 877,000,000 pounds, a record for these months and 305,000,000 pounds above the comparable period a year earlier. A total of 1,063,000,000 pounds of peanuts, farmers' stock equivalent, was held in commercial positions on December 31. This was the smallest quantity for this date since 1945 and 142,000,000 pounds below holdings on December 31, 1947. The quantity of shelled edible peanuts (farmers' stock basis) on this date was the smallest since 1939.

Soybean oil reached the high point of the year in April, crude oil selling at 29c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for May, and 23c. for August shipment. In June, crude oil was held at 24½c. for July shipment and October at 19c. Later in that month prices declined to 21½c. for July shipment and 17¾c. for October-December. In August the buyers anticipated the large soybean crop and October-December dropped to 16c., while spot oil was held at 20½c. In December the market slid off and sold down to 16½c. for immediate shipment at the close of the year. Notwithstanding the record soybean crop, growers were reluctant to sell below the government support prices and held stocks in storage. Soybean prices in some areas declined to below the loan level. In an effort to strengthen the price support program, the Department of Agriculture broadened soybean loan provisions for farmers holdings of 1948 crop beans. In December the bean market broke sharply and declined 30c. per bushel from the season's high point.

Department of Agriculture announced in August that no changes would be made at that time in the official grain standards for soybeans in response to proposals made by elevator and producer groups to amend standards applicable to dockage, foreign material, moisture and splits. A review of the information obtained by the department indicated the desirability of liberalizing the percentage of split grades Nos. 2, 3 and 4. There was considerable sentiment to combine dockage and foreign material into one grading factor to be called "Foreign Materials." The proposal regarding changes in moisture content developed rather strong opposition particularly from producers.

Trading in tung oil was active in 1948. Prices were at the peak of the year in January, at 26c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, and then gradually eased off during the balance of the year, reaching the low of 20c. in August and reacting to 21¾c. at the close of the year.

Charges by domestic tung oil producers early in the year of alleged dumping of Chinese oil resulted in the investigation by government officials of importers records. In June the Treasury Department announced the withdrawal of these complaints and custom officials were instructed to continue with the appraisement reports and to disregard any question of dumping. CCC turned down proposals to support the price of the 1948 tung nut crop last August. The reason CCC refused to continue support was that it had already fulfilled its commitment to keep prices from declining in the first two years after the war so that the expanded tung nut production could be cut back to normal proportions without hardship to producers.

Chinese Tung Oil Output

Production of Chinese tung oil in 1948 totalled 115,742 short tons, compared with the 1934-38 average of 132,276 short tons. In December, a preliminary estimate from the American Embassy at Shanghai placed the 1949 output at 126,764 short tons. On the basis of a 10 percent increase in the 1949 production, exportable surplus was estimated at 88,000 tons, compared with 78,843 tons officially recorded to have been shipped from November, 1947 to August, 1948. Exporters and importers were seriously concerned over the prospective supply of tung oil as the civil war in China drew nearer to producing regions and exporting centers. Trade sources fear that if shipping on the Yangtse is threatened, the volume of arrivals at present export centers would shrink to a negligible amount. Exports of tung oil from China were gratifying during 1948, although the results obtained would be better if there had not been the shipping shortage on the Yangtse, failure of the currency reform in August, the West Coast shipping strike in the United States and low prices in New York.

Lard and rendered pork fat output

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amounted to 1,627,805,000 pounds during the season of 1947-48, according to the Department of Agriculture, compared with 1,665,731,000 pounds for the previous season. The market reached the peak of 29.75c. per pound, tierces, Chicago basis, in January and was easy and nominal at 16.87c. at the end of the year. The pig crop totaled 85,281,000 head, an increase of about 1 percent above last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. This increase resulted from a larger Fall pig crop since the Spring crop was 3 percent smaller than last year. The Fall pig crop of 33,995,000 head was 8 percent bigger than last year. The number of sows farrowing in the Fall was 5 percent larger than the previous Fall and exceeded the intentions reported in June by 5 percent. The pigs per litter at 6.58 was the largest on record for the Fall season.

An increase of 14 percent over last Spring is indicated in the number of sows to farrow in the Spring of 1949. Assuming average size litters, this would mean a Spring pig crop in 1949 of 56,500,000 head, about 10 percent above last Spring. The number of hogs over 6 months old on farms and ranches on December 1 was about 2 percent smaller than last year, mostly because of the smaller Spring pig crop.

Tallow and Grease Allocation

Heavy export allocations of tallow and grease served to keep the market in a steady position during 1948. Export trade was active, with exporters paying premiums of several cents per pound above domestic consumer purchases. Highest prices prevailed in January when fancy tallow was held at 27c. per pound, loose, and the low point was reached at 11c. at the end of the year.

Late in July the carnauba wax market was thrown in a chaotic state by reports emanating from Brazil of the placing of floor prices on shipments of wax. Official confirmation was unavailable and resulted in the withdrawal of buyers and sellers from the market. Contracts for wax shipments in effect at that time were cancelled because the Bank of Brazil refused to issue export licenses, claiming that the sales were made below floor prices. Finally early in August the confirmation of floor prices was received naming 79c. per pound for No. 3 North country and $1.09 and $1.10 for No. 1 yellow. These prices were about 10c. higher than the previous trading basis and the local wax market was boosted about 10c. per pound. As a result business was practically at a standstill for some time and the volume of business was materially reduced during the balance of the year. The bulk of the trading that took place was reported to be below floor price levels by "confidential terms." Prices for No. 3, North country, ranged from 80c. in January and down to 65c. in June, advancing to 85c. in August, and closed the year easy and nominal at 80c.

Exports and Imports

Preliminary figures showing exports and imports of oils, fats and oilseeds during the first eleven months of 1948, January-November inclusive, with comparisons for the same period in 1947, were released by the Office of International Relations. The following totals are in pounds, unless otherwise indicated.

Exports

	January-November 1948	January-November 1947
Soybeans, bushels	3,957,000	2,213,000
Soybean oil—		
Refined	35,868,000	30,221,000
Crude	40,066,000	37,610,000
Coconut oil—		
Refined	8,952,000	3,626,000
Crude	9,567,000	50,852,000
Cottonseed oil—		
Refined	20,827,000	9,465,000
Crude	7,779,000	84,000
Flaxseed, bushels	123,000	13,000
Linseed oil	26,994,000	5,811,000
Peanuts—		
Shelled	403,446,000	148,066,000
Not shelled	9,162,000	16,420,000
Peanut oil, refined	670,000	815,000
Cooking fats	2,973,000	3,237,000
Lard	230,722,000	333,448,000
Oleomargarin	3,158,000	17,409,000
Tallow—		
Edible	1,277,000	601,000
Inedible	54,488,000	52,333,000

Imports

	January-November 1948	January-November 1947
Babassu kernels	47,469,000	22,012,000
Babassu oil	1,892,000	1,323,000
Castor beans	264,534,000	240,831,000
Castor oil	2,441,000	6,595,000
Flaxseed, bushels	1,054,000	239,000
Linseed oil	3,637,000	117,325,000
Copra, short tons	389,352	501,852
Coconut oil	84,166,000	18,479,000
Oiticica oil	15,773,000	8,207,000
Olive oil—		
Edible	32,712,000	10,386,000
Inedible	7,315,000	254,000
Palm oil	52,444,000	57,396,000
Sesame seed	21,792,000	9,316,000
Teaseed oil	3,479,000	6,139,000
Tucum kernels	11,487,000	16,837,000
Tung oil	118,534,000	104,321,000

Shipments of shortening and edible oils during 1948 were reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., as follows:—

1948	Shortening (Pounds)	Edible oils (Pounds)
First quarter	333,977,000	349,263,000
Second quarter	347,290,000	377,676,000
Third quarter	327,062,000	339,285,000
Fourth quarter	357,792,000	337,412,000
Total	1,366,121,000	1,403,636,000

Petroleum Derivatives

The nation's oil shortage disappeared in 1948, as the industry rolled up its sleeves and showed what it can do when it meets a crisis head-on.

At the beginning of the year, the situation was bleak. There was just not enough oil to go around. The entire country found itself in the plight of the little Dutch boy with his finger in the dike. It was a cold Winter, and desperate, makeshift moves were reported everywhere. New York City, for example, was forced to borrow some of the Navy's oil to keep hospitals and schools running. Yet, by year's end, storage tanks were so full that the Texas Railroad Commission announced a cut of 250,000 barrels per day in January allowables to "keep the United States from swimming in oil."

Magic? Oil men pooh-pooh such an idea. Just a case of progressive business practice, they say. Here is how they did it.

Nineteen forty-eight was a good year in the petroleum business. Profits were higher than for any other industry, running up to an estimated $2 billion. However, with the country in the throes of a critical oil scarcity and the return of rationing imminent, oil men began the year by plowing previous profits right back into the business. In fact, some $5 billion was set aside for a vast expansion program during 1948-49.

This money bought a variety of impressive statistics, which, when added up, meant that the oil shortage was no longer a national headache. During 1948, 37,000 wells were sunk in the United States; 8,000 miles of pipeline were laid, and 62 tankers were under construction for service on South American and Middle Eastern oil routes.

Daily average crude-oil production increased from 4,810,000 barrels in the first quarter of 1947 to about 5,700,000 barrels daily in November, 1947. Crude runs through domestic refineries moved up from approximately the 5,000,000-barrel level late in 1947 to about 5,700,000 barrels per day in the last quarter of 1948. Inventories of gasoline, kerosene, light and heavy fuel oils and other derivative products were 80,000,000 barrels higher at the end of 1948, while crude oil stocks advanced upwards of 12,000,000 barrels during the year.

Meanwhile, demand for petroleum products was also on the rise, climbing to a rate of 622 gallons per capita, which compares with 464 gallons in 1941. The presidential election exerted its influence, with politicians of both sides relegating the oil industry to its customary, vote-catching role of whipping boy. The tidelands oil dispute intensified, and the issue of control over these highly-productive, under-water fields continued in doubt.

Oil Production Up 17%

Despite a variety of cross-currents, the essential fact remained that oil production was up—by an estimated 17 percent at year's end. In November, fuel oil prices started on their way down, clear-cut evidence that it was all over but the shouting. The battle to catch up with demand had finally been won.

That it was anything but an easy victory may be seen from the case of the steel industry. Like oil, steel output was also up during the year. Production totaled approximately 93,000,000 tons of ingots, a record which exceeds war-time peak levels by about 3,000,000 tons. Yet, unlike oil, steel continues far short of the nation's requirements. So short in fact that President Truman in his 1949 messages to Congress singled out the industry in his recommendation urging "an immediate study of the adequacy of production facilities for materials in critically short supply."

Perhaps, as some business analysts maintain, oil men had a modicum of luck on their side. It is conceivable that petroleum demand was not as far out of reach of supply as it first appeared. However, there are few who will deny the oil industry the laurels it won in 1948. The results were somewhat better than expectations, but no one in the trade was heard to say that he owed it all to the late Harry Houdini.

Gains in supply were not confined alone to fuel oils during the year. Other petroleum derivatives as well also showed noticeable improvement. Aromatic solvents, for instance, which were critically short in January, were much more avail-

able by December. There was no surplus, but, at least, all regular customers appeared to be well supplied. Aliphatic materials, also low at the start of 1948, were so well-stocked by year's end that offerings were reported freely available to all comers.

Toluol and Xylol Easier

The scarcity of petroleum toluol and xylol, which developed late in the fourth quarter of 1947, was carried over into the first three months of 1948. Some mild easement set in about April and continued well into June. However, on July 1, the Army-Navy Specification Board cracked down on aromatics makers, and supplies narrowed again within a matter of weeks. However, by September, sales to the paint and furniture industries fell off, and a relatively comfortable supply situation became evident. Spot and export business was discouraged, but contract accounts appeared satisfied at year's end.

The mid-year order by the government furnished considerable insight into the nature of the aromatics supply picture. Faced with an expanding military air program, the Army and Navy ordered the inclusion of 10 percent aromatics in all shipments of aviation fuel sold to the government. Prior to July 1, this had been a nominal requirement, but purely on a voluntary basis.

This focused the brunt of pressure on toluol, the aromatic used in aviation gasoline manufacture. Toluol makers had to supply not only their own refineries, but also those of aviation fuel producers who did not themselves manufacture aromatics. Commercial users immediately discovered that they would have to get along on less. Xylol output also suffered, since any increase in toluol necessarily had to take its toll on xylol production.

That the situation was righted by the fourth quarter was attributed by the trade not only to the shock-absorption powers of the industry, but also to the lessening of buying pressure from commercial users.

No Price Fluctuations

Unlike supply, prices of petroleum toluol and xylol did not fluctuate during the year. Advanced 3½ cents and 7 cents per gallon, respectively, during December, 1947, xylol and toluol were firm throughout 1948, holding at a quotation of 30 cents, tanks, delivered.

The price situation, however, was not without its hectic moments. One such was provided by the coaltar industry in July when the entire basis of sale of such products as coaltar toluol and xylol was switched to an f.o.b. plant formula. This followed the Supreme Court decision in the Cement Institute case earlier in the year, which said that delivered listings were illegal when they operated in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Immediately on the heels of this action by the coaltar industry, which was initiated by big and little steel, there was a frantic trend in many industries to follow suit. The oil industry remained calm, pointing out that delivered prices were only against the law when they operated in restraint of trade. The price structure of petroleum aromatics was preserved.

Out of this state of affairs grew a reshuffling of accounts. In areas where the coaltar industry had a price edge, such as Ohio and other points around Pittsburgh, former buyers of petroleum aromatics turned their business over to coaltar producers. However, in other sections of the country where petroleum aromatics had the advantages, such as the St. Louis area, a reverse trend was reported.

Aliphatic Materials Supply

Aliphatic materials began the year in relatively short supply, but eased appreciably during the Spring. With the onset of the summer motoring and its attendant heightening of gasoline demand, inventories of aliphatics dropped sharply, mineral spirits and stoddard solvent bearing the brunt of the cut-back. However, with the wane of the motoring season in September, stocks jumped appreciably. Easement was so marked, in fact, that by year's end most producers were making offerings on spot to all comers.

Demand, particularly from the paint trade, was seasonally slow during the first quarter, but picked up during March-August. However, both trade and industrial sales started to fall behind in September, dropping an estimated 15 percent and 10 percent, respectively, by late December, and comparable declines in solvent demand were similarly noted.

Aliphatic prices were steady all year long following a variety of January 1 increases. Cleaners' naphtha, mineral spirits and stoddard solvent gained one-half cent per gallon during 1948. Rubber solvents and V.M.&P. naphtha, quoted at 14½ cents per gallon, tanks, East Coast, at the end of 1947, closed the 1948 year at 15 cents, same basis. Lacquer diluent was one cent higher, rising from 15 cents to 16 cents per gallon, tanks, East Coast.

Trends in Lighter Fractions

Lighter fractions followed normal seasonal supply trends during the year. Butane and propane, customarily tight during the winter months, began 1948 in a short position, but eased appreciably during the middle of the second quarter. Stocks continued excellent throughout the Summer and well into the fourth quarter.

Inventories of liquefied petroleum gases tightened about November 1, but no one was really surprised. This was customary with the approach of Winter. However, mild temperatures set in, and stocks eased almost overnight. Although the weather blew hot and cold for the remainder of the year, temperatures were more often unseasonable than not. So much so that by year's end at least one producer of butane and propane was still offering limited spot quantities of these materials. Heptane, hexane and propane, in steady, but moderate demand the year long, remained uniformly plentiful.

Prices of lighter fractions climbed somewhat during the course of the year. Both butane and propane, quoted at 5½ cents per gallon, tanks, group 3, at the start of 1948, had moved up to 6 cents by December. Heptane gained three-quarter cent, while hexane moved up from 12½ cents to 13½ cents per gallon. Commercial pentane, listed at 8 cents at year's start, closed out at 10½ cents per gallon.

Crude Oil Price Postings

In crude oil the major item of interest, apart from rising production, was the attempt to put across higher postings. The movement got underway on September 28 when one large independent refiner announced that it would pay 50 cents per barrel more for all crude it purchased in Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas fields. A company spokesman said the move was designed to offset large capital outlays covering discovery operations in search of new oil reserves. Although the action received almost immediate support from a group of independents meeting in Texas, most of the industry, taking its cue from the major companies, criticized the move as unwarranted.

The campaign for higher crude prices gained some limited support, primarily from another leading independent and a half-dozen or more smaller buyers. However, the major purchasers stood firm. There were minor maneuvers for position by both sides. The increases spread to Montana and Louisiana fields. Nevertheless, when in November, Eastern marketers slashed fuel oil prices, capitulation followed shortly thereafter.

For in early December, the leading advocate of the advance tossed in the sponge, backing down to lower postings. Within a week, all companies were in line.

Pennsylvania Crude Reduced

Although most postings remained unchanged throughout 1948, despite sporadic flurries during September - December, prices at all Pennsylvania fields but the Corning area dropped 50 cents per barrel in mid-December. This marked the first reduction in domestic crude postings in eight years.

However, crude quotations were not the only prices to recede from their high-water marks. Fuel oil listings, though on the rise throughout most of the year, started to skid in November. By year's end, they had almost dropped back to levels of a year earlier. Quotations on No. 6 fuel are cases in point. Where postings in New York Harbor at the start of 1948 were $2.54 per barrel, the going price at the end of the year was $2.58. In Charleston, S. C., the market closed at $2.51, as against $2.50 per barrel in January. The price in Boston was $2.595 on January 1, and $2.605 per barrel on December 31. In Providence, No. 6 fuel opened at $2.565 per barrel and closed out at $2.58.

Gasoline, however, moved up as fuel oil declined. For example, 76 octane, f.o.b. Bayonne, N. J., began the year at 9.3 cents per gallon, but had climbed to 12.6 cents by year's end. In Western Pennsylvania, 74 octane leaded was up one-half cent during the twelve-month.

Crude-scale paraffin, in short supply at the start of the year, continued scarce at year's end. In fact, producers withdrew prices from the open market during the fourth quarter. However, fully-refined wax was in reasonably ample supply the year round, and was lowered three-twentieth cent to one cent per pound during the twelve-month.

White mineral oil was one cent to 3 cents per pound higher at year's end, while the 50 percent grade of petroleum sulphonate was up 1 1/10 cents.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The year 1948 in the market for botanical drugs proved to be highly trying to seller and buyer alike. It was a year during which prices moved almost steadily to lower levels.

Consumption of botanicals was something just less than disappointing. Supplies of domestic botanicals came from collections the lowest in some years and were obtained only after midyear when domestic collectors accepted the inevitable and raised prices on their buying lists for the purpose of increasing gathering at the grass roots.

Supplies of foreign botanicals reached here only after substantial difficulties in the form of iron curtain exclusions, crazy and hardly understandable fluctuations, manipulations, and subrosa transactions in foreign exchanges that at the very least had two values—the official rate in dollars and the rate governing in the black market for foreign currencies—at Tangier, North Africa, for example.

Detentions by the Food and Drug Administration have rarely been more numerous than in 1948 and the amount of substandard botanicals either reexported, reconditioned, or destroyed was clear evidence of the greater attention being paid all arriving botanics by the Federal inspectors acting for the detaining agency. The market for imported botanicals was still afflicted with merchandise long stored in foreign parts under unsanitary conditions that led to almost wholesale contamination of the goods before shipment to this country. Much of the merchandise made available was very old and many items in which age plays the leading part in the matter of strength were below standards of the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary.

Foreign Stocks Piled Up

Conditions prevailing in the areas of botanical collection abroad were not the best to encourage gathering of new crop goods. The fact that stocks had accumulated in foreign warehouses, in open field storage, and in the workers' barns during the war years accounted in some measure for the failure to buy new crop collections by those who buy at the source for export abroad and who already had much old-crop merchandise in hand.

Even high priced goods received much less than normal attention abroad. Belladonna was a good example. Though selling in this market at prices some 800 percent above a normal price level, foreigners shipped mighty little—so little, in fact, that it was profitable to continue domestic cultivation in this country without regard to the extremely high production cost of such merchandise. Normality in the matter of foreign collection, stocks, and selling of botanicals had yet to be achieved—yet, on the whole, the price trend was in favor of importers in this market but for reasons that were purely foreign in origin and an aftermath of the inflation caused by the war itself and the need of foreign countries for the bare necessities of life—necessities obtainable only through dollar credits and the credits in considerable measure could be established only by the sale of foreign goods to the United States.

Trend of Market Index

Such was the botanical situation in its broadest conception and disposition during 1948. With hardly temporary reversal, the market moved steadily toward lower levels and the market index dropped 19.4 percent. Despite the fact that collections during the March-November period were smaller than in the corresponding time in 1947, and irrespective of the fact that at midyear, primary market dealers advanced sharply the prices they would pay gatherers and diggers in what proved to be a belated attempt to boost collections, prices in the New York market sagged steadily. The influence on the botanical market index was continuous and, in the final event, severe, as may be seen from the following tabulation which gives the high and low of the index monthly through 1948 and, for comparison, through 1947—which also was a year of price contraction and index decline:

	1948		1947	
	High	Low	High	Low
January	247.5	243.8	295.8	283.0
February	239.6	237.9	286.3	282.4
March	237.1	231.9	288.4	284.0
April	230.4	228.1	284.0	280.9
May	226.4	220.3	284.3	280.9
June	219.4	209.6	282.3	277.2
July	208.0	199.2	277.2	267.3
August	201.1	197.3	267.3	267.1
September	198.4	198.1	267.1	259.0
October	209.0	201.4	259.0	258.5
November	201.8	198.7	257.3	256.2
December	200.6	199.4	256.2	254.8

The index number is based on the prices of forty botanicals almost evenly divided equally between domestic and imported items. It may therefore be inferred that the generally downward trend in botanicals hit both imported and domestic items in almost equally divided force. In foreign parts, the market price declines reflected the need of European nations to acquire dollar credits to do which they had to sell their native produce to the United States in order that credits in that country exist for the purchase of merchandise sorely needed abroad. In this country, the declining market related directly to a decline in consumption requirements and, probably, an under-estimate of consumer inventories at all times during the year.

Drop in Dealers' Prices

One of the surprising facts of the year, so far as domestic botanicals were concerned, was the sharp and sustained drop in dealers' prices regardless of the fact, first, that primary market collection in 1947 had dropped about a third from that in 1946, being 60 to 75 percent of the 1946 total; and, second that the 1948 crop was a 50 percent decrease from the 1947 level.

In some measure, this 50 percent drop in collections was offset by what was estimated to have been a 33 percent decrease in sales. These data were the consensus of those whose business it is to collect botanical drugs in the domestic primary market and they were obtained by a special survey made in October by a representative of OPD who traveled 4,300 miles by motor through the collection areas to the west and south.

At the beginning of the year, the collectors issued buying price lists to many thousands of hill folk in the Blue Ridge, Great Smokies, and Ozark mountains and, having in mind what had happened to prices in 1947, they set prices at low levels—so low, in fact, that many who would normally have collected botanicals turned to much more remunerative activities—agriculture, that the new erected southern canneries might have raw material to can; and to saw milling, that the paper mills might have sufficient wood to meet the high demand for all kinds of paper.

The prices first proposed worked like magic—if a smaller collection had been the aim of the collectors, an aim rather difficult to understand since collectors warehouses at the beginning of the 1948 collection season showed little except bare floors and empty bins. Had higher prices been set early in the collection year, another story might have had to be written regarding stocks accumulated during the season.

Decrease in Consumption

During this early part of the season, collectors witnessed a substantial decrease in general consumption of medical botanicals and for a while none, or very few at the best, were disposed to pay higher prices to the gatherers at a time when manufacturing consumers were mainly silent on their actual needs for the 1948-1949 consuming year. This attitude of buyers related to the idea that manufacturing consumers' inventories at the beginning of collections in the past several years had proven to be large.

The extreme and almost radical drop in 1948 collections appeared to have as their basic cause the very low prices named in the lists issued to gatherers at the beginning of the 1948 collection season. However, it seems not unlikely that even higher prices early in the year would still have been made to a market already short of workers and the probable fact was that the labor available was totally unadequate to effect anything like a normal botanical drug collection.

Around midyear, the collectors warehouses were mainly empty space and it became certain that drastic measures must be taken if even fair quantities of botanics were to be available to buyers. To stimulate gatherers to greater activity, price lists were advanced in degrees varying from moderate to very severe.

Some understanding of the extent to which the buying policy was changed and prices raised may be obtained from the following tabulation obtained by comparing prices offered gatherers by October, 1948, with those in October, 1947:—

	Percent Higher
Balmony leaves	150
Bayberry bark of root	50
Black cohosh root	66
Black haw bark of root	60
Black willow buds	50
Boneset herb	600
leaves	66
Button snake root	275
Clover flowers, red	40
Ginseng root, wild	100
Golden head herb	33
Indian physic root	500
Live everlasting leaves	700
Mandrake root	66
Peppermint leaves	17
Pink root	50
Raspberry leaves	114
Sassafras bark, select	50
ordinary	77
Shonny haw bark of tree	60
Spearmint leaves	60
Stillingia root	66
Wild yam root	300

Not all articles needed received the stimulus of price advances. Data obtained

in the primary market showed that prices offered diggers in October, 1948, as compared with October, 1947, were down between 28 percent and 85 percent on angelica root, balm of gilead buds, beth root, black Indian hemp root, blueflag root, cottonroot bark, echinacea root, goldenseal root, liverwort leaves, maiden hair herb, passion flower herb, sarsaparilla root, snake root, wahoo bark of tree, and white pine bark, varying between those limits according to item. The same data revealed 103 articles in October, 1948, were being bought at October, 1947 prices. This was evidence of considerable picking and choosing in the matter of which prices were to be raised and which were to be left unchanged.

Collectors Raise Prices

Another view of what happened to primary market prices in 1948 may be obtained from a tabulation of the extent to which some collectors changed their prices between April and October 1, 1948. A rather broad and comprehensive sampling of buying lists in effect as of those two dates shows the following change in prices in a direction opposed to consumers' advantage:—

	Per Pound Higher
Aletris root	$0.15
Boneset herb	0.03
leaves	0.03
Black haw bark of tree	0.04¼
bark of root	0.03¼
Blackberry bark of root	0.06¼
Culvers root	0.14¼
Canada snake root	0.16
Ginseng root	1.00
Horehound herb	0.03
Hydrangea root	0.01¼
Mandrake root	0.07¼
Spearmint leaves	0.0[illegible]
Sassafras bark, select	0.13
Tansy herb	0.05½
Yellow root	0.05

During the period April through October, when most collectors were attempting to increase their stocks, not all price movements were upward. A sampling of prices paid diggers, as a fairly representative example of a group not unduly large in total, revealed the following reductions in prices offered the gatherers:—

	Per Pound Lower
Angelica root	$0.10
Chickweed herb	0.03¾
Cranesbill root	0.04¾
Echinacea angustofoila root	0.10
purpurea root	0.05
Lobelia herb	0.25
Ladyslipper root	0.20
Pleurisy root	0.06¾
Serpentaria root	0.50
Wild cherry bark, thick	0.06¾
thin	0.01¾
White pine bark, natural	0.04
rossed	0.03

Warehouse Stocks Off

Higher prices for the purpose of bringing more botanicals to collectors warehouses were but moderately effective to that end. The domestic primary market steadily underwent changes that tend to make the collection of botanical drugs more difficult. In 1948, the sharp drop in collections was the direct result of mountain labor drifting from drug collection to work in saw mills and canning factories, and to farming of agricultural crops that commanded high volume sales at high prices to the canners. The heavy demand for lumber led to the forming of numerous small lumbering companies in whose wake came the traveling saw mills that were, for the most part, manned by young labor that in other times would have been collecting botanicals after their personal food crops were in.

Diggers Turn to Other Work

Where, at one time, the mountain folk turned to drug collection after their home fields had been planted with just enough to provide family requirements in 1948 once such planting was finished, they took one look at the price lists received from botanical drug collectors and then continued to saw lumber, grow vegetables either on large farms as hired help or on new land broken out in the hills, or stayed in the canneries where there was plenty of work at high wages. The high wage returns for eight hours work seemed to have convinced more and more of the diggers that he who gathers botanical drugs must have a strong back, a weak mind, and little need for money.

However great the need for primary markets abroad to export their produce to the United States, thereby to increase their dollar credits, the total of nine months' imports of all balsams, botanicals, and gums of the aromatic and mucilaginous varieties increased but 1,794,270 pounds over 1947. The comparable record available is for importations in the first three quarters of both years. The decrease of importations of strictly botanical goods used for drug and industrial purposes totaled 9,691,187 pounds. This total comprises a drop of 9,490,625 pounds in the industrial category, but only 200,572 pounds in strictly drug items.

In medicinal balsams, an increase in arrivals totaled 51,868 pounds. In gums, those of an aromatic character dropped 510,172 pounds and those mucilaginous variety increased very sharply, the gain being 11,943,761 pounds. Most of this increase in mucilaginous gum arrivals took place in arabic and karaya gums, the former rising 7,516,430 pounds and the latter, 996,928 pounds.

Imports for Nine Months

The following tabulation gives imports for the period January through September, 1948, in comparison with those in 1947 for the corresponding period:—

	Pounds	
	1948 Jan.-Sept.	1947 Jan.-Sept.
Balsams	368,841	316,973
Botanicals	53,978,921	63,670,108
Gums	24,995,944	13,562,355
Total	79,343,706	77,549,436

Broken down into categories of use and variety, the above figures become as follows:—

	Pounds	
	1948 Jan.-Sept.	1947 Jan.-Sept.
Balsams	368,841	316,973
Botanicals, medicinal	12,944,332	13,144,894
industrial	41,034,589	50,525,214
Gums, aromatic	121,083	631,255
mucilaginous	24,874,861	12,931,100
Total	79,343,706	77,549,436

So much for a broad view of the botanical market in 1948. It was a year during which botanical dealers' prices to manufacturing and other actual consumers moved downward almost steadily and in which the higher collection prices in midseason were without much effect on the dealers' quotations to the consuming trades. There were some exceptions but only enough of them to prove the general rule that 1948 was a year more dedicated to buyers' than to sellers' advantage. Finally, it was a year in which the importation of botanicals used solely for drug purposes was very close to those in 1947.

The above general overhaul of broad but basic conditions leads to a more individual consideration of various merchandise comprising the market. Copaiba balsam opened the year at 67c. per pound and ended at 65c. The high for the year was 70c. reached in May. Canadian fir balsam at $30 per gallon became $31 by the end of January. High for the year was $34, reached in March and in December, the market was down to $32. Peru balsam fluctuated between a high of 90c. and a low of 80c. The high was reached first in January and again in October and the year ended on that high note. Tolu balsam was high at $3.65 per pound, prevailing in January. Low for the year was $2.95 and came in December. At mid-year, the market was $3.05 and was never higher than $3.25 during the balance of the year.

Black Haw Bark Prices

Black haw root bark was high for the year at 80c., which prevailed in January. By December, the market was down to 78c. but the low point for the year was 75c., a price reported in June. Poor collections and rising primary market prices made an 80c. spot market in October, following which the market fell off under poor demand.

Central America was the main source for cinchona bark throughout the year. The Netherlands East Indies still had to recover the market lost them during the war and by reason of the Japanese occupation. Cocillana bark had its usually satisfactory year but, though the market was as high as 40c. early in January, it was down to 19c. by the end of February, and never recovered more than 1c. of the sharp decline.

Lack of normal export business curbed transactions in select elm bark and probably caused the market to register a low of 55c. during the year. However, collections were poor, country prices rose, and by May the market on spot was around 70c. It failed to go lower than 60c. during

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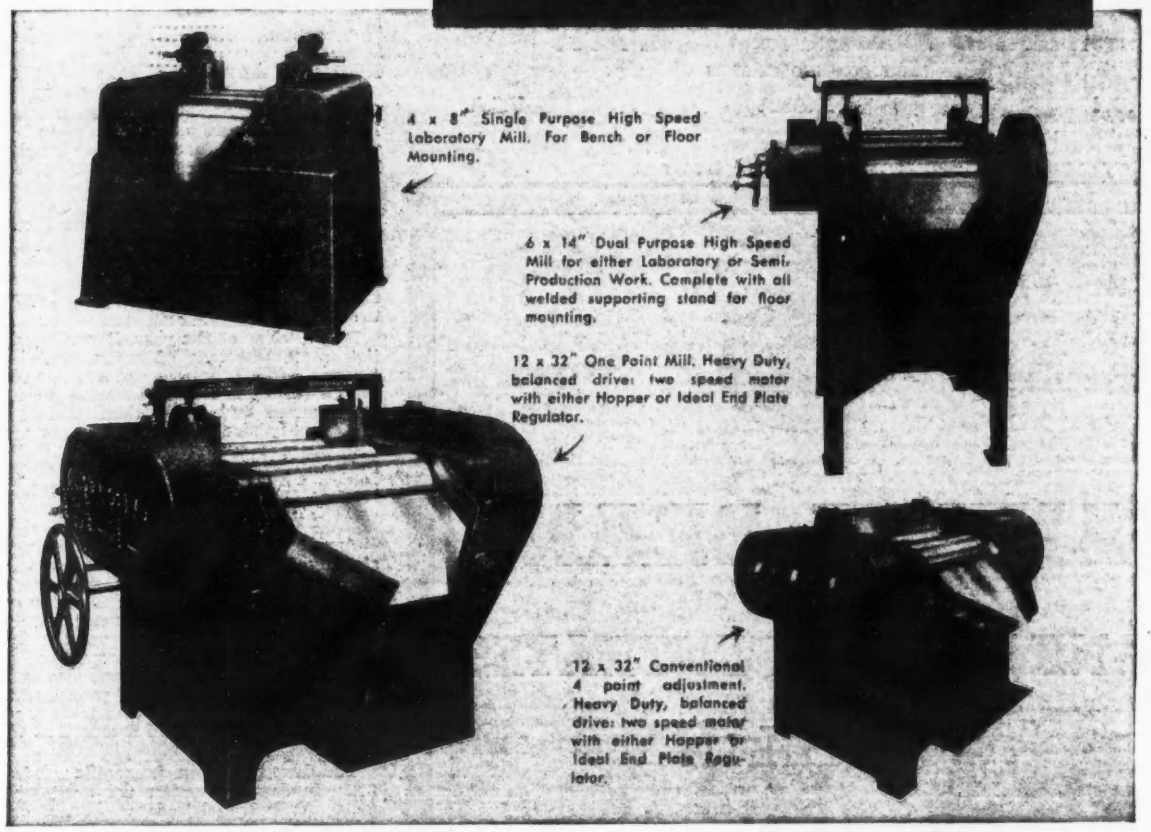
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the rest of the year. Select sassafras was a very steady article ranging from a high of 65c. to a low of 60c. and standing at the latter level for almost two thirds of the year. Spring—the main selling season—was reasonably active but total sales were off from those in 1947. Wahoo root bark prices caved in from a high of $2.25 per pound in January to a low of $1.80, prevailing in December. Competition resulting from a slowdown in consumer takings wrecked the price picture but even at $1.80 the market was high, considering that 55c. was the market in January of 1945.

White pine bark was plentifully supplied throughout the year, thanks to the lumber operations in the primary market where the rossed white pine bark was a byproduct. The market declined from a high of 20c. in January to a low of 16c. in March. By the year end, it stood at 17c. Wild cherry bark was another steady material, ranging from 23c. to 24c. throughout the year. Enough was available to meet most needs at all times and less was collected in 1948 than in 1947, possibly because of the sufficient carryover.

High for Bourbon vanilla beans was $8 in April. Low was $5.25, reached in November following a sharp reduction in the official prices government controlled in Madagascar. Mexican beans had a wide price-swing, the high being $8.25 in January only to make a low of $5 by November, a movement sympathetic to what had happened in Bourbon beans. The feature of the year was the French government breaking its agreement with importers here not to reduce prices until large stocks of high cost beans in this country had been worked down. That agreement went by the board in mid-Summer. New and much lower prices were published on September 4, according to the U. S. consulate in Madagascar.

These new prices to prevail in Madagascar and Comoro Island in United States dollars are as follows:—

	Per kilo—Madagascar beans	Per kilo—Comoro Island beans
50 percent firsts	$11.00	$10.00
25 percent firsts	10.00	9.50
Seconds down	9.50	9.00
Thirds down	9.00	9.00
Fourths down and cuts	7.50	7.50

Under date of August 11, the United States Madagascar consul said: "The 1948 crop to be ready for shipment in 1949 was extra large. However, the complete lack of demand during the current calendar year caused producers to lose interest and the final amount from the present crop ready for shipment next year may prove not more than the normal 300 tons. Government authorities expect to destroy up to 500 tons of bad, old stocks of both exportable and bad qualities."

By the close of the year, it was learned that some 550 tons of beans had been destroyed in Madagascar and a better feeling developed in the local market when it was learned that stocks then existing in the primary market were not larger than two years requirements of the United States. The trade began to think of possible price advances.

Arnica Flowers Replaced

Arnica flowers weakened in price steadily throughout the year as replacements became available at much lower cost to importers. High for the year was $1.15 in January. Low was 50c. reached in October. From midyear on, the market was high as 60c. Chamomile of the Hungarian variety or style was also weak. The year opened at 65c. per pound, which was the high for 1948. The market was down to 50c. in July and it closed at 46c., low for the year.

The drop in Roman chamomile was from $1.50 in January to low for the year at $1.10, reached in late December. Chamomile was subject to competition steadily throughout the whole year. Zenith prices on Spanish saffron prevailed in January—$32 per pound. Nadir prices were reached in mid-December when goods went begging at $23. From August on, the decline slowed considerably and most business between then and the end of the year took place around $24.

Arabic gum had a very narrow swing of prices, mainly because ample supply kept manufacturing consumers well stocked with the article at all times, a fact that curbed any tendency to raise the market substantially at any time during the year. On the other hand, what amounted to a floor prevailed in the primary market where fixed charges constituted more than fifty percent of New York selling prices throughout the twelve months. The market was low at 12¾c. per pound in November and held thereat to the end of the year. High for the year was 14¼c., developed under good trading in February. Most of the year, the selling was done between 13¾c. and 14c. per pound.

Asafetida had but one price trend during the year — downward. High for the year ruled in January at 50c. per pound. By March, the market was down to 40c., and at the end of April 35c. was quoted. That figure was retained unchanged through the balance of the year. In benzoin, it was a year during which pipe lines of supply were filled with ample stocks at steadily declining prices. High for the year was in January when the market was 55c. per pound. By February goods were available at 48c. From then on, the declines were fewer, 40c. being reached in April to remain in effect until November when 38c. was the market that continued to the end of December.

Lobelia was caught in an up-swing of prices during the Summer in the primary market. Spot prices at no time fully reflected the level at which goods had been quoted early in the collection season. The high for the year was 85c. per pound, ruling in February. Low was 65c., prevailing in both July and December. Real shortage prevailed during collection and only advancing prices in the country managed to get in an even fair supply. Once major consumers were covered, the market relaxed but the carryover is unlikely to equal that in 1947.

Chilean marjoram did all right during the year. Low was 10½c. in January. High was 10c. reached in September. The year closed under light stocks on spot and relatively high shipment prices at the origin. High prices on French thyme were liquidated by the end of the year which had begun with a market at 42c. per pound. Low was 17¼c., prevailing in late December. The decline related solely to reductions in shipment prices under the influence of the French need for dollars. No one worried about Spanish thyme; it fluctuated between 12c. per pound in January and was low at 9c. by August. It closed the year at 9½c.

Buchu Leaves Peak Is $1

Buchu seldom sold higher than $1 per pound and that was done in January. By April, the market was down to 85c. Low was 80c. reached in July and it prevailed over the rest of the year, being at all times in line with and responsive to the replacement prices prevailing in the Union of South Africa. Mexicans had supplied damiana that, in January, had to bring 85c. per pound to show a profit to dealers. By the end of the year, there was a moderate profit in the article at 45c.

Domestic cultivation supplied most of the belladonna used in this country during 1948. The domestic crop ran very high in alkaloidal content, being superior to the minimum USP requirement. However, competition from abroad increased and led to the domestic article being reduced from $1.40 that ruled in January to $1.15 per pound in December when it sold in competition with imported goods than could be laid down here at 75c. Not all domestic leaves met this competition. At the end of the year, some held out for $1.25 minimum—and got it often.

Much of the henbane imported during the year was not the official variety and was detained by the Food and Drug Administration for that reason. However, the market was generally more competitive under weakening prices abroad. On spot, the high was $1 per pound and was noted in January. Low was 45c. that became effective in October where the market remained at the end of the year, though 75c. was minimum in some quarters.

Chinese cantharides followed a downward course. The market was $1.80 per pound for whole flies in January and by midyear it was down to the final low of $1.25, where it ended the year. Russian flies were hard to get most of the time but few wanted them when they had to pay $7 per pound for whole ones in January and not many buyers wanted them even at $5 when it came in October. The year's consumption was mainly in Chinese blisterers.

Ergot in January was quoted at 90c. per pound—low for the year. It was high at $1.30 in October but ended the year at $1.18. Something went wrong in the making of that price. After the turn of the year the market was jerked up to $1.35 because of alleged shortage in spot goods even though it was said that goods were coming that could be sold profitably at $1.18.

Papain Shipper Boycotted

Papain brought the high of $6 per pound in January. It sold painfully at the low of $3.60 in December. Most of the year, the market was between $4.20 and $4.60. Inter-company squabbling prevailed when bad shipments were made from one primary market and led to an unofficial boycotting of the shipper defaulting on quality. High test methods were developed and goods testing high did command an alleged premium over the market for goods usually accepted as

satisfactory for consumption. Competition was highly aggressive.

Country prices on aletris root went down in company with the recession in consuming demand. Though not well collected, the article did drop from the high of $1.85 in January to the low for the year at $1.60, achieved in July and where it remained to the end of the year. The rise in country prices on black Indian hemp root was sensational; it reached 35c. at one time. Locally, changes in quotations were narrow. High was 55c. in January and the year ended at the market low of 48c. Low prices early in the collection market price lists choked gathering almost entirely and the sensational rise was forced on reluctant collectors.

Less bloodroot was consumed in 1948 and the drop in consumption hurt prices badly. The market was 75c. in January, which was the high. By November, it was down to 58c. on spot. At that some country holders of stocks tried almost desparately to find buyers but in a large measure failure was their only reward.

Burdock Replacement Costs

Replacement costs on burdock sagged most of the year and the spot decline from 35c. in January to 23c. by the end of October merely reflected the weakness abroad. Lack of normal demand here must be credited with an assist in bringing about lower spot prices.

Dandelion root sold all the way from 70c. in January to 45c. in October and that figure became steady during the last quarter. Echinacea root was a buyers' market all along the line from its high price of 60c. in January to the low point of 45c. in June. The market recovered to 48c. toward the end of December. China forced the sale of galangal by reducing prices sufficiently and often enough to account for the spot drop from the high of 18c. in January to the low of 13c., reached in July. The last quarter of the year it held at 14c. Gentian root had a number of minor price swings that on spot merely were a reflection of what happened in Europe. High for the year was 18c. in January and the market was low in July at 14c. which prevailed until mid November when the market recovered to 15c. where it ended the year.

The feature of the ginseng market was in the collection country, not on spot. Along about October, fur houses who do 90 percent of the actual selling of this article had goods in hand that could not find a market and which had cost about $8 per pound. Demand arose suddenly and the market was bid up to as high as $12 and $13 per pound where it remained when demand as suddenly disappeared. On the spot, the swing in prices was from the low of $12 per pound in January to the high of $18.50 which was quoted in late October by dealers whose main business is botanicals. At the end of the year, prices had sagged to $14 and sales outlets were closed.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Almost continuous breaking of prices in important sources of supply abroad prevailed throughout 1948. This condition of affairs existed as the year ended, though possibly to a somewhat less acute degree, but although practically all prices at the year-end on spot were lower than they had been in January, the long, sustained downward trek of values tended to make consumers as cautious of purchase in December as they had been at the beginning of the year.

In holding aloof, they gave full voice to their belief that prices would be lower and, therefore, that buying close to actual needs would permit them to take the greatest advantage of whatever price declines the origins might develop during the year. This approach of the market came in December but to a moderately less degree than it existed in January. However, at the end of the year, low prices and conservative inventories were thought to hold out some promise for an improvement in business during the new year.

Some important sources of supply had a relatively high opinion of chances for business improvement. In such directions, they went so far as openly to avow that "there can be little doubt that the sellers' market has gradually disappeared and reverted, with few exceptions, to a definite buyers' market. While many industries are just beginning to experience this turnabout, we, in the essential oil business, have experienced a full year of adjustments and receding commodity prices and can look forward to strengthening prices and increased demand."

Behind the steady drop in replacement prices prevailing at the many origins was a hunger for United States dollar credits. The full extent to which declining prices was translated into purchases by United States importers cannot be expressed at this time since final figures for 1948 importations are not available. But an inconclusive, yet still informative and suggestive, idea may be drawn from the fact that the Department of Commerce import statistics on essential oils for the first nine months of 1948 totalled 4,662,966 pounds. This January-September total may be compared with the 6,238,966 pounds which were total imports for all of 1947. The average monthly importations during the nine month period was 530,440 pounds. The monthly average for 1947 was 519,080 pounds. It is therefore possible that when the final figures for 1948 are released, total imports for twelve months could closely approximate those of 1947. By the end of September, the 1948 showing was but 1,576,000 pounds behind the twelve month total for 1947.

The hunger for dollar credits that afflicted foreign countries could be satisfied mainly in but one way—that is, by the sale of the products made in the foreign countries wanting the dollar credits so that they could buy in this country the merchandise needed to maintain life and to restore industry, commerce and trade to a selfsupporting basis.

Trend of Market Index

With respect to the effect of the above developments on the international scene upon the prices for essential oils sold in the United States during 1948, the trend of the market index number during that year may be enlightening. The following tabulation gives the high and low of the index during each month of the year and comparison with the corresponding data for 1947 is also afforded:

	1948		1947	
	High	Low	High	Low
Jan.	151.1	150.4	226.3	222.4
Feb.	152.7	147.3	222.3	210.4
Mar.	147.3	145.3	212.0	208.7
Apr.	144.3	135.8	209.4	203.5
May	131.9	127.8	203.6	196.4
June	127.8	124.9	197.1	186.4
July	124.5	120.5	188.9	179.3
Aug.	119.8	114.2	179.3	161.8
Sept.	113.9	111.9	153.8	152.6
Oct.	111.9	104.1	153.4	148.4
Nov.	101.0	100.5	152.9	147.2
Dec.	102.2	101.4	152.5	150.8
Year	152.7	101.4	226.3	147.2

Purchase and sale of essential oils from foreign countries held more problems than did the disposal of oils produced in the United States. The number of domestic oils was far smaller than those of foreign origin, for one thing. For another, conditions surrounding transactions in such materials as dillweed, cedar leaf and wood, erigeron, grapefruit, lemon, orange, peppermint, spearmint, sweet birch, tansy, wintergreen, wormseed and wormwood oils were childs-play when compared with the vissicitudes enveloping the purchase and merchandising of oils from foreign origins.

In the main, the prices for domestic products were lower in December than they were in January, but for the most part oil selling at lower spot prices was oil obtained at lower quotations in the primary market and, therefore, dealers could strike some kind of a balance between pleasurable profit and unpleasant loss by sellers. Most sellers reported that the yield of domestic oils from new crop distillations accounted for the more favorable price positions developed at times during the latter part of the year.

Anise Oil Price Recovery

The price of anise oil was high at 90c. per pound, prevailing in January. By the end of the first quarter, it was down to 75c. and the market hit the low for the year at 70c. in July. During the last six months of the year the market moved upward steadily, being 72c. in August and part of September, reaching 76c. and staying there until early October, and ending the year at what was a nominal price of 74c. when the majority of dealers wanted and got between 85c. and 95c. as the result of shipments and offerings of shipment being crippled by war in China. In nine months, 28,510 pounds were imported.

Bergamot oil was a declining item during the year. High was $5 per pound and prevailed in January. By the end of that month the market was down to $4.75 and at midyear it had become $3.90. Low for the year was $3.75, reached in October and still ruling in December. Imports for nine months totaled 143,542 pounds.

Bois de rose was one oil that showed a net price rise during the year. Conditions in Brazil raised export prices substantially and offerings were not numerous because production was subnormal. The low for the year was $2.60 per pound, prevailing in January. By the end of March, prices had risen to $2.85 and at midyear stood at $3.25. Some improvement in

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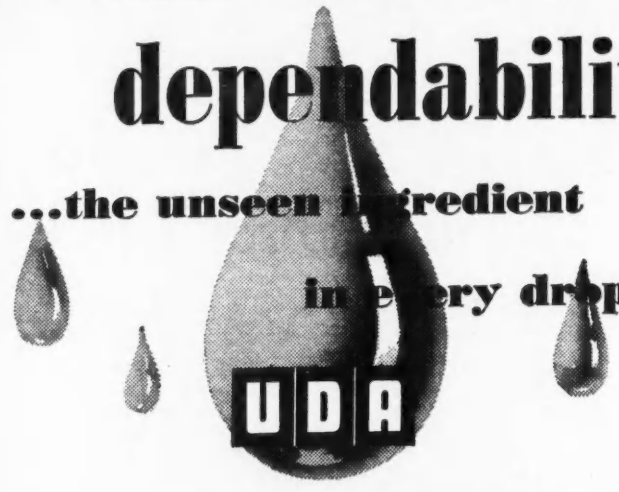

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supply brought competition sufficient to lower the market to $3 by October and that quotation was in effect at the end of the year. Imports in nine months totaled 9,950 pounds.

The drop in cananga oil prices was from a high of $9.35 per pound, for rectified oil prevailing in January, to low for the year at $5 that came in December. But some took a firmer view on the market at the low price, viewing the situation in the primary market as opposed to normal exportations unless peace should come quickly. Native oil was high at $6.75 per pound in January and ended the year at $3.50, which was low for the year.

Cardamom Gains at Year-End

Cardamom oil had a sensational advance late in the year when the cost of raw material skyrocketed in the primary market, thus raising import cost of oil. High for the year was $35 per pound and it came about in late December. Low for the year was $23, a figure representing the market at midyear after it had been $30 in January. The rising market started in July at $23 per pound and it continued to mount steadily until the price range at the end of December had become $35 to $38, according to seller.

Cassia was another Chinese oil that tended toward strength at the very time when low for the year was reached in October at $1.90. High for the twelve months was $2.60, at which sales were made late in January after the market had opened that year at $2.40. The price trend from March on was downward, $1.90 coming into effect in mid-October and $1.90 was still the market when the year ended. Nine month imports totaled 67,040 pounds.

Cedarleaf oil was a domestic oil that sold down from high for the year at $2.15 per pound that ruled from January through October, to low for the year at $1.95 that developed under expanded competition in early December. In cedarwood oil, high for the year was 65c., in cans, done from January through most of May but late in the latter month the market became 63c. Low for the year was 45c., established in late December though from June through October, most transactions were down at 50c. or 51c. per pound. Oil in drums was high at 61c. in January, low at 40c. in December, and selling during June, July and August was mainly between 44c. and 45c. per pound.

Ceylon Citronella Movements

Ceylon citronella started at 75c. per pound in January. High for the year was 90c., developed in late January. Subsequent movements made the market 85c. by the middle of May, 70c. at midyear and through November, and low for the year was 65c. that was quoted in early December. However, minimum prices hardly show the complete figure since there was a wide range in quality of oil and sellers' opinions of values. At times, some sellers quoted as high as $2.75 and at the end of the year the maximum of the price range was 96c. in December. Java, and Java type, oils commanded sharp premiums over the produce of Ceylon. Such oils were high at $1.75 per pound, prevailing in February, and low for the year at $1.15 that came about first in October and continued to be the market to the end of the year at which time the maximum of asking prices was $1.45. Nine months imports totaled 1,147,299 pounds.

Clove oil prices were tied closely to the price of clove buds throughout the year. After midyear, prices on Zanzibar buds rose substantially and those on Madagascar only moderately less so. Prices for oil swung from around $1.30 per pound in January to the low of $1.10 for Madagascar bud oil as set in November. Zanzibar bud oil was around $1.40 in January, was never below $1.25, prevailing in the period September through October, and ended the year where it had begun that period—$1.40 per pound. In addition to the oil manufactured in this country, 117,310 pounds of oil were imported in nine months, mainly from Madagascar.

Dillweed Active in 1948

Dillweed was a lively article through the year. Fluctuations in price came often and the trend was upward, January through February, the high for the first half of the year, $8.25 being reached in mid-February. This contrasted with the January price of $6 per pound. With the planting of the new crop, prices turned downward, possibly in expectation that new production would come on the market at lower prices. From early May through most of June, the market stood around $8, only to sag to $7.50 in mid-July and to rise sharply to $8.75 before the end of that month. It eased to $8.25 in September and stood at $7.25 in the middle of October.

Shortly thereafter, dealers became convinced that no superabundant stock was available, that the primary market meant the prices quoted at advancing levels. In November, spot prices were readjusted to replacement cost, being set at $8. Within a week, the market was up to $8.75, following which it reacted to $8.50 to end the year firmly entrenched thereat and with not a great deal of oil remaining unsold by dealers and producers.

Eucalyptus oil began the year at 90c. per pound for the 70-80 percent material, high for the year being that quotation. Low for the year was set in October at 69c. and and between April and the end of September, the item sold between 71c. and 80c. In the 80-90 percent oil, January's price of $1.05 was high for the year. By May, the price had declined to 90c. per pound and between September and October, sales were between 85c. and 82c. per pound. Low for the year at 80c. was set in late December. Nine month imports totaled 518,112 pounds.

Italian Lemon Oil Quiet

Italian lemon played little part in the market during 1948. California oil had almost complete control of distribution to manufacturing consumers, making the market a home affair through the medium of prices that few foreign sellers could or were disposed to meet. California lemon in January was held at $3.10 to $3.60 per pound as to seller. Stabilized at that price until August, the market entered the Fall period at $2.75 to $3.60, also quoted as to seller.

Competition brought September prices at $2.65 to $2.75, and $2.60 to $2.75 per pound, as to dealer. Low for the year was $2.55 that was done on some oil in October at a time when leading suppliers made the market $2.90 minimum. After the turn of the year. The largest producers advanced the market to $3 at a time when freezing weather in California seemed to forecast an abundance of fruit available for oil processing. An official statement stated that the price advance "was not due to the freeze but mandatory on account of higher wages, transportation, packing, and generally higher cost; we repeat, not attributable to the freeze."

By contrast, the situation in Italian oil lacked color. High for the year was $3.75 per pound, prevailing in late January. By February, the market was down to $3.25 and it did not change until May when it became $3.10. Low for the year was $2.75, set in July and ruling to the end of the year. Nine month imports totaled 209,747 pounds.

Lemongrass was an up and down oil in 1948. The year began at $1.45 per pound. High for the year at $1.65 was achieved in early February. Depression of prices set in at the origins and the spot quotations at $1.60 per pound in the middle of February moved steadily downward in succeeding months until low for the year at $1.10 per pound was met in early October. In that month, the price movement went into reverse, beginning at $1.20 in the third week in October and making $1.60 per pound by December, there to close the year. Nine month imports totaled 342,099 pounds.

Ocotea Cymbarum Drops Steadily

Ocotea cymbarum was a Brazilian oil that became cheaper more or less steadily during the year. High ruled at 75c. per pound in January. Low for the year was 48c. first reached in early October. Between January and late May, the market went down steadily but in orderly movements to reach 52c. in the latter months. Selling in May took place between the declining range of 62c. and 52c. per pound. Nine month imports totaled 416,771 pounds.

California orange oil sold no higher than $1.70 per pound and that was done only in January and February. Competitive pressure set in in March and beginning at $1.70 per pound, the market went down to $1.55 by the end of that month.

The following four months found the market stabilized at $1.55 but in August it was down to $1.45; in October, it became $1.40 early in the month but $1.25 in the third week. That was low for the year and ruled through December. Largest producers made the market $2.10 until October when they set it down to $2, only to drop it to $1.75 in mid-December.

Brazilian Oil Competitor

Brazilian oil was a competitor throughout the year, selling high at $1.40 in January, dropping to $1.25 in September, and ending the year at $1. Floridian oil also competed with the Californian product. The price of $1.40 was high for the year and ruled in January. Low was 72c., developed in October.

From May to September, prices ranged downward from $1.10 to $1. Italian orange was out of it throughout the entire year, foreign prices being far in excess of those for domestic oil, possibly because of the heavy consumption of fresh fruit in Euro-

pean countries that had starved for citrous fruits through the war-years. The price range was between $4.50 in January and $3.50, developed by July. Nine month imports totaled 129,890 pounds.

Patchouli oil prices slanted downward at an acute angle steadily through the year. High for the year was $11.50 per pound in January. Low was $6, reached in October. In the first quarter of the year, quotations dropped from $11.50 per pound to $10.75; in the second quarter, from $10.75 to $8.75; in the third quarter, from $8.75 to $7.50; and in the fourth quarter, from $7.50 to $6.

However, the quality of patchouli offered on spot was very wide and some sellers held oil over a declining price range that, on top grade material, was high at $45 per pound through May; $25 in June and July; and $18 over the balance of the year. Nine month imports totaled 17,396 pounds.

In the group of domestic oils, peppermint held almost top place in the flavoring industries, possibly yielding something to lemon, orange and spearmint. Unfortunately, no production figures on lemon and orange are published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, and, hence, it is not readily possible to line up the respective production of peppermint, spearmint, lemon and orange oils.

Lack of Export Market

The fact that 117,000 pounds less of peppermint oil was produced was offset in some measure by the apparent lack of a normal export market because of foreign restrictions on imports. It was also in contrast with price movements; ordinarily, smaller crops bring higher prices, but in peppermint oil for 1948 the reverse was the fact.

During most of 1948, dealers did business in oil actually produced in 1947 when the total production had been 1,603,000 pounds. In January, the market for natural oil was $7.60 per pound. By February, it had worked up to $7.75, which was high for the year. Between May and September the market slanted downward from $7.50 per pound to $7.30. By October, when new crop influences were affecting the situation, the market was down to $7 per pound and prices ended at $6.90 per pound in December, which was also low for the year.

In redistilled oil, the January price was $8.25 and the high for the year was reached at $8.50 in February. By mid-year the market was down to $8.10. Between September and November, the price-drop was from $7.65 to $7.25. Low for the year was $7.15, set in December. Differentials between natural and redistilled oils were very wide early and in much of the year. However, as it drew toward its close, the differential narrowed and in December the two qualities were separated by 25c per pound. In January they had been separated by as much as 70c. In that respect, normality had returned to the market.

Artificial sassafras oil reflected the dropping market in ocotea cymbarum oil. The sassafras was high at 77c per pound in January and by early May it was down to 58c. Between mid-October and early December it slanted downward from 50c to 45c and the latter figure was low for the year.

Spearmint Oil Output Up

Production of spearmint oil was from 19,200 acres in 1948, an increase of 4,900 acres over the 1947 acreage. The total production was 702,000 pounds, which was a gain of 621,000 pounds over 1947 output.

The sharp rise in production was accompanied by a sharp drop in prices between June, when the market was $7 per pound, and October, when it had fallen to $5, there was continuous selling pressure exerted by large stocks that remained after chewing gum manufacturers had covered all their requirements at low prices. High for the year was $8.50 per pound, which had developed in February after the market had begun the year at $8.25 in January.

Wormseed oil in 1947 had fetched dealers as much as $6.75 per pound, but 1948 witnessed that article head toward normality in price. High for the year was $4.25 per pound. Next came $3.75 in May to continue unchanged until October when it dropped to $3.65. Marketing of new crop reduced the price to $3.25 and that level was weak at the end of December. In 1947 the article had sold at $5.60 to $6.75 as to seller.

Wormwood was another domestic oil that headed back toward price normality during the past year. In 1947, selling was done as high as $11.25 per pound and $8.75 had been low. In 1948, high for the year was $8.75 per pound and by October, the market was down to $6.65, tending toward weaker position and apparently destined for further decline, come the new year.

Washington Activities

—*Continued from page 5*

agreement on soda ash and caustic soda under public law 395.

The senate votes an extension of the life of its small business committee through the remainder of the eightieth congress.

The house committee on agriculture votes against reporting the oleomargarin tax repeal bill after four days of public hearings.

Senate small business committee uncovers trafficking in export licenses and demands immediate investigation by the Department of Justice.

Two representatives of the pharmacy industry are added to the executive committee of the National Health Assembly by Oscar R. Ewing, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency.

The Petroleum Industry places its steel needs from April 1, 1948, to September 30, 1949, at 15,571,000 tons.

Repeal of the price criteria in the licensing of exports by the OIT is voted by the house.

March 22

Alkali producers agree at the March 25 meeting with Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman to form an advisory committee for further discussion of a voluntary allocation agreement for soda ash and caustic soda under public law 395.

Coaltar dye interests are invited to Washington April 2 to discuss with Department of Commerce officials the advisability of placing controls over export of some of the dyes.

Army agrees to land 9,000 tons of ammonium nitrate to the fertilizer industry to relieve the current domestic shortage.

Strike of the coal miners compels the Interstate Commerce Commission to order curtailment of the movement of freight by 25 percent, beginning March 30, by coal burning locomotives.

March 29

The OIT moves to set up export advisory committees on a commodity basis to assist in the program of export controls in a move to soften Congressional and industry criticism of arbitrary actions on the part of the agency.

ECA act signed by the President.

President Truman signs a compromise version of the synthetic rubber policy bill which continues government operation and control of the industry until June 30, 1950.

Federal Trade Commission examiner holds that the intra-zone pricing system employed in the lead industry in the sale of lead oxides and lead pigments to be a lawful practice. Discrimination was found to exist however in price of inter-zone sales.

The Army withdraws ten of its ordnance plants from the surplus listing with the War Assets Administration in connection with the preparedness program.

Cuba agrees to hold up enforcement of its presidential decree that would virtually perpetuate the employment of Cuban Nationals of the branch offices of American firms.

April 5

Fertilizer committee of the International Emergency Food Committee forecasts larger world nitrogen supplies for the 1948-49 year.

OIT and industry concludes that export control is not the remedy for shortages of dyestuffs at a Washington conference April 8.

House committee on agriculture recommends that the Kansas City and Omaha government-owned grain alcohol plants be turned over to the Agriculture Department for its research work along with the plant at Muscatine, Iowa.

President Truman orders a thirty-day delay in the disposition of all unsold government war surplus plants in a move implementing the defense program.

War Assets Administration sells the governments basic magnesium plant at Henderson, Nevada, to the state of Nevada for $24,000,000.

April 12

Representatives of the nitrogen producers reject proposals for a voluntary agreements plan under public law 395 for domestic allocation of nitrogen. Agrees to go along on the 1948-49 export program provided exports are held to the same level of 61,000 tons of the 1947-48 year.

The Office of International Trade prepares an amendment to its regulations on

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export licensing that sharply narrows the use of the price criteria.

The Office of International Trade terminates its licensing of exports of narcotics and turns this function over to the Treasury Department.

April 19

Secretary of Commerce, W. Averell Harriman is appointed to the post of roving ambassador under the Marshall plan. Charles W. Sawyer appointed Secretary of Commerce.

The Office of International Trade decides against placing certain dyestuffs on the positive list as a result of an improvement in domestic supplies.

Issuance of export licenses covering shipments of soda ash to India are suspended by the Office of International Trade pending an investigation of the causes of pyramiding orders.

ICC grants the railroads another increase in freight rates of 10 percent over the levels prevailing in October, 1947.

The Department of Agriculture drops the licensing of imports of castor beans and castor oil.

April 26

The Supreme Court of the United States strikes down the basing point system of pricing in the cement industry. The FTC warns all industries to conform their pricing systems to the law as determined by the Court in this case.

Import controls are reinstated on flaxseed and linseed oil from Canada and Mexico by the Department of Agriculture.

Hearings are opened by the house interstate and foreign commerce committee on the O'Hara bill which would require the FTC to get court approval of its cease and desist orders against industry.

The house passes the oleomargerin tax repeal bill after forcing its discharge from the committee on agriculture where it had been bottled up by the dairy bloc.

May 3

The Supreme Court of the United States holds that only a "reasonable possibility" of injury to competition needs to be shown by the government to bar discrimination in prices for like goods to competing purchasers in a decision against the Morton Salt Company.

The OIT modifies its export control program to permit certain non-positive list commodities to be exported to Europe without validated licenses.

OIT announces licensing of alkali exports will be on a quarterly basis, beginning July 1.

ECA assures American exporters that there will be only a minimum of government purchasing of materials for the Marshall plan.

The senate approves the National Science Foundation Bill.

May 10

OIT establishes a new code system for chemicals and other products.

Reorganization of the Food and Drug Administration which abolishes the district offices and creates three new offices in Washington is announced.

The house ways and means committee votes to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements act for one year and directs the Tariff Commission to investigate the "peril points" below which tariffs cannot be reduced without injuring the domestic industry.

The Department of Commerce again recommends to Congress that controls be continued over quinidine and cinchona bark.

May 17

OIT amends its export licensing policy to lessen the importance of price in considerations given to the granting of an export license.

Export licensing of streptomycin is tightened by OIT to prevent excessive weekly shipments of unlicensed small quantities.

The Department of Agriculture holds that certain paints may be subject to the registration provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide act.

An investigation of the effect on freight absorption of the Supreme Court's decision in the cement basing point case is proposed in the senate.

May 24

A subcommittee of the senate under the direction of Senator Homer E. Capehart announces plans to begin hearings on the basing point decision in the cement case.

The senate finance committee votes to report the oleo tax repeal bill.

The Surgeons General of the Army and Navy reactivates the World War II Drug Resources Advisory Committee.

The house approves a one-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements act with amendments sharply curbing the powers of the President in negotiating trade agreements.

May 31

Congress completes action only hours before the deadline on legislation extending the Second Decontrol act until June 30, 1949. Controls over quinidine and cinchona bark are dropped. The Army is directed to supply 50 per cent of the export requirements of nitrogen.

Commissioners of the Federal Trade Commission at hearings before the Capehart committee insist that the cement basing point decision does not outlaw per se the absorption of freight by manufacturers.

Deadline dates for filing of applications for licenses to export positive list chemicals are agreed upon by the OIT with representatives of the chemical industry.

June 7

The OIT refuses to lift controls over exports of naval stores but promises to eliminate delays in the issuance of validated licenses.

The senate votes $50,000 to the Capehart committee to make an exhaustive investigation of the effect of recent court decisions on industry pricing practices.

The Bureau of Customs drops its investigation of alleged dumping of tung oil into the United States when the American Tung Oil Association withdraws its complaint.

The house ways and means committee votes its approval of legislation to permit the withdrawal of alcohol for use in the manufacture of drugs and flavoring extracts at the reduced rate of $3 per gallon.

The senate finance committee reports the house approved bill for a one year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements act.

Legislation for the census of manufacture, business and trade and mineral industries is sent to the President for his signature.

OIT sets up a board of appeals on export controls.

The Second Decontrol act is signed by the President.

June 14

The senate and house override the President's veto of the Reed-Bulwinkle bill exempting rate making agreements of the railroads and motor carriers from attack under the antitrust laws.

Congress sends the one year Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act extension bill to the White House.

A request of the Army for additional appropriations of upward of $11,000,000 to increase production of nitrogen at its ordnance plants is refused by the senate appropriations committee.

The Miller bill clarifying the authority of Food and Drug Administration to regulate retail sales is sent to the White House.

Congress votes to transfer the government's three grain alcohol plants to the Department of Agriculture.

June 21

Congress, in an amendment to the ECA Appropriation bill directs the Army to make available 10 percent of its anhydrous ammonia production to ammonium sulphate producers threatened with shutdowns for lack of this material, and to other fertilizer manufacturers in need of supplies.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration prohibits the use of airplanes for dusting of agricultural areas with 2,4-D.

President Truman signs the Miller bill into law.

Congress approves a bill for control for stream pollution.

June 28

The insecticide division of the Department of Agriculture issues the first of a series of interpretations of the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide act, which became fully effective June 25.

President Truman signs the stream pollution bill into law.

The Department of Commerce denies plans to curtail the supplies of anhydrous ammonia for uses other than fertilizer manufacture.

July 5

The International Emergency Food Committee sets the world's available supplies of nitrogen for fertilizer at 2,233,283 metric tons for the 1948-49 year. This compares with 1,906,902 metric tons estimated for the previous year.

The Department of Agriculture states that nitrogen fertilizer available to farmers in the United States will be about 10 percent greater than the quantity consumed in the previous fertilizer year.

The Bureau of Census is forced to curtail its statistical services because of reduced appropriations.

OIT announces no further reductions in export quotas for chromic acid and sodium bichromate. The decision was reached at

a result of conferences held the previous week with representatives of the chrome chemicals trade.

Atomic Energy Commission announces a program to encourage commercial production of chemicals tagged with radioactive elements.

A code of ethical standards for agents of exporters is established by OIT.

July 12

Walter Derenberg, trade mark counsel of the United States Patent Office assures drug manufacturers and owners of trade marks for ethical products that the new trade mark law will not adversely affect their rights. The assurances were given in connection with a requirement that the acid or salt must be added to the trade name of the product which it was feared would cause the trade name to become a common description.

Manufacturers stocks of insecticides and fungicides labeled in accordance with the requirements of the insecticide act of 1910 which had been produced but not sold prior to June 25, 1948, remain exempt from the new law until June 25, 1949, the Department of Agriculture rules.

The Bureau of Census announces a new reporting form, to become effective in October, which will require industrial consumers of fats and oils to report their end-use consumption figures monthly instead of quarterly.

Phillips Petroleum Company leases the Army's Cactus Ordnance Works at Etter, Tex., and announces a formation of a subsidiary to engage in expanded chemical and synthetic rubber production.

The Department of Agriculture announces the 1949 soil conservation program will continue to include assistance to cooperating farmers in the use of lime and other fertilizer materials.

July 19

OIT changes the licensing procedure for exports of soda ash to require the applicants to show whether the ash is of the natural or manufactured type. A panel of chemical industry representatives is drawn up to assist the agency in its alkali export problems. Merchant exporters protest the "stringency" of the alkali licensing rules.

The Department of Agriculture announces approval of revised tentative export and import schedules of fats and oils recommended for 1948 by the International Emergency Food Committee.

The Department of Justice announces indictments returned by a grand jury at Pittsburgh charging a number of paint manufacturers with Sherman act violations.

President Truman announces reductions in tariff duties under the Geneva Trade Agreement with Brazil, Ceylon, Lebanon and New Zealand.

Reduced appropriations for the Bureau of Census forces the agency to limit its statistical gathering in the protective coating field and other chemical fields.

July 26

The Federal Trade Commission reports to Congress on the merger movement in industry since 1940 and finds that most consolidations have occured in chemicals and drugs, food and beverages, and textile and apparel industries.

OIT sets up an alkali export advisory committee.

Temporary freight rate increases granted since October, 1947, are made permanent by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Office of Domestic Commerce issues two orders implementing the new Congressional policy on fertilizer which requires the Army to supply 50 percent of the commercial export quota and to make available 10 percent of its anhydrous ammonia production to the commercial industry.

August 2

Secretary of Commerce, Charles Sawyer tells the senate banking and currency committee that prices of drugs and chemicals have failed to keep pace with the rising prices of other commodities.

The Alkali Export Advisory Committee discusses a new scheme of export control of alkalies at a meeting with OIT August 5.

OIT lifts prohibitions against imports of tin-bearing alloys.

August 9

The Economic Cooperation Administration issues regulations covering the prices at which bulk commodities entering into the European recovery program may be sold to Marshall plan countries.

Capehart committee sets up a forty-one man advisory committee to aid in its studies of industry pricing practices.

The government's synthetic ammonia plant in Lake Charles, La., is sold to Mathieson Alkali Works for $7,000,000.

August 16

Doctor Paul B. Dunbar, commissioner of Food and Drugs appeals to the drug industry for closer supervision of manufacturing operations as a result of the increased number of recall programs instituted by FDA against potentially dangerous drugs.

The Department of State announces the opening of conversations in Geneva by officials of the government with representatives of other nations on further reductions in tariffs under the Geneva Trade Agreement.

Flaxseed crushers appeal to the Department of Agriculture to extend its price support program on flaxseed and linseed oil to linseed meal.

August 23

The Department of Agriculture proclaims linseed oil and flaxseed as surplus commodities which will require Marshall plan countries to purchase such commodities with ECA dollars only in the United States.

The Munitions Board reveals a list of twenty-eight items critically needed for the nations defense stockpile.

August 30

The Capehart committee queries trade associations, chambers of commerce and labor organizations on how elimination of freight absorption in pricing practices would affect industry and trade.

James C. Virden resigns as Director of the Office of Industry Cooperation. OIC announces plans for another meeting with the alkali industry in a final attempt to work out an industry agreement under Public Law 395 covering distribution of alkalies.

Federal Security Administrator, Oscar R. Ewing announces nine basic goals for the improvement of the nation's health over the next ten years.

September 6

The floor wax industry meets with the Federal Trade Commission to draw up a set of trade practices rules.

OIT begins closer scrutiny of fats and oils license applications, because applications continue to run greatly in access of available export supplies.

The Food and Drug Administration begins active enforcement of its prohibition of the marketing of inert glandular drugs.

The Alkali Advisory Committee of the OIC votes to dissolve itself after deciding that an industry agreement under Public Law 395 is not needed.

September 13

The Capehart committee meets with its advisory council and finds wide spread misunderstanding in industry of the effect of the cement basing point decision on industry pricing practices.

The Army purchases all of the tung oil holdings of the Department of Agriculture for shipment overseas.

Several major changes in procurement procedures are made by ECA to give Marshall plan countries greater freedom in programming their needs of raw materials.

September 20

Office of Domestic Commerce issues a permanent order covering distribution of Army-produced anhydrous ammonia to become effective October 1.

Secretary of Commerce, Charles Sawyer appeals to industry to proceed with caution in changing its pricing practices. Two plastic firms place their selling prices on a delivered basis.

The Department of State announces negotiations will begin at Geneva April 11, 1949 with eleven countries looking towards lowering of tariff values.

The Department of Agriculture extends its soybean loan program to include both farm-stored and warehouse-stored soybeans of the 1948 crop.

September 27

Tariff Commission reports on production of synthetic organic chemicals for 1947, estimating production 16,022,000,000 pounds a gain of 12.5 percent over the 1946 output. Bureau of Mines also reports that consumption of industrial explosives reached an all time high of 651,390,000 pounds in 1947, which was 17 percent greater than the former peak in 1917.

Food and Drug Administration modifies its policy to discontinue publicizing brand names of products in its "Notices of Judgement." Proposes to give publicity to the names of manufacturers of new drugs but later abandons this plan when industry protests.

The Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee issues a code of sanitation for production establishments in the drug industry.

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of Agriculture hold a two day meeting on flaxseed price supports for the 1949 corp.

October 4

The Capehart Committee announces plans to start hearings November 9 on industry pricing practices.

Revised procedures for the administration of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program in accordance with the trade agreements extension law passed by Congress are set out in executive order 10004 issued by the White House.

The National Security Resources Board begins a survey of the nation's capacity to produce alcohol to determine the industry's readiness to meet demand in a national emergency.

The Department of Agriculture predicts that fats and oils have reached their price peaks and can be expected to average moderately lower in 1949 because of 1948 production increases.

October 11

OIT modifies export licensing procedure for caustic soda, coverage such matters as timing for submission of applications, country destinations for which timely applications must be filed, evidences of accepted orders, evidence of supply of availability, amendments to contract prices, and extension of the validity dates of approved licenses.

The Department of Agriculture predicts a 7 percent increase in fertilizer supplies for 1948-49 over the 1947-48 season. Reports also that 1949 supplies of insecticides and fungicides will be adequate.

Streptomycin trade representatives are called to Washington for a conference on October 21 on export problems.

Railroads petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 13 percent increase in freight rates with a request that 8 percent of the increase be made effective immediately.

Federal Trade Commission issues a statement of policy on industry pricing practices. OPD publishes text.

October 18

The Department of Agriculture announces that the 1949 flaxseed crop will be supported at not less than 90 per cent of parity at the beginning of the marketing year July 1, 1949.

Streptomycin trade representatives oppose any changes in export licensing procedure at a meeting with OIT.

Fines amounting to $36,500 are levied against certain paint manufacturing firms as a result of the Pittsburgh grand jury indictments charging violations of the antitrust laws.

October 25

Uniform classification rules are proposed to be issued by the railroads for chemical products which will mean increases in freight costs of upwards of 50 percent.

Dairy organizations offer to withdraw their protest against repeal of Federal taxes on oleomargarin if a flat prohibition is placed on the production and sale of colored oleomargarin.

The Department of Commerce grants a 30-day extension to foreign governments within which to place certified orders for purchase of nitrogen under the IEFC program.

November 1

The Department of State announces intentions to negotiate tariff reductions on a long list of chemicals and other products in proposed trade agreements with eleven foreign governments. The Tariff Commission and the Committee for Reciprocity Information announces hearing dates to receive industry protest.

The American Drug Manufacturers Association petitions the Department of Agriculture for a ruling on the application of the insecticide act on drugs which are shipped for testing purposes and which are also subject to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

November 8

Chemical Industry representatives vigorously attack the proposed uniform classification rule for chemical products at hearings.

The Food and Agricultural Organization, holding its fourth annual conference, reports that while world production of nitrogen has increased steadily since the war there has been no narrowing of the gap between requirements and supplies.

The Civil Aeronautics Board proposes a set of regulations covering the transportation of explosives and dangerous articles patterned after the regulations of the ICC covering rail express movement of such products.

November 15

War Assets Administration announces the signing of an agreement with the Aluminum Company of America for the freeing to the aluminum industry of Alcoa's alloy patents and its most important processing and fabricating patents.

The Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee moves for a rewriting of the present USP and NF standards dealing with the clarity of parenteral solutions.

November 22

The Department of Commerce again extends the deadline date for the placing of certified orders by foreign governments for their nitrogen requirements and also lifts the prohibition against the export of more than 25 percent of the foreign government's IEFC quota after January 1, 1949.

The Army denies reports that it plans to ask aid from private industry in meeting its overseas fertilizer needs.

The Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee agrees to consider a code on quality control for the drug industry.

The Supreme Court of the United States holds that sales from promotion literature which has a textural relationship to the product offered for sale is part of the labeling of the product under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic act, irrespective of whether the literature accompanies the product in the shipment.

November 29

OIT suspends fixed quotas for caustic soda as a result of the easing of supplies.

The Department of Agriculture fixes the flaxseed goal for 1949 at 2,026,000 acres, 36 percent below the 1948 plantings.

The Department of Agriculture offers the drug industry a general permit to ship new drugs for experimental uses that come within the requirements of the insecticide act when such shipments are under the regulations of the Food and Drug Administration.

The National Association of Manufacturers elects as 1949 president Wallace F. Bennett, President of Bennett's, paint and varnish manufacturer of Salt Lake City, Utah.

December 6

Industry representatives protest plans for further tariff reductions in the proposed negotiations with eleven countries at hearings before the Tariff Commission and the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

The Drug Resources Advisory Committee is reconstituted by the Munitions Board as a committee under its supervision and that of the National Security Resources Board.

The Food and Drug Administration warns the veterinary industry against the marketing of new products containing deleterious or poisonous ingredients without the submission of adequate evidence of their safety.

December 13

The Department of State announces a supplemental list of chemicals and other products for tariff negotiations at the Geneva Trade Agreement Conferences to be held April 11, 1949.

The Commodity Credit Corporation announces a policy that will be followed in 1949 on domestic sales of CCC owned or controlled farm commodities.

A survey of the labeling of liver preparations to determine whether the labeling requirements of law are being properly met is launched by the Food and Drug Administration.

December 20

The Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government receives a report of its task committee recommending the consolidation of all government non-military health activities, including the functions of the Food and Drug Administration, into a national bureau of health to be established under a cabinet department embracing health, education and security.

An investigating committee of the Senate finds serious delinquencies in OIT control machinery and recommends a number of changes to tighten up licensing procedures.

The Department of Agriculture suspends the licensing of imports of flaxseed and linseed oil for domestic consumption because of surplus domestic supplies.

December 27

Food and Drug Administration calls a conference for January 12 of the drug industry representatives to discuss recommending legislation to Congress for certification of new antiotics.

OIT removes streptomycin caustic soda and soda ash from the positive list, making possible the export of these materials under general license to all areas outside of Europe.

World Health Organization gives its approval to the publication of an International Pharmacopoeia in 1949.

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(Product of Union Oil Company of California)

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STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED

Special Products Division

595 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

The products described on this page have been developed largely through the efforts of the Fleischmann laboratories. These well-equipped laboratories, staffed with trained and experienced men, have been engaged for many years in nutritional research.

Standard Brands Incorporated has three generations of practical manufacturing experience, supplemented by extensive modern facilities for production and research. It is especially qualified to supply yeast and yeast derivatives to the pharmaceutical and food trades. Outstanding research and excellent manufacturing give assurance of uniformly high quality in Standard Brands products.

NATURAL B-COMPLEX PRODUCTS

FLEISCHMANN'S PRIMARY DRY YEASTS (Brewers' Type)

Type 2000-B, Type 300-B, Type 200-B, Type 90-B, Type 50-B. Of U.S.P. XII grade, but contain substantially larger quantities of thiamin, riboflavin and niacin than the minimum U.S.P. requirements. Well adapted for pharmaceutical purposes and food fortification.

FLEISCHMANN'S BEE-FLEX PRODUCTS

Made by combining high B_1 potency Primary Dry Yeast (Brewers' Type) with different quantities of natural fermentation solubles. Available in Types 321, 2000 and 3-6. They are well adapted for B-Complex food fortification and pharmaceutical uses because they supply high potencies of both thiamine and riboflavin.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST EXTRACTS

Type 3. A vacuum dried extract yeast (brewers' type) which contains the B-Complex growth promoting properties of approximately three times its weight of Dry Yeast. Suitable for the fortification of dry and aqueous products.

Type 41. The solubility of this type makes it valuable in preparations of aqueous and alcoholic B-Complex products. This product has added sugar.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST EXTRACT AND LIVER

Manufactured by using equal parts of a specially prepared, vacuum-dried yeast extract and vacuum-dried whole mammalian liver. Supplies: thiamine 600 mcg. per gram, riboflavin 200 mcg. per gram, niacin 800 mcg. per gram.

FORTIFIED YEAST PRODUCT

FLEISCHMANN'S FORTIFIED YEAST WITH IRON

Supplies thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin D, and iron mixed in pure dry yeast for the enrichment of macaroni and noodle products.

HYDROLYZED PROTEIN PRODUCT

FLEISCHMANN'S ZYMEZATE BRAND YEAST AUTOLYSATE

An autolysate of the proteins of pure primary grown yeast (brewers' type), prepared by the action of the naturally-occurring yeast proteolytic enzymes. Contains the yeast proteins in a partially hydrolyzed condition and the vitamin B complex factors in a readily assimilable form.

YEAST DERIVATIVES

FLEISCHMANN'S ERGOSTEROL (Inactive)

Colorless crystals, highly purified, and of analytical reagent quality.

FLEISCHMANN'S NUCLEIC ACID

A highly purified amorphous powder, produced by breaking down the nucleoproteins of yeast.

FLEISCHMANN'S SODIUM NUCLEATE

The sodium salts of nucleic acid in a fine, yellowish-white amorphous powder form.

VITAMIN D PRODUCTS

FLEISCHMANN'S IRRADIATED DRY YEAST TYPE 700-H

Contains not less than 7,200 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram.

FLEISCHMANN'S HY-DEE IRRADIATED DRY YEAST

Contains not less than 24,000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram.

STANDARD BRANDS VIOSTEROL (Irradiated Ergosterol)

This product is supplied as follows: 400,000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram, in corn oil; 1,000,000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram, in corn oil; 1,000,000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram, in alcohol.

FLEISCHMANN'S STABL-DEE IRRADIATED ERGOSTEROL

Irradiated Ergosterol stabilized in an edible base. Contains not less than 400,000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram. Comes in dry, easy-flowing, easily blended granular form.

SEASONINGS

SAROMA YEAST-VEGETABLE EXTRACT

Saroma is a yeast-vegetable extract, composed of hydrolyzed yeast and extracts of vegetables. It has excellent flavoring qualities, imparting a meaty or bouillon-like flavor to many preparations.

GRANULATED BOUILLON

Granulated Bouillon is composed of hydrolyzed vegetable proteins and yeast-vegetable extracts, blended with vegetable fat, spices, and salt.

BOUILLON CUBES

Bouillon Cubes are composed of the same materials as Granulated Bouillon, compressed into cube form.

NEW GLUTAMINO SEASONING

New Glutamino is a hydrolyzed vegetable protein product. It is a white, slightly hygroscopic powder, composed of hydrolyzed cereal gluten and yeast. It has a light chicken broth flavor and has particular value in enhancing the flavor of chicken broth and similar products.

TASTONE SEASONING

Derived by the hydrolysis of yeast, corn, and other vegetable proteins, with vegetable extracts added for extra flavor.

MALT EXTRACTS AND MALT SYRUPS

Malt extracts and syrups—liquid or dry—diastatic or non-diastatic, used in a wide variety of foods.

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